

وزارة الخارجية

مصر وحركة عدم الانحياز

١٩٥٥ - ٢٠١٠

من باندونج إلى شرم الشيخ

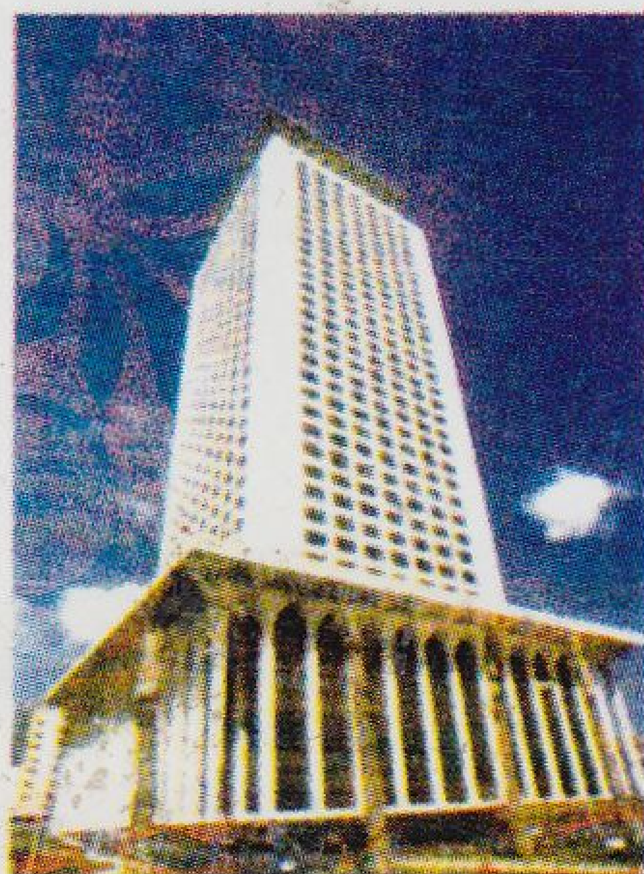
Egypt and the Non-Aligned Movement

1955 - 2010

from Bandung to Sharm El-Sheikh

القاهرة ٢٠١٠

Cairo 2010



وزارة الخارجية المصرية



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الذى أشرف على جمع وإعداد هذا الكتاب الوثائقى.

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مصر وحركة عدم الانحياز

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تقديم

أحمد أبو الغيط

وزير الخارجية

كانت حقا لحظة لا تنسى في صباح ١٥ يوليو ٢٠٠٩ سجلها تاريخ الكفاح المشترك والعمل الجماعى المتواصل لشعوب العالم النامي، حين تسلم زعيم مصر وقائدها الرئيس محمد حسنى مبارك رئاسة حركة عدم الانحياز من الرئاسة السابقة للحركة، الرئيس الكوبي راؤول كاسترو في مدينة السلام "شرم الشيخ". فنظرة فاحصة علي تاريخ هذه الحركة توضح أن رحلة التضامن والكفاح التى بدأت فى باندونج (اندونيسيا) فى ابريل ١٩٥٥ كانت طويلة وشاقة، ولكنها كانت أيضا رائدة ومثمرة. إذ أصبحت حركة عدم الانحياز اليوم التجمع الأكبر على مستوى العالم، تضم في عضويتها ١١٨ دولة هي جميع الدول الإفريقية والعربية، وغالبية دول آسيا وأمريكا اللاتينية، ودولة من شرق أوروبا، تتحدث جميعها بصوت واحد، وتتحرك كقوة واحدة، وتفكر بعقل مفتوح ووعي صادق، وإدراك تام بحقائق عالمنا المعاصر بتعقيداته وتشابك قضاياه.

فقد أثلج صدري أن أرى بلدي الغالية مصر تتولى للمرة الثانية في تاريخها رئاسة حركة عدم الانحياز لمدة ثلاث سنوات (٢٠٠٩ حتى ٢٠١٢)، وشعرت فى تلك اللحظة المؤثرة أن الدبلوماسية المصرية العريقة تسجل إنجازا تاريخيا جديدا يضاف لسجلها الوطنى الحافل والمتفرد. فالعالم يشهد على أن مصر الفرعونية كانت أول دولة فى التاريخ تقيم العلاقات الدبلوماسية بذات مفهومها الحالى، وتدرك أهمية إنشاء جهاز خاص للشئون الخارجية يتولى تسجيل وحفظ المراسلات، ويشهد أن مبعوثيها نسجوا شبكات من العلاقات الودية مع الممالك الأخرى، وأبرموا العديد من الاتفاقات، ووقع مفاوضوها أول معاهدة سلام فى التاريخ عام ١٢٧٨ قبل الميلاد، ويشهد أيضاً أن دبلوماسيتها استقرت منذ ذلك الحين على مبادئ حسن الجوار والتعايش السلمي والتعاون مع الجيران وتبادل المنافع معهم، وهى المبادئ ذاتها التي تبنتها وقامت عليها حركة عدم الانحياز التى أسسها زعماء أشداء كانت لهم رؤى ثاقبة، وعبروا أفضل تعبير عن طموحات شعوبهم وتطلعات مواطنيهم نحو حياة حرة كريمة.

واكتملت سعادتي بتولي مصر رئاسة حركة عدم الانحياز، فهنأت زملائي من السفراء والدبلوماسيين المصريين على جهودهم الدؤوبة المخلصة التي سبقت هذا الحدث التاريخي وأدت إليه. فالدبلوماسيون المصريون يعملون في خدمة وطنهم في صمت، ويقضون عمرهم صامدين كالجنود على خط الدفاع الأول عن مصالح الوطن في مواقع خدمتهم الخارجية المتقدمة، مقاتلين بالدبلوماسية، مسجلين مواقف وطنية تدعو للفخر، حاملين أمانة إعلاء مصالح مصر على الأكتاف وفى القلوب، رافعين علم مصر الغالي خفاقاً عالياً، ممثلين لبلدهم في شتى بقاع العالم بكل فخار وإعزاز، متحدثين باسم الوطن بالحق، مدافعين بإخلاص وقوة عن القضايا العادلة التي تتبناها مصر.

وإذا كانت وزارة الخارجيـــة المصرية تصدر اليوم هذا الكتاب الوثائقي التاريخي بمناسبة تولي مصر رئاسة حركة عدم الانحياز حتى ٢٠١٢، فقد رأيت أن أفضل تعبير عن تاريخ الحركة ودورها الفريد هو ما تضمنته الكلمات التاريخية لزعماء مصر أمام مؤتمرات القمة للحركة،نقدمها للقارئ ليدرك بنفسه مدى دقة تشخيص وعمق إدراك قادة مصر العظام

علي مر العقود لقضايا عالمنا المعاصر السياسية والاقتصادية والتنموية، ورؤاهم النافذة لسبل إيجاد حلول واقعية لتلك القضايا. فهاهي بعض كلمات الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك في افتتاح قمة شرم الشيخ الخامسة عشر (يوليو ٢٠٠٩):

إن السلام والتنمية يظلان في قلب ما تسعى إليه الحركة من أهداف وغايات. والطريق إليهما يقتضي تعزيز التضامن الدولي والتعاون البناء بين كافة الأمم والشعوب من أجل التغلب على ما يواجهه السلم والأمن الدوليين من تحديات وتهديدات ومخاطر وما تواجهه جهود التنمية من عقبات ومشكلات وصعاب.

نعلم جميعا ما يتهدد السلم والأمن الدوليين من مخاطر الإرهاب، وأسلحة الدمار الشامل. وتراجع نظام منع الانتشار. فضلا عن العديد من النزاعات المسلحة وبؤر التوتر. وقضايا طال انتظارها لحل عادل في مقدمتها القضية الفلسطينية وقضية السلام الشامل في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

ونعيش جميعا واقع مشكلات النمو والتنمية في بلادنا في مواجهة صعاب الداخل وتحدياته وأزمات عالمية ترد إلينا من الخارج في عالم يشهد تراجع الحواجز والحدود نتحمل الجانب الأكبر من تداعياتها وضغوطها ومعاناتها. وأشير في هذا السياق إلى أزمة ارتفاع أسعار السلع الغذائية الأساسية العام الماضي والأزمة الحالية للاقتصاد العالمي. فضلا عن تأثرنا بتبعات ظاهرة تغير المناخ، وما نواجهه من صعاب في تمويل التنمية. وتحديات في تعاملنا مع قضايا إمدادات الطاقة والأمن الغذائي.

إن على الحركة أن تتعامل مع الواقع الدولي الراهن على نحو يتسم بالفعالية والمبادرة. ولدينا من ثوابت الحركة ومبادئها ومرونتها ما يؤهلنا لذلك. إننا ندعو لنظام دولي سياسي واقتصادي وتجاري جديد. نظام أكثر عدلا وتوازنا ينأى عن الانتقائية وازدواج المعايير. يحقق مصالح الجميع. يراعي شواغل الدول النامية وأولوياتها. يرسي ديمقراطية التعامل بين الدول الغنية والفقيرة. نظام جديد يحقق التمثيل المتوازن للعالم النامي بأجهزة المنظمات الدولية. ومؤسسات التمويل القائمة. وآليات صنع القرار الاقتصادي العالمي. والتجمعات الدولية الرئيسية. إننا في حركة عدم الانحياز طلاب عدل وسلام نسعى للنمو والتنمية ولمستقبل أفضل لشعوبنا وللعالم.

وقبل ذلك بست سنوات، وعشية غزو العراق، وجه الرئيس مبارك هذه الكلمات القوية الواضحة لقمة الحركة الثالثة عشرة (كوالالمبور ٢٠٠٣):

إن التحولات الراهنة في مسار العلاقات الدولية تجعل حاجتنا إلى الوفاء بالمقاصد السامية التي ابتغاها مؤسسو الحركة أكثر من أي وقت مضى. فلا زال التدخل في الشئون الداخلية للدول أمرا قائما. ولا زالت المعايير المزدوجة في ممارسات مؤسسات دولية عديدة أمرا واقعا. ولازال الفقر والمرض يحصدان أرواح الألوف من البشر في كل يوم. ولايزال الجهل يقف سدا يحجب آفاق العلوم والتقدم أمام الملايين في بلادنا.

إن القضاء على الظلم هو السبيل الى التخلص من العنف. كما أن القضاء على الجهل هو الطريق الى التخلص من التطرف بمفهومه العام، بينما يبقى القضاء على الفقر سبيلا أكيدا نحو استئصال شرور الإرهاب. إن اغتصاب أراضي الغير واستيطانها، ونهب مواردها، واستعباد شعوبها، هي ظواهر لا يجب أن تقوم لها قائمة في عالم يسعى بشكل جاد نحو مكافحة العنف والتطرف والإرهاب. ويرفع شعار التحاور بين الحضارات وينشد التسامح بين الأديان.

لقد استقرت حركة عدم الانحياز. منذ سنوات طويلة على أن هدفها الأسمى، وهو السلام العالمي، لا يتحقق بغير نبذ استخدام القوة أو حتى التهديد باستخدامها، والالتزام بالتسوية السلمية للمنازعات. إن ذلك يعد بمثابة التزام يقع على عاتق دول العالم قاطبة. إنه هو الالتزام الذي من أجله أنشئت الأمم المتحدة وينص عليه ميثاقها. وتعمل بموجبه الجمعية العامة. وينبغي أن يقتدي به مجلس الأمن الدولي وهو الجهاز المعني بصيانة وحفظ الأمن والسلام الدوليين.

إن التحليل المدقق لرؤية الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك لمجريات الأمور على الساحة الدولية يبين أنها امتداد أمين لكلمات الزعيم جمال عبد الناصر، أحد الآباء المؤسسين لحركة عدم الانحياز، إذ قال في باندونج (ابريل ١٩٥٥):

إن مصر التي ظلت أمداً طويلاً خاضعة للسيطرة الأجنبية تقف الآن وقفة المدافع عن الحرية والرفاهية للشعوب وتؤيد مبدأ تقرير المصير لكافة الشعوب، وهذا أظهر ما تتسم به سياستنا الخارجية، ولطالما أيدت مصر الجهود التي تبذل في سبيل نصرة الشعوب المتطلعة لتحقيق ما لها من حقوق ومصالح مشروعة طبقا لنصوص ميثاق هيئة الأمم المتحدة والسمة التي تتسم بها سياستنا الخارجية: إيماننا الراسخ وتأييدنا الدائم لهيئة الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة عالمية فعالة تعمل على صيانة الأمن والسلام العالمي، وتوفير الرفاهية لشعوب العالم. ففي فترة التوتر بين الدول الكبرى - الذي عاق تقدم هيئة الأمم المتحدة - كانت مصر من أنصار الميثاق وما نص عليه من مبادئ. ومع أن الدول العربية كانت من أكثر الدول خلوا من الأوهام بشأن عدم قيام هذه المنظمة بما يطابق حقوق الإنسان - ولاسيما فيما يتعلق بدول شمال أفريقيا وفلسطين - إلا أننا لم نفقد ثقتنا فيها، ولم يقل اهتمامنا بشأنها. وما كان موقفها ليعوقنا عن التعاون معها في نواحي نشاطها، أو ليضعف إيماننا بمبادئها الرفيعة وأهدافها العالية.

إن مصر يؤلمها أشد الألم ما تتكلفه أعباء التسلح من نفقات وجهود توشك أن تقصم ظهر الاقتصاد العالمي وتعوق النهوض الاجتماعي. ونأمل بحماس وحرارة وقف هذا التسلح فورا: حتى يفيق العالم من كابوس الفزع المريع الذي يقض مضجعه من جراء هذا التسلح . وثمة علاقة وثيقة بين رفع مستوى معيشة الشعوب وتخفيض نفقات التسلح، ولا شك في أن العلوم والخبرة الفنية الحديثة إذا استخدمت لأغراض سلمية سوف تتيح للجنس البشرى من الرفاهية قدرا لا يعادله أي قدر.

كما اكد الرئيس عبد الناصر أمام القمة الثانية لحركة عدم الانحياز (القاهرة ١٩٦٤) اهمية الدور الذي تؤديه الحركة كقوة داعية لنزع سلاح العالم وإقرار السلام في شتى ارجائه:

إنه لا توجد قوة قادرة على خدمة السلام مثل مجموعة الدول التي تتبع سياسة عدم الانحياز. فإن هذه الدول التي تعيش مشاكل عالمها، لا تنعزل عنها أو تنفصل. اقدر على أن تضع في خدمة السلام كل طاقاتها المادية والمعنوية. إننا نتحمل مسئولية خاصة تجاه السلام أمل شعوبنا وأمل شعوب الأرض كلها. إننا في جو السلام وحده نستطيع أن نطور الحياة في بلادنا، وان نزيد من خصوبتها الخلاقة. إننا في جو السلام نستطيع أن نساعد شعوبا غيرنا كثيرة.

ان الدول غير المنحازة دخلت طرفا في محادثات نزع السلاح وزادت نفسها معرفة بأبعاد المشكلة، ومن ثم زادت قدرةً على المساهمة في الوصول الى حل لها. ان نزع السلاح كان حلما طالما راود آمال البشرية التي اكتوت بمحن الحروب وويلاتها، ولكن تطور السلاح الآن لا يجعل منه مجرد حروب، أو ويلات. وانما يجعله بابا إلى الدمار.

وجاءت كلمات الرئيس عبد الناصر أمام القمة الثالثة (لوساكا ١٩٧٠) عن قضية الشرق الأوسط قوية ومعبرة عن الضمير العالمي حين قال:

أن مشكلة الشرق الأوسط هي قضية تحرير ومصير، وهي ليست قضية الشعب الفلسطيني وحده والذي يعاني احتلال إسرائيل لأرضه وتشريد أكثر من مليون ونصف يعيشون تحت الخيام منذ أكثر من عشرين عاما، وليست قضية الدول العربية التي احتلت أرضها وحدها، ولكنها قضية كل الدول والشعوب المحبة للسلام والمناصرة للحق والعدل.

أما الرئيس محمد أنور السادات فقد طالب بثقة ووضوح أمام القمة الرابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز بعالم أكثر عدالة سياسيا واقتصاديا واجتماعيا (الجزائر ١٩٧٣):

ان تاريخ البشرية هو حلقات من الصراع المستمر من أجل تحرير ارادة الإنسان وتأمين رفاهيته ورخائه، ومن أجل أن يسود السلام والعدل حياته. والعدل بمفهومه الكامل هو عدالة سياسية تؤكد الحرية وتعيها، وعدالة اقتصادية تساهم في رفاهية الإنسان ورخائه. وعدالة اجتماعية تدعم حق كل انسان في أن ينال نصيبه من خيرات الأرض ومنجزات العلم والتكنولوجيا الحديثة. أن مسيرتنا ستستمر. وأن طريقنا وإن كان شاقا فقد تحددت معالمه. وان قضايا الحرية والتنمية والتقدم قد تدعمت. وأن أحلامنا وآمالنا في السلام توشك أن تتحقق في مسيرتنا معا وفي اطار متين لمتابعة عملنا المشترك.

ان العدل الاجتماعي لا يمكن أن يتحقق في عالم يعتقد بعض أهله ان الله قد ميزهم بلونهم أو عنصرهم أو عقيدتهم على من عداهم، بل سخر لهم من عداهم تسخيرا. ان الاكتشافات العلمية والتطبيق التكنولوجي الحديث لهذه الاكتشافات يمكن بل يجب أن يوجه إلى تحقيق التقارب بين المجتمعات على أساس التعاون الدولي بمعناه الأعم والأوسع. نحن ندعو إلى الثورة على كل هذه المظالم ومحاربتها للقضاء عليها ولتحقيق العدل السياسي والعدل الاقتصادي والعدل الاجتماعي الذي ننشده. وان المظلوم شريك للظالم ان هو سكت عن الظلم ولم يقاومه والشعوب التي تشهد الظلم يقع بغيرها فلا تستنكره تدعو العدوان إلى الاستمرار وتستهدف هي نفسها له يوما من الأيام.

إن دول عدم الانحياز تملك من الثروات الطبيعية والبشرية ما يمكنها إذا ما سلكت طريق التعاون فيما بينها أن تحتل مكانتها في العالم وبالتالي يجب أن يزداد نشاط دول عدم الانحياز فيما بينها في المجالات الاقتصادية والمالية. وإصلاح النظام النقدي الدولي. وتطوير نظام التجارة الدولية. وفتح الأبواب أمام منتجاتنا من غير احتكار أو سيطرة. هناك مشكلة التخفيف من أعباء الديون ومشكلة الطاقة ومشكلة الغذاء. كل هذه المشاكل تستدعي التعاون الاقتصادي بين دولنا تحقيقا للعدل الاقتصادي.

وأمام القمة الخامسة لحركة عدم الانحياز (كولومبو ١٩٧٦) أعاد الرئيس السادات تأكيد التزام مصر بمبادئ عدم الانحياز، مطالباً بوقف سباق التسلح ووضع حد للتدخل في الشئون الداخلية للدول النامية:

إن التزام الشعب المصري وقيادته بمبادئ عدم الانحياز هو حجر الزاوية في كل سياسة نرسمها وكل خطوة نخطوها. وهو المعيار الذي نصدقه في الحكم على أي تحرك على الصعيد الدولي وينبع هذا كله من إيماننا العميق بوجود التحام مصيري بين الشعوب التي خاضت نفس التجارب النضالية وانطلقت من نفس الأماني وجمعها كفاح إنساني واحد من أجل التحرير والتنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الشاملة. وإذا كانت تجارب الماضي والحاضر والمشاكل المتشابهة التي واجهتنا قد جمعت بيننا ووحدت مسيرتنا فإن تحديات المستقبل والآمال التي تراودنا للأجيال القادمة من أبنائنا تجعل ترابطنا حتمية لا جدال فيها.

إن سباق التسلح لازال مستمرا وإن التدخل في الشئون الداخلية للدول بدأ يأخذ صورا جديدة في غاية الخطورة كما أن أساطيل الدول الكبرى المدججة بالأسلحة الفتاكة تجوب البحار بالقرب من سواحلنا في البحر المتوسط والمحيط الهندي مما نشعر معه بأن أمننا القومي ليس اعتبارا تتوقف عنده الدول الكبرى كثيرا.
إننا يجب أن نتكاتف جميعا بالوقوف بحزم ضد محاولات التدخل في الشئون الداخلية لأي من دول عدم الانحياز؛ لأن هذا التدخل الذي تصاعد في السنوات الأخيرة بدرجة خطيرة وأخذ صورا جديدة من القرصنة الدولية والإرهاب والتخريب واستخدام المرتزقة والحرب الإعلامية والنفسية هو في الواقع تهديد موجه لنا جميعا، إذا تسامحنا معه وتركناه يتفشى.

نحن نواجه مسئولية جسيمة واختبارا مصيريا لا نملك إزاءه سوى أن نعقد العزم على السير معا على طريق التحرير والسلام والتنمية والتقدم. نكون منحازين إلى العدل والمساواة وكرامة الإنسان الحر دون تفرقة أو تمييز على أساس الجنس أو اللون أو الدين. منحازين إلى الاستقلال التام وعدم التدخل في الشئون الداخلية للدول وحق الشعوب في استثمار مواردها الطبيعية. منحازين ضد الامبريالية وسيطرة رأس المال والشعارات الزائفة وإمبريالية الأيديولوجيات والاستغلال وانتهاك الحقوق الطبيعية للشعوب وسيادتها. ومصر من جانبها تتعاهد على أن يظل عدم الانحياز الدستور الذي لا تحيد عنه والالتزام الذي يسبق كل ما عداه والدرب الذي تسير عليه وهي تضع يدها في أيديكم لكي نقر معا أستراتيجية جديدة للسلام ومنهجا للتقدم الإنساني في عصر الفضاء ونبني صرحا نقدمه للأجيال المقبلة من أبنائنا يكون جذوة لا تنطفئ. وإلهاما لا يخبو نوره. وقوة لا تقهر. توحد ولا تفرق. تحمي ولا تهدد. تعدل فلا تبغي. وغدا تشرق فيه شمس الحرية في كل أنحاء العالم وترفرف رايات السلام في كل مكان.

حين أصدرت وزارة الخارجية المصرية الكتاب الأبيض "عدم الانحياز والنظام الاقتصادي الدولى الجديد" عام ١٩٨٤، كان ذلك دليلا على بعد نظر وإدراكٍ واعٍ وشامل لتطور الأمور على الساحة الدولية.

واليوم، من منطلق دورها الوطني والإنساني المشهود له فإنه يسعد وزارة الخارجية، في إطار إسهامها المتواصل في نشر الوعي بأهمية الدور الذي تلعبه حركة عدم الانحياز على المسرح العالمي، أن تصدر هذا الكتاب الوثائقي ضمن سلسلة الكتب البيضاء التي تسهم في التأريخ للجهود الدبلوماسية المصرية المتصلة في خدمة قضايا الوطن. ونظرا للأهمية الخاصة لكلمات قادة مصر وزعماء دول الحركة التاريخيين وارتباطها بالواقع المعاصر، فقد حرصنا على تضمين الكتاب جميع بيانات رؤساء مصر أمام القمم المختلفة للحركة منذ مؤتمر باندونج عام ١٩٥٥ حتى قمة شرم الشيخ عام ٢٠٠٩، بالإضافة إلى بعض بيانات القادة التاريخيين لحركة عدم الانحياز الذين استضافت دولهم مؤتمرات القمة، وذلك تعميما للفائدة. كما حرصنا على تضمين هذه الموسوعة الوثائقية جميع الإعلانات والبيانات الصادرة عن قمم الحركة لتكون شاهدة على تطور نضال شعوب دول حركة عدم الانحياز، وحافزاً لأجيال شابة ومتعاقبة في عالمنا النامي والبازغ لاستكمال مسيرة وجهود الآباء المخلصة من أجل توفير حياة أفضل لشعوبنا.

وإذ يحدوني الأمل أن يكون هذا الإسهام من وزارة الخارجية المصرية قد أضاف أبعادًا جديدة للقارئ العزيز، أؤكد أن الدبلوماسية المصرية ستظل دوما مخلصة لدورها الوطني والقومي دفعاً لجهود تحقيق السلام والاستقرار، والتنمية والتقدم لشعب مصر العظيم وكافة شعوب دول حركة عدم الانحياز.

مع خالص تقديري

أحمد أبو الغيط

وزير خارجية جمهورية مصر العربية

القاهرة في ٢٥ مايو ٢٠١٠

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt is pleased to publish the White Book *"Egypt and the Non-Aligned Movement (1955 -2010) from Bandung to Sharm El-Sheikh"* on the occasion of Egypt's Presidency of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) from 2009-2012.

This publication contains all addresses delivered by Egyptian Presidents to the NAM Summits, as well as, those delivered by some NAM leaders whose countries hosted previous Summits.

It also contains final documents, resolutions and declarations adopted by NAM leaders, covering the period since the historical Bandung Conference in Indonesia (18th to 24th April 1955) till the Fifteenth Summit in the city of peace Sharm El-Sheikh–Egypt (11th to 16th July 2009).

We in the Non-Aligned Movement seek justice and peace. We strive for growth and development, and a better future for our peoples, and for the world.

From the Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Sharm El-Sheikh NAM Summit.

المؤتمر الأسيوى-الإفريقى

باندونج - إندونيسيا

(١٨ إلى ٢٤ أبريل ١٩٥٥)

Asian-African Conference

Bandung - Indonesia

(18th to 24th April 1955)

Asian-African Conference	المؤتمر الآسيوى-الإفريقى
Bandung - Indonesia	باندونج – أندونيسيا
(18th to 24th April 1955)	(١٨ إلى ٢٤ أبريل ١٩٥٥)

بيان
الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر
رئيس جمهورية مصر
أمام المؤتمر الآسيوى الإفريقى فى باندونج

Statement by
H.E.President Gamal Abdel-Nasser
President of the Republic of Egypt
before the Asian-African Conference in Bandung

كلمة الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر فى افتتاح المؤتمر الإفريقى - الآسيوى فى باندونج

١٩٥٥/٤/١٩

سيادة الرئيس.. سادتى :

إنه ليسرنى أن أنتهز هذه الفرصة لتقديم خالص الشكر للدول الخمس الداعية على ما بذلته من جهود فى سبيل عقد هذا المؤتمر، وإنها حقا لمناسبة عظيمة وحدث جليل كنا جميعاً ننتظره بفارغ الصبر .

ويسرنى بصفة خاصة، بل يشرفنى أن قد أتيحت لى فرصة الوجود فى عاصمة هذه الدولة العظيمة التى ضربت بطول كفاحها حتى نالت استقلالها مثلاً يحتذى للشعوب المهضومة الحقوق فى أنحاء العالم .

ولطالما أعجبنا ببطولة الشعب الأندونيسى، وإنى أقدم لأندونيسيا - شعباً وحكومة - عظيم إجلالى وتقديرى إزاء ما لقيناه من حسن الاستقبال وكرم الوفادة فى هذا البلد الأمين .

لقد اجتمعنا فى هذا المؤتمر ممثلين للدول الآسيوية والإفريقية، وثمة تشابه يستدعى النظر بين الظروف القائمة فى بلاد القارتين، وهو تشابه من شأنه أن يوحد بينها، وقد تخلصنا من عهد طال أمده، كنا فيه تحت تأثير نفوذ أجنبى فى شئوننا الاقتصادية والسياسية سواء، وتواجهنا الآن مشاكل النهوض الاقتصادى والتطور الاجتماعى والسياسى. فليس بعجيب إذن أن تقرب هذه الأمور بعضنا من بعض، فنشعر بشعور واحد، وهو ما يبدو جلياً فى وجهات نظرنا نحو السلم العالمى والعدالة الدولية .

إن إيماننا بعظيم إمكانيات بلادنا وهى تعمل متعاونة فى سبيل عزة البشرية وكرامتها ليقوى ويشتد إذا نظرنا إلى ما أصبح معروفاً باسم الكتلة الآسيوية - الإفريقية. وقد أثبتت الأحداث أن التعاون الوثيق بين أعضاء هذه الكتلة من أقوى العوامل على تقدم الشعوب المتخلفة وحماية حقوقها .

وإن مصر بوصفها إحدى دول الجامعة العربية ليسرها أن تسجل تقديرها لما تظهره الدول الأخرى من أعضاء الكتلة الآسيوية - الإفريقية من تأييد دائم لقضايا الدول العربية أمام هيئة الأمم المتحدة .

سيادة الرئيس :

انا مقدرون كل التقدير أهمية الموضوعات التى عقد هذا المؤتمر لدراستها. والحق أنها ذات أهمية بالغة لبلادى فى هذا العهد الدقيق الذى تجتازه مصر عقب ثورة يوليه سنة ١٩٥٢ .

لقد كانت أهداف ثورتنا أن تحرر الشعب المصرى من حكم الفساد والطغيان، وتعيد إليه حقوقه وكرامته، وهى العزة والحرية كأفراد، والاستقلال والاتحاد كأمة .

ولم تكن الثورة حدثا له أهمية محلية فحسب، بل كانت أوسع مدى بحيث تهم دول الشرق الأوسط أو كل دول العالم أجمع؛ ولذا أرانى غير مثقل على سيادتكم إذا أنا تحدثت قليلا فى هذا الصدد .

إن ثورة يوليه سنة ١٩٥٢ لم تكن ثورة على العهد الماضى فحسب، بل إن أهدافها وأهميتها كانت أبعد أثرا وأعمق صدى؛ إذ كانت ثورة على السيطرة الأجنبية .

ويمكن تلخيص أهداف الثورة وما تنطوى عليه فلسفتها من مبادئ فيما يأتى :

١ -رفع مستوى معيشة الفرد العادى فى مصر، ماديا ومعنويا .

٢ -إقامة حياة ديمقراطية حقة على أساس سليم فى البلاد .

٣ -القضاء على الإقطاع بالإصلاح الزراعى .

٤ -تخليص الاقتصاد القومى من قبضة الاحتكار، الذى يحرم الفرد من حريته والدولة من سيادتها .

٥ -تقوية الجيش للمحافظة على سيادتنا، وحماية مسئولياتنا الدولية .

٦ -نشر العدالة الاجتماعية .

سيادة الرئيس :

ما كان انشغال مصر بإصلاحاتها الاجتماعية والاقتصادية ليعوقها عن القيام بالتزاماتها الدولية في مثل هذا الظرف العصيب الذي تجتازه البلاد. إن مصر التي ظلت أمداً طويلاً خاضعة للسيطرة الأجنبية تقف الآن وقفة المدافع عن الحرية والرفاهية للشعوب كلما سنحت الفرصة لذلك، وتأييد مبدأ تقرير المصير لكافة الشعوب، وهذا أظهر ما تتسم به سياستنا الخارجية، ولطالما أيدت مصر الجهود التي تبذل في سبيل نصرة الشعوب المتخلفة لتحقيق ما لها من حقوق ومصالح مشروعة طبقا لنصوص ميثاق هيئة الأمم .

بيد أن الميثاق تضمن ارتباطات وقيوداً محددة من جانب المنظمة العالمية، والتزامات ومسئوليات من جانب أعضائها بشأن المناطق غير المتمتعة بالحكم الذاتي. فقد حدد الميثاق التزامات خاصة فرضها على الدول الحاكمة، ومن بينها تنمية الحكم الذاتي في تلك المناطق، وأن تأخذ في حسبانها الأهداف السياسية لهذه الشعوب، وتعينها على النهوض بمؤسساتها السياسية، غير أن الدول الاستعمارية لم تراع ذلك. وقد كافحنا وسنظل نكافح حتى تطبق هذه الالتزامات التي فرضها الميثاق على الدول الاستعمارية .

والسمة الثانية التي تتسم بها سياستنا الخارجية: إيماننا الراسخ وتأييدنا الدائم لهيئة الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة عالمية فعالة تعمل على صيانة الأمن والسلام العالمي، وتوفير الرفاهية لشعوب العالم .

وفي فترة التوتر بين الدول الكبرى – الذي عاق تقدم هيئة الأمم – كانت مصر من أنصار الميثاق وما نص عليه من مبادئ. ومع أن الدول العربية كانت من أكثر الدول خلواً من الأوهام بشأن عدم قيام هذه المنظمة بما يطابق حقوق الإنسان – ولاسيما فيما يتعلق بدول شمال إفريقيا وفلسطين – إلا أننا لم نفقد ثقتنا فيها، ولم يقل اهتمامنا بشأنها، وما كان موقفها ليعوقنا عن التعاون معها في نواحي نشاطها، أو ليضعف إيماننا بمبادئها الرفيعة وأهدافها العالية .

والسمة الثالثة لسياستنا الخارجية: توسيع نطاق التعاون بين دول الكتلة الآسيوية - الإفريقية، وإني لعلى يقين من أن التعاون بين الدول الآسيوية – الإفريقية من شأنه أن يقلل من حدة التوتر الدولي القائم حالياً، ويساعد على دعم السلم ونشر الرخاء والرفاهية في العالم .

وان شعوبنا وغيرها من الشعوب الأخرى لترقب فى لهفة هذا الاجتماع الذى هو بداية نشاط المؤتمر، وفى هذا دليل على رغبة الشعوب فى إيجاد وسيلة لتهيئة جو من السلم العالمى الذى يقوم على العدالة والمساواة فى الحقوق بين جميع الشعوب .

وفى هذا الوقت الذى تجتاز فيه هيئة الأمم مرحلة لا نعدو الحقيقة إذا قلنا إنها أزمة، توقع على المؤتمر مسئولية ذات طابع خاص؛ ألا وهى أن يعيد إلى شعوب العالم - بخطوات عملية وإجراءات متفق عليها - ثقتهم فى واقعية العدالة الدولية والتعاون الدولى .

ويسود العالم الآن إحساس بعدم الضمان يزداد نموا، ومما زاد شعور الخوف من الحرب زيادة إنتاج الأسلحة ذات التدمير الشامل والتى لا تبقى ولا تذر. ما أجسم الخطر الذى يتعرض له العالم من الحرب! وما أغلى الثمن الذى يدفع من أرواح البشر، حتى ليخيل إلى المرء أن قد دنت الساعة، وأذنت شمس العالم بمغيب !

ولست أعرف عصر أجمعت شعوب العالم فيه على هدف واحد بمثل ما أجمعت عليه الآن، بتضافرها فى بذل الجهود لتحقيق نظام دولى فعال، هلا حولنا الأمانى إلى يقين واقعى؟

عندى أن خير ما تعمله الدول هو العمل على تحقيق السلم العالمى، وللوصول إلى هذه الغاية لابد من توافر خمسة شروط :

الشرط الأول: نجاح الجهود التى كانت هيئة الأمم ولا زالت تبذلها بتنظيم وتحديد وتخفيض القوات المسلحة والتسليح، وكذا القضاء على الأسلحة ذات التدمير الشامل .

إن مصر - ويقينى كافة الدول الممثلة فى هذا المؤتمر وغير الممثلة سواء - لتدرك تمام الإدراك، ويؤلمها أشد الألم ما تتكلفه أعباء التسليح من نفقات وجهود توشك أن تقصم ظهر الاقتصاد العالمى وتعوق النهوض الاجتماعى. ونأمل بحماس وحرارة وقف هذا التسليح فورا؛ حتى يفيق العالم من كابوس الفزع المريع الذى يقض مضجعه من جراء هذا التسليح .

وثمة علاقة وثيقة بين رفع مستوى معيشة الشعوب وتخفيض نفقات التسليح، ولا شك فى أن العلوم والخبرة الفنية الحديثة إذا استخدمت لأغراض سلمية سوف تتيح للجنس البشرى من الرفاهية قدرا لا يعادله أى قدر، ما له من قدر فى أى زمان ومكان، فالطاقة الذرية مثلا إذا استخدمت فى أغراض سلمية، تهيئ للشعوب - ولاسيما فى البلاد المتخلفة حيث يعيش السواد الأعظم فى فقر وعوز - فرصا لا نظير لها للرخاء الاقتصادى .

الشرط الثانى لتحقيق السلم العالمى: هو تمسك هيئة الأمم المتحدة بالميثاق ومبادئه، فيجب أن تكون كافة القرارات والإجراءات التى تتخذها هذه المنظمة العالمية أساسها الميثاق، ولو روعى هذا لما نزل بشعب فلسطين ذلك الظلم البين، ولما وقع عليه ذلك الاعتداء الذى لم يسبق له مثيل .

اسمحوا لى أن أبدى بعض ملاحظات على موضوع يثير فى نفسى أعمق الأسى؛ ذلك أن شعب فلسطين طرد من وطنه وشرد؛ ليحتل مكانه شعب دخيل فرض عليه فرضاً، وكل هذا حدث على مرأى من هيئة الأمم المتحدة، بل وبمساعدتها وموافقتها .

لست أعرف فى تاريخ الشعوب حدثاً فيه مثل هذا الخرق الوحشى الأثيم للمبادئ الإنسانية، هل من ضمان يكفل للشعوب الصغيرة أن الدول الكبيرة التى ساهمت فى تلك المأساة لا تسمح لنفسها بتكرار حدوث مثل هذا الاعتداء على شعب آخر برئ وادع لا حول له ولا قوة؟ !

والله لا يستطيع إنسان أن يتصور أن ظلماً بيناً كهذا يمكن حدوثه فى القرن العشرين، عصر النظام والعدالة العالمية، وعلى مرأى من هيئة الأمم المتحدة، حامية القانون الدولى والعدالة الدولية !

سيادة الرئيس :

هناك شرط آخر لقيام السلم العالمى، ولا يقل أهمية عن سابقه، ألا وهو احترام الدول لالتزاماتها الدولية. فبمقتضى ميثاق هيئة الأمم المتحدة وإعلان حقوق الإنسان لم تعد معاملة الدولة لبعض الأفراد أو لجماعة تعتنق مبدأ معيناً - سواء أكان هذا تفرقة عنصرية أم سمواً مستنداً على انتماء إلى أصل عريق - مسألة داخلية كما تذهب بعض الدول فى ادعائها، بل أصبحت مسألة دولية تهم العالم أجمع .

والتمييز فى أية صورة من صوره لا يعد إخلالا بالالتزام الدولى؛ إنما هو أمر يخل بالعلاقات الودية بين الدول. ومما يؤسف له أن التفرقة العنصرية ما زالت قائمة فى جنوب إفريقيا، وقد وصفت هذا الوضع لجنة الأمم المتحدة بشأن مسألة الأجناس فى اتحاد جنوب إفريقيا بالفقرة الآتية: "إن نظرية التفريق العنصرى، والسياسة التى قامت استنادا إليها نظرية باطلة علميا، وتهدد السلم والأمن العالمى بالخطر، كما أنها تتنافى مع عزة الإنسان وكرامته."

سيادة الرئيس :

وهناك شرط آخر أحب أن أشير إليه، فكثيرا ما تغفله الدول ولا سيما الكبيرة منها، ألا وهى ألاعيب الضغط السياسى التى بها تعمل الدول الكبيرة على استخدام الدول الصغيرة كأداة لتحقيق أغراض الأولى، هذا يجب وقفه فورا إذا أردنا أن نضع حدا للتوتر الدولى الموجود حاليا .

إن فرض الدول الكبيرة سياسة معينة لتحقيق مصالحها الخاصة له أثره الضار على الدول الصغيرة، فهو يعزلها ويفرق فيما بينها، كما يضعف الروابط والتعاون الذى قد يكون قائما بينها، وبذا تقع تحت السيطرة الأجنبية. فإن على الدول الصغيرة أن تقوم بدورها الإنشائى فى سبيل تحسين العلاقات الدولية، وتخفيف حدة التوتر الدولى .

سيادة الرئيس :

وثمة شىء آخر - وهو أخير ولكن ليس بأخر - ذلك هو موضوع تصفية الاستعمار الذى طالما كان سببا فى الاحتكاك بين الدول وما يستتبعه من قلق، ومنذ ان اتسعت رقعة الاستعمار اتسعت معه نظام الحكم الاستعمارى الأجنبى الذى كان دائما مثار الحروب .

ولقد شاهدنا منذ سنين - ومازلنا نشاهد - ارتفاع موجة القومية، لا فى بلادنا والمناطق المجاورة لها فحسب؛ بل فى عدة أقطار آسيوية وإفريقية. ولقد علمتنا تجارب الحياة أن القومية إذا أحبطت ترتب عليها عواقب وخيمة، ونشأت عنها مشاكل عويصة، وإن تناولتها الدول فى حكمة وهوادة وواقعية، أثمرت ثمرا طيبا من الصداقة والتفاهم والمحبة. وإنا لنرجو أن نضع ذلك دائما نصب أعيننا بشأن بقية بلاد العالم التى مازالت شعوبها متعطشة إلى إرضاء قوميتها، ولكنها لم ترتو بعد ولا هى أشبعت رغبتها فى هذا الصدد .

وأرانى فى غير حاجة إلى القول بأننا نعيش الآن فى عصر جديد يختلف عن العصور الماضية، ولقد استيقظ فى الشعوب وعى جديد، ولا يمكن إيقاف تيار القومية والنهوض .

على أى أساس يستطيع إنسان أن يستسيغ أن أقطار شمال إفريقيا التى ظلت قرونا مستقلة ومقراً للعلم والعرفان والحضارة العريقة، تنحط مرتبتها إلى حد أن تصبح مناطق لا تتمتع بالحكم الذاتى؟! أتتفق مثل هذه السياسة مع السلم والتعاون بين الشعوب؟! إن أكثر الحروب وما جرته من ويلات للبشرية كانت تعزى فى الغالب إلى أن القرارات التى اتخذت - وإن كانت فى ذاتها صحيحة سليمة - إلا أنها لم يختر لها الوقت المناسب .

إلا أن التباطؤ والأحداث تسير، وإغفال الحاجة الملحة إلى تكييف الأمور مع العهد الجديد الذى ترجع بدايته إلى سنة ١٩٤٥، وتجاهل التقدم الإنسانى، ومقاومة قوانين التطور رغم شدته، والإصلاح رغم قوته؛ كل هذا جسيم الضرر، لا للشعوب التى ترتكب الخطأ فحسب، بل للإنسانية جمعاء، وهذا أحد أسباب القلق الذى يسود العالم فى عصرنا الحالى .

سيادة الرئيس.. أيها السادة :

إن التعاون بين الشعوب الآسيوية والإفريقية ليس عاملاً على تخفيف حدة التوتر الدولى القائم فحسب؛ بل هو معاون لتلك الدول التى تمثل أكبر قارتين، وسكانهما أكثر من نصف سكان العالم، على التقدم وتحقيق مستوى معيشة أرفع. وتحقيق هذا الغرض - كما لا يخفى - لازم لهدف تال وهو السلم العالمى، فليس معنى السلم مجرد "لا حرب"، بل إنه يستوجب جهوداً متضافرة متواصلة لتهيئة جو من الاستقرار السياسى والنمو الاقتصادى والعدالة الاجتماعية، وكلها مقومات لا غنى عنها لإنشاء مجتمع عالمى سليم .

سيادة الرئيس :

إن التعاون الذى اجتمعنا هنا من أجل تنميته فيما بيننا، إنما يأتى بالغرض المقصود منه إذا آمنا جميعاً بضرورة تحقيق المبادئ الأساسية الآتية :

أولا: يجب على كل دولة أن تحترم الاستقلال السياسى لكل دولة أخرى، وأن تراعى العدالة الإقليمية فيها، وألا تتدخل فى شئونها .

ثانيا: لكل دولة الحق فى أن تختار ما تراه صالحا لها من النظم السياسية والاقتصادية .

ويقينى أنه مادامت هذه الأغراض والمبادئ رائدنا؛ فلسوف يحقق لنا هذا المؤتمر الوصول إلى اتفاق على ما يعرض فيه من مقترحات وخطوات عملية؛ من شأنها إيجاد التعاون المنشود بين بلادنا ثقافيا واقتصادياً واجتماعيا .

إنى جد واثق من أنى أعبر عن رغبات شعوبنا جميعها عندما أعبر عن أحر تمنياتى أن مباحثات هذا المؤتمر ستكون بمثابة نقطة تحول نحو تحسين الموقف الدولى، وبداية تطور جديد فى سبيل تحقيق السلم والعدالة. ولئن كان هذا اليوم قد سبقته أيام لازمها الفشل. فسيتلوه أيام لا تخلو من صعاب سيحدوها الأمل، وبالتالى فلا يكون بها مجال للفشل.

بيان الرئيس سوكارنو رئيس جمهورية اندونيسيا أمام المؤتمر الاسيوى الإفريقي في باندونج

President Sukarno of Indonesia
Speech at the Opening of the Bandung Conference, April 18 1955

This twentieth century has been a period of terrific dynamism. Perhaps the last fifty years have seen more developments and more material progress than the previous five hundred years. Man has learned to control many of the scourges which once threatened him. He has learned to consume distance. He has learned to project his voice and his picture across oceans and continents. lie has probed deep into the secrets of nature and learned how to make the desert bloom and the plants of the earth increase their bounty. He has learned how to release the immense forces locked in the smallest particles of matter.

But has man's political skill marched hand-in-hand with his technical and scientific skill? Man can chain lightning to his command-can be control the society in which be lives? The answer is No! The political skill of man has been far outstripped by technical skill, and what lie has made he cannot be sure of controlling.

The result of this is fear. And man gasps for safety and morality.

Perhaps now more than at any other moment in the history of the world, society, government and statesmanship need to be based upon the highest code of morality and ethics. And in political terms, what is the highest code of morality? It is the subordination of everything to the well-being of mankind. But today we are faced with a situation where the well-being of mankind is not always the primary consideration. Many who are in places of high power think, rather, of controlling the world.

Yes, we are living in a world of fear. The life of man today is corroded and made bitter by fear. Fear of the future, fear of the hydrogen bomb, fear of ideologies. Perhaps this fear is a greater danger than the danger itself, because it is fear which drives men to act foolishly, to act thoughtlessly, to act dangerously.

All of us, I am certain, are united by more important things than those which superficially divide us. We are united, for instance, by a common detestation of colonialism in whatever form it appears. We are united by a common detestation of racialism. And we are united by a common determination to preserve and stabilize peace in the world.

We are often told "Colonialism is dead." Let us not be deceived or even soothed by that. I say to you, colonialism is not yet dead. How can we say it is dead, so long as vast areas of Asia and Africa are unfree.

And, I beg of you do not think of colonialism only in the classic form which we of Indonesia, and our brothers in different parts of Asia and Africa, knew. Colonialism has also its modern dress, in the form of economic control, intellectual control, actual physical control by a small but alien community within a nation. It is a skilful and determined enemy, and it appears in many guises. It does not give up its loot easily. Wherever, whenever and however it appears, colonialism is an evil thing, and one which must be eradicated from the earth.

Not so very long ago we argued that peace was necessary for us because an outbreak of fighting in our part of the world would imperil our precious independence, so recently won at such great cost.

Today, the picture is more black. War would riot only mean a threat to our independence, it may mean the end of civilization and even of human life. There is a force loose in the world whose potentiality for evil no man truly knows. Even in practice and rehearsal for war the effects may well be building up into something of unknown horror.

Not so long ago it was possible to take some little comfort from the idea that the clash, if it came, could perhaps be settled by what were called "conventional weapons "-bombs, tanks, cannon and men. Today that little grain of comfort is denied us for it has been made clear that the weapons of ultimate horror will certainly be used, and the military planning of nations is on that basis. The unconventional has become the conventional, and who knows what other examples of misguided and diabolical scientific skill have been discovered as a plague on humanity.

And do not think that the oceans and the seas will protect us. The food that we cat, the water that we drink, yes, even the very air that we breathe can be contaminated by poisons originating from thousands of miles away. And it could be that, even if we ourselves escaped lightly, the unborn generations of our children would bear on their distorted bodies the marks of our failure to control the forces which have been released on the world.

No task is more urgent than that of preserving peace. Without peace our independence means little. The rehabilitation and up building of our countries will have little meaning. Our revolutions will not be allowed to run their course.

What can we do? We can do much! We can inject the voice of reason into world affairs. We can mobilize all the spiritual, all the moral, all the political strength of

Asia and Africa on the side of peace. Yes, we! We, the peoples of Asia and Africa, 1,400,000,000 strong, far more than half the human population of the world, we can mobilize what I have called the Moral Violence of Nations in favor of peace. We can demonstrate to the minority of the world which lives on the other continents that we, the majority are for peace, not for war, and that whatever strength we have will always be thrown on to the side of peace.

In this struggle, some success has already been scored. I think it is generally recognized that the activity of the Prime Ministers of the Sponsoring Countries which invited you here had a not unimportant role to play in ending the fighting in Indo-China.

Look, the peoples of Asia raised their voices, and the world listened. It was no small victory and no negligible precedent! The five Prime Ministers did not make threats. They issued no ultimatum, they mobilized no troops. Instead they consulted together, discussed the issues, pooled their ideas, added together their individual political skills and came forward with sound and reasoned suggestions which formed the basis for a settlement of the long struggle in Indo-China.

I have often since then asked myself why these five were successful when others, with long records of diplomacy, were unsuccessful, and, in fact, had allowed a bad situation to get worse, so that there was a danger of the conflict spreading, I think that the answer really lies in the fact that those five Prime Ministers brought a fresh approach to bear on the problem. They were not seeking advantage for their own countries. They had no axe of power-politics to grind. They had but one interest-how to end the fighting in such a way that the chances of continuing peace and stability were enhanced.

So, let this Asian-African Conference be a great success! Make the "Live and let live" principle and the "Unity in Diversity" motto the unifying force which brings us all together-to seek in friendly, uninhibited discussion, ways and means by which each of us can live his own life, and let others live their own lives, in their own way, in harmony, and in peace.

If we succeed in doing so, the effect of it for the freedom, independence and the welfare of man will be great on the world at large. The Light of Understanding has again been lit, the Pillar of Cooperation again erected. The likelihood of success of this Conference is proved already by the very presence of you all here today. It is for us to give it strength, to give it the power of inspiration-to spread its message all over the World.

بيان رئيس الوزراء نهرو رئيس وزراء جمهورية الهند أمام المؤتمر الآسيوى الإفريقى فى باندونج

Indian Prime Minister Nehru
Speech to Bandung Conference Political Committee, April 1955

Mr. Chairman, the turn this discussion has taken is a much wider one than that we had already expected. In fact, it has covered the whole major heading. We have just had the advantage of listening to the distinguished leader of the Turkish Delegation who told us what lie, as a responsible leader of the nation must do and must not do. He gave us an able statement of what I might call one side representing the views of one of the major blocs existing at the present time in the world. I have no doubt that an equally able disposition could be made on the part of the other bloc. I belong to neither and I propose to belong to neither whatever happens in the world. If we have to stand alone, we will stand by ourselves, whatever happens (and India has stood alone without any aid against a mighty Empire, the British Empire) and we propose to face all consequences.

We do not agree with the communist teachings, we do not agree with the anti-communist teachings, because they are both based on wrong principles. I never challenged the right of my country to defend itself; it has to. We will defend ourselves with whatever arms and strength we have, and if we have no arms we will defend ourselves without arms. I am dead certain that no country can conquer India. Even the two great power blocs together cannot conquer India; not even the atom or the hydrogen bomb. I know what my people are. But I know also that if we rely on others, whatever great powers they might be if we look to them for sustenance, then we are weak indeed.

My country has made mistakes. Every country makes mistakes. I have no doubt we will make mistakes; we will Stumble and fall and get up. The mistakes of my country and perhaps the mistakes of other countries here do not make a difference; but the mistakes the Great Powers make do make a difference to the world and may well bring about a terrible catastrophe. I speak with the greatest respect of these Great Powers because they are not only great in military might but in development, in culture, in civilization. But I do submit that greatness sometimes brings quite false values, false standards. When they begin to think in terms of military strength - whether it be the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union or the U.S.A. - then they are going away from the right track and the result of that will be that the overwhelming might of one country will conquer the world. Thus far the world has succeeded in preventing that; I cannot speak for the future.

So far as I am concerned, it does not matter what war takes place; we will not take part in it unless we have to defend ourselves. If I join any of these big groups I lose my identity. If all the world were to be divided up between these two big blocs what

would be the result? The inevitable result would be war. Therefore every step that takes place in reducing that area in the world which may be called the *unaligned area is* a dangerous step and leads to war. It reduces that objective, that balance, that outlook which other countries without military might can perhaps exercise.

Honorable Members laid great stress on moral force. It is with military force that we are dealing now, but I submit that moral force counts and the moral force of Asia and Africa must, in spite of the atomic and hydrogen bombs of Russia, the U.S.A. or another country.

Many members present here do not obviously accept the communist ideology, while some of them do. For my part I do not. I am a positive person, not an 'anti' person. I want positive good for my country and the world. Therefore, are we, the countries of Asia and Africa, devoid of any positive position except being pro-communist or anti-communist? Has it come to this, that the leaders of thought who have given religions and all kinds of things to the world have to tag on to this kind of group or that and be hangers-on of this party or the other carrying out their wishes and occasionally giving an idea? It is most degrading and humiliating to any self-respecting people or nation. It is an intolerable thought to me that the great countries of Asia and Africa should come out of bondage into freedom only to degrade themselves or humiliate themselves in this way.

I submit to you, every pact has brought insecurity and not security to the countries which have entered into them. They have brought the danger of atomic bombs and the rest of it nearer to them than would have been the case otherwise. They have not added to the strength of any country, I submit, which it had singly. It may have produced some idea of security, but it is a false security. It is a bad thing for any country thus to be lulled into security.

Today in the world, I do submit, not only because of the presence of these two colossuses but also because of the coming of the atomic and hydrogen-bomb age, the whole concept of war, of peace, of politics, has changed. We are thinking and acting in terms of a past age. No matter what generals and soldiers learned in the past, it is useless in this atomic age. They do not understand its implications or its use. As an eminent military critic said: 'The whole conception of War is changed. There is no precedent.' It may be so. Now it does not matter if one country is more powerful than the other in the use of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb. One is more powerful in its ruin than the other. That is what is meant by saying that the point of saturation has been reached. However powerful one country is, the other is also powerful. To hit the nail on the head, the world suffers; there can be no victory. It may be said perhaps rightly that owing to this very terrible danger, people refrain from going to war. I hope so The difficulty is that while Governments want to refrain from war, something suddenly happens and there is war and utter ruin. There

is another thing: because of the present position in the world there can be aggression. If there is aggression anywhere in the world, it is bound to result in world war. It does not matter where the aggression is. If one commits the aggression there is world war.

I want the countries here to realize it and not to think in terms of any limitation. Today, a war however limited it may be is bound to lead to a big war. Even if tactical atomic weapons, as they are called, are used, the next step would be the use of the big atomic bomb. You cannot stop these things. In a country's life and death struggle, it is not going to stop short of this. It is not going to decide on our or anybody else's resolutions but it would engage in war, ruin and annihilation of others before it annihilates itself completely. Annihilation will result not only in the countries engaged in war, but owing to the radioactive waves which go thousands and thousands of miles it will destroy everything. That is the position. It is not an academic position; it is not a position of discussing ideologies; nor is it a position of discussing past history. It is looking at the world as it is today.

إعلان المؤتمر الآسيوى الإفريقى فى باندونج

Final Communiqué of the Asian-African Conference

The Asian-African Conference, convened upon the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, met in Bandung from the 18th to the 24th April, 1955. In addition to the sponsoring countries, the following 24 countries participated in the Conference:

1. Afghanistan	13. Liberia
2. Cambodia	14. Libya
3. People's Republic of China	15. Nepal
4. Egypt	16. Philippines
5. Ethiopia	17. Saudi Arabia
6. Gold Coast	18. Sudan
7. Iran	19. Syria
8. Iraq	20. Thailand
9. Japan	21. Turkey
10. Jordan	22. Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam
11. Laos	23. State of Viet-Nam
12. Lebanon	24. Yemen

The Asian-African Conference considered problems of common interest and concern to countries of Asia and Africa and discussed ways and means by which their people could achieve fuller economic, cultural and political co-operation.

A. Economic co-operation

1. The Asian-African Conference recognized the urgency of promoting economic development in the Asian-African region. There was general desire for economic co-operation among the participating countries on the basis of mutual interest and respect for national sovereignty. The proposals with regard to economic co-operation within the participating countries do not preclude either the desirability or the need for co-operation with countries outside the region, including the investment of foreign capital. It was further recognized that the assistance being received by certain participating countries from outside the region, through international or under bilateral arrangements, had made a valuable contribution to the implementation of their development programmes.

2. The participating countries agreed to provide technical assistance to one another, to the maximum extent practicable, in the form of: experts, trainees, pilot projects and equipment for demonstration purposes; exchange of know-how and establishment of national, and where possible, regional training and research

institutes for imparting technical knowledge and skills in co-operation with the existing international agencies.

3. The Asian-African Conference recommended: the early establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development; the allocation by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of a greater part of its resources to Asian-African countries; the early establishment of the International Finance Corporation which should include in its activities the undertaking of equity investment; and encouragement to the promotion of joint ventures among Asian-African countries in so far as this will promote their common interest.

4. The Asian-African Conference recognized the vital need for stabilizing commodity trade in the region. The principle of enlarging the scope of multilateral trade and payments was accepted. However, it was recognized that some countries would have to take recourse to bilateral trade arrangements in view of their prevailing economic conditions.

5. The Asian-African Conference recommended that collective action be taken by participating countries for stabilizing the international prices of and demand for primary commodities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and that as far as practicable and desirable they should adopt a unified approach on the subject in the United Nations Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade and other international forums.

6. The Asian-African Conference further recommended that: Asian-African countries should diversify their export trade by processing their raw material, wherever economically feasible, before export; intra-regional trade fairs should be promoted and encouragement given to the exchange of trade delegations and groups of businessmen; exchange of information and of samples should be encouraged with a view to promoting intra-regional trade; and normal facilities should be provided for transit trade of land-locked countries.

7. The Asian-African Conference attached considerable importance to Shipping and expressed concern that shipping lines reviewed from time to time their freight rates, often to the detriment of participating countries. It recommended a study of this problem, and collective action thereafter, to induce the shipping lines to adopt a more reasonable attitude. It was suggested that a study of railway freight of transit trade may be made.

8. The Asian-African Conference agreed that encouragement should be given to the establishment of national and regional banks and insurance companies.

9. The Asian-African Conference felt that exchange of information on matters relating to oil, such as remittance of profits and taxation, might eventually lead to the formulation of common policies.

10. The Asian-African Conference emphasized the particular significance of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for the Asian-African countries. The Conference welcomed the initiative of the Powers principally concerned in offering to make available information regarding the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; urged the speedy establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency which should provide for adequate representation of the Asian-African countries on the executive authority of the Agency; and recommended to the Asian and African Governments to take full advantage of the training and other facilities in the peaceful uses of atomic energy offered by the countries sponsoring such programmes.

11. The Asian-African Conference agreed to the appointment of Liaison Officers in participating countries, to be nominated by their respective national Governments, for the exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual interest. It recommended that fuller use should be made of the existing international organizations, and participating countries who were not members of such international organizations, but were eligible, should secure membership.

12. The Asian-African Conference recommended that there should be prior consultation of participating countries in international forums with a view, as far as possible, to furthering their mutual economic interest. It is, however, not intended to form a regional bloc.

B. Cultural co-operation.

1. The Asian-African Conference was convinced that among the most powerful means of promoting understanding among nations is the development of cultural co-operation. Asia and Africa have been the cradle of great religions and civilizations which have enriched other cultures and civilizations while themselves being enriched in the process. Thus the cultures of Asia and Africa are based on spiritual and universal foundations. Unfortunately contacts among Asian and African countries were interrupted during the past centuries. The peoples of Asia and Africa are now animated by a keen and sincere desire to renew their old cultural contacts and develop new ones in the context of the modern world. All participating Governments at the Conference reiterated their determination to work for closer cultural co-operation.

2. The Asian-African Conference took note of the fact that the existence of colonialism in many parts of Asia and Africa, in whatever form it may be, not only prevents cultural co-operation but also suppresses the national cultures of the people. Some colonial powers have denied to their dependent peoples basic rights in the sphere of education and culture which hampers the development of their personality and also prevents cultural intercourse with other Asian and African peoples. This is particularly true in the case of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, where the basic right of the people to study their own language and culture has been suppressed. Similar discrimination has been practiced against African and colored people in some parts of the Continent of Africa. The

Conference felt that these policies amount to a denial of the fundamental rights of man, impede cultural advancement in this region and also hamper cultural co-operation on the wider international plane. The Conference condemned such a denial of fundamental rights in the sphere of education and culture in some parts of Asia and Africa by this and other forms of cultural suppression.

In particular, the Conference condemned racialism as a means of cultural suppression.

3. It was not from any sense of exclusiveness or rivalry with other groups of nations and other civilizations and cultures that the Conference viewed the development of cultural co-operation among Asian and African countries. True to the age-old tradition of tolerance and universality, the Conference believed that Asian and African cultural co-operation should be developed in the larger context of world co-operation.

Side by side with the development of Asian-African cultural co-operation the countries of Asia and Africa desire to develop cultural contacts with others. This would enrich their own culture and would also help in the promotion of world peace and understanding.

4. There are many countries in Asia and Africa which have not yet been able to develop their educational, scientific and technical institutions. The Conference recommended that countries in Asia and Africa which are more fortunately placed in this respect should give facilities for the admission of students and trainees from such countries to their institutions. Such facilities should also be made available to the Asian and African people in Africa to whom opportunities for acquiring higher education are at present denied.

5. The Asian-African Conference felt that the promotion of cultural co-operation among countries of Asia and Africa should be directed towards:

(I) The acquisition of knowledge of each other's country;
(II) mutual cultural exchange, and
(III) exchange of information.

6. The Asian-African Conference was of the opinion that at this stage the best results in cultural co-operation would be achieved by pursuing bilateral arrangements to implement its recommendations and by each country taking action on its own, wherever possible and feasible.

C. Human rights and self-determination.

1. The Asian-African Conference declared its full support of the fundamental principles of Human Rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

The Conference declared its full support of the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the United Nations resolutions on the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination, which is a pre-requisite of the full enjoyment of all fundamental Human Rights.

2. The Asian-African Conference deplored the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which form the basis of government and human relations in large regions of Africa and in other parts of the world. Such conduct is not only a gross violation of human rights, but also a denial of the dignity of man.

The Conference extended its warm sympathy and support for the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination, especially by the peoples of African and Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa; applauded all those who sustain their cause; re-affirmed the determination of Asian-African peoples to eradicate every trace of racialism that might exist in their own countries; and pledged to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of falling victims to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it.

D. Problems of dependent peoples.

1. The Asian-African Conference discussed the problems of dependent peoples and colonialism and the evils arising from the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation.

The Conference is agreed:

(a) in declaring that colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end;

(b) in affirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation;

(c) in declaring its support of the cause of freedom and independence for all such peoples, and

(d) in calling upon the powers concerned to grant freedom and independence to such peoples.

2. In view of the unsettled situation in North Africa and of the persisting denial to the peoples of North Africa of their right to self-determination, the Asian-African Conference declared its support of the rights of the people of Algeria, Morocco

and Tunisia to self-determination and independence and urged the French Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issue without delay.

E. Other problems.

1. In view of the existing tension in the Middle East, caused by the situation in Palestine and of the danger of that tension to world peace, the Asian-African Conference declared its support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and called for the implementation of the United Nations Resolutions on Palestine and the achievement of the peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

2. The Asian-African Conference, in the context of its expressed attitude on the abolition of colonialism, supported the position of Indonesia in the case of West Irian based on the relevant agreements between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The Asian-African Conference urged the Netherlands Government to reopen negotiations as soon as possible, to implement their obligations under the above-mentioned agreements and expressed the earnest hope that the United Nations would assist the parties concerned in finding a peaceful solution to the dispute.

3. The Asian-African Conference supported the position of Yemen in the case of Aden and the Southern parts of Yemen known as the Protectorates and urged the parties concerned to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

F. Promotion of world peace and co-operation.

1. The Asian-African Conference, taking note of the fact that several States have still not been admitted to the United Nations, considered that for effective co-operation for world peace membership in the United Nations should be universal, called on the Security Council to support the admission of all those States which are qualified for membership in terms of the Charter. In the opinion of the Asian-African Conference, the following among participating countries, viz.: Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, a unified Vietnam were so qualified.

The Conference considered that the representation of the countries of the Asian-African region on the Security Council, in relation to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, was inadequate. It expressed the view that as regards the distribution of the non-permanent seats, the Asian-African countries which, under the arrangement arrived at in London in 1946, are precluded from being elected, should be enabled to serve on the Security Council, so that they might make a more effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. The Asian-African Conference having considered the dangerous situation of **international tension existing and the risks confronting the whole human race**

from the outbreak of global war in which the destructive power of all types of armaments, including nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, would be employed, invited the attention of all nations to the terrible consequences that would follow if such a war were to break out.

The Conference considered that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilisation from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction. It considered that the nations of Asia and Africa assembled here have a duty towards humanity and civilisation to proclaim their support for disarmament and for the prohibition of these weapons and to appeal to nations principally concerned and to world opinion, to bring about such disarmament and prohibition.

The Conference considered that effective international control should be established and maintained to implement such disarmament and prohibition and that speedy and determined efforts should be made to this end.

Pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, this Conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons.

The Conference declared that universal disarmament is an absolute necessity for the preservation of peace and requested the United Nations to continue its efforts and appealed to all concerned speedily to bring about the regulation, limitation, control and reduction of all armed forces and armaments, including the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of all weapons of mass destruction, and to establish effective international control to this end.

G. Declaration on the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

The Asian-African Conference gave anxious thought to the question of world peace and co-operation. It viewed with deep concern the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war. The problem of peace is correlative with the problem of international security. In this connection, all States should co-operate, especially through the United Nations, in bringing about the reduction of armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control. In this way, international peace can be promoted and nuclear energy may be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This would help answer the needs particularly of Asia and Africa, for what they urgently require are social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Freedom and peace are interdependent. The right of self-determination must be enjoyed by all peoples, and freedom and independence must be granted, with the *least possible delay, to those who are still dependent peoples. Indeed, all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own way of life, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the* Charter of the United Nations.

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, nations should practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors and develop friendly co-operation on the basis of the following principles:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small.

4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.

(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.

7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

The Asian and African Conference declares its conviction that friendly co-operation in accordance with these principles would effectively contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, while co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields would help bring about the common prosperity and well-being of all.

The Asian-African Conference recommended that the Five Sponsoring Countries consider the convening of the next meeting of the Conference, in consultation with the participating countries.

Bandung, 24 April, 1955.

القمـــة الأولى

بلجراد - يوغوسلافيا

(١ إلى ٦ سبتمبر ١٩٦١)

First NAM Summit

Belgrade - Yugoslavia

(1st to 6th September 1961)

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بيان
الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر
رئيس الجمهورية العربية المتحدة
أمام القمة الأولى لحركة عدم الانحياز
بلجراد ١٩٦١

Address by
H.E President Gamal Abdel-Nasser
President of the United Arab Republic
before the First NAM Summit
Belgrade 1961

خطـــاب

الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر

فى مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة

بلغراد ١٩٦١

ان وجودى فى هذا المكان هو شرف عظيم لى أما الشرف ، فلأن مثـل هذا الجمع ليس حدثا عاديا فى التاريخ ، فليس من السهـل فى أى وقت أن يلتقى هذا العدد من رؤساء وقادة الشعوب ، وأن يجتمع بلقائهم كل ما تمثله شعوبهم من الحركة الايجابية المستمرة من شرف الانسان وكرامته ٠٠ هـــذه الحركة التى صنعت حضارات مبدعة فى الماضى ، والتى تناضل فى الحاضر على جبهة عريضة تمتد الى كل قارات الارض فتملك حرية العمل البناء من أجل التقدم والتى تتطلع الى مستقبل يقود خطاها اليه ، مثل أعلى من السلام القائم على العـــدل ٠

فلست أذكر ، فى التاريخ القريب ، مناسبة تقرب من مثـــل ما ننشده الآن ، غير اجتماع باندونج العظيم ، باثاره الواسعة ، على حركة التحرير فى آسيا وافريقيا ٠

هذا بالطبع عدا المحاولة التى ساهم فيها عدد منا فى العام الماضى ، عن طريق المشاركة فى أعمال الدورة الخامسة عشرة للجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة
فأما السعادة ، فمبعثها أنه ليس من السهل أن تتاح للانسان فرصـــة ، أن يعيش أحلامه حقيقة واقعة بعد أن كانت أملا يجب الوصول اليه ٠

وانى لأعرف أن مثل هذا الاجتماع لرؤساء الدول غير المنحازة ، كان فكرة راودت الكثيرين ممن يشغل بالهم مصير السلام ٠٠ والذين يقلقهم هذا الصراع العنيف بين الكتل ، ويتمنون لو وجدوا السبيل ليجنبوا العالم كله ، وليس شعوبهم وحدها ، شرور الخطر المدمر ، الذى يمكن أن يحـل بالبشرية اذا ما وصل هذا الصراع العنيف بين الكتل الى مداه ٠

من هنا ، فان امتنانى سوف يظل أبديا للفرصة التى أتاحت لى أن أشارك فى وضع توقيعى على الدعوة لهذا المؤتمر ، ثم للفرصة التى اتيحت لعاصمة الجمهورية العربية المتحدة لتكون بيتا للاجتماع التحضيرى لهذا المؤتمر : ثم

للفرصة التى جاءت الى عاصمة هذا الشعب اليوغوسلافى الكريم نحمل معنا الآمال الكبرى لشعوبنا من أجل السلام ، الذى هو أمل هـــذا الشعب ، الذى فتح لنا اليوم بيته لنلتقى فيه ، ولندرس · ولتخرج عن أعمالنا ـ بعـد ذلك ارادة عمل متجردة ونزيهة ، تضع نفسها فى خدمة قضية السلام ·

وحين كان لى شرف الاجتماع بالصديق الرئيس جوزيف بروز تيتو · فى القاهرة والاسكندرية ، فى أواخر شهر ابريل من هذا العام ، تدارسنا الموقف الدولى ، منذ كان آخر اجتماع لنا قبل ذلك معا ، ومع البعض من الاصـدقاء الرؤساء هنا ، أثناء فرصة اجتماع الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة ، فى شهر سبتمبر من سنة ١٩٦٠ ·

موضع الاهتمام والقلق

ولقد كان موضع الاهتمام منا ، وموضع القلق الكبير ! ان هذه المحاولة، التى شارك فيها البعض منا ، بكل ما يتسع له جهده ، لم تستطع أن تحقق للسلام العالمى ما كان مرجوا منا بل لعلنى لا أذهب بعيدا مع التشاؤم اذا قلت أن تطورات الامور بعدها أوضحت لنا بجلاء ، أن الحرب الباردة تزداد حدة مع كل يوم وأنها بهذه الحدة قد تخلق الجو الذى يصبح فيه الصدام المسلح بين الكتلتين الكبيرتين أمرا لا مفر من تجنبه ·

ولقد كان مؤلما على نفوسنا ، أن نتبين ، أنه برغم كل الآمال التى حملناها معا الى نيويورك ، تعبيرا عن رغبات شعوبنا ، وكل الشعوب ، فان احتمالات السلام بعد اجتماعات الجمعية العامة ، لم تحصل على ما كنا نريده لها من تعزيز وتوكيد ·

فحين التقيت بالرئيس تيتو ، بعد أقل من سبعة شهور من اجتماعنا فى نيويورك ، راعنا أن الشواهد الحية من حولنا ، تؤكد أن التدهور فى الموقف الدولى يمضى بسرعة ، وأن الخطر يزداد اقترابا ··

مقتل لومومبا وغزو كوبا الفاشل :

وفى شهر سبتمبر الماضى ، فى نيويورك مثلا ، كنا نحاول أن نحرك الضمير العالمى ، من أجل ما حدث فى الكونجو ، لشعب الكونجو نفسه ، ومن بعـده للامم المتحدة ، التى علقنا عليها أمل انقاذه فاذا هى تتعرض معه لنفس الخطر

ولقد كان لومومبا الاسير ـ فى ذلك الوقت ـ رمزا حيا لأزمة الحرية فى

مواجهة الاستعمار ·· ومع ذلك عدنا للاجتمـاع فى شهر ابريل الاخير ، فى القاهرة ، كانت أصداء مقتل لومومبـا بطريقة وحشيـة ، لا تزال تتجاوب فى العالم كله ، تعلن أن الازمة قد تحولت الى مأساة كاملة وخطيرة فى معانيهـا وعواقبهـا ·

وفى شهر سبتمبر الماضى ، فى نيويورك ، كان كثيرون بيننا ، وجدوا من واجبهم أن يرفعوا أصواتهم بالاحتجاج ضد المعاملة الشاذة ، التى لقيها وفد كوبا الى الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة ، أثناء اقامته فى البلد الذى شرفتـه الامم المتحدة باختياره مقرا لها ، ومع ذلك ، فحين عدنا للاجتماع فى شهـر ابريل الاخير ، فى القاهرة ، كانت جمهورية كوبا تتعرض لعملية غزو طائشة وحمقاء ، لدرجة أننا وجدنا أنفسنا بعد ساعات قليلة من لقائنا ، أمام ضرورة اصدار بيان عاجل يدمغ العدوان على كوبا ، ويؤيد نضال شعبها الباسل ، وذلك دون انتظار لانتهاء محادثاتنا الرسمية بعد أيام ·

وفى شهر سبتمبر الماضى ، فى نيويورك ، كنا نحاول بكل ألوان الضغط الادبى ، أن نجعل الدول التى تمارس سياسة التفرقة العنصرية تعـدل عن هذا الطريق المضاد للانسانية وكنا نتصور أن تجميـع قوة ظاهرة من الرأى العام العالمى ضد هذه السياسة ، كفيل باقناع الذين يمارسونها ، بأن منطق العصر والقيم الانسانية فيه لم تسمح بهـذه التفرقة البشعة بين الناس ، بقصد الامعان فى استعمارهم ·· ومع ذلك ، فحين عـدنا للاجتماع فى شهر ابريل الاخير ، فى القاهرة ، كان الامر قد وصل باحدى الدول التى تمارس التفرقة العنصرية ، وهى حكومة جنوب افريقيا ، الى حد القطيعة الرسميـة مع الدنيـا كلها ، لكى تواصل سيرها فى الطريق الذى تندفع اليـه بلا شرف ولا خجل ··

وحين كان لى شرف الاجتمـاع بالرئيس المارشـال تيتو فى القـاهرة والاسكندرية ، فى ذلك الوقت من شهر ابريل الاخير ، كانت هناك بضعة من شموع الامل ما زالت صامدة للعواصف ، تحـاول أن تبقى شعلتها مضيئة وسط الظلام ·· ومن سوء الحظ ، ان ما حـدث فى الفترة ما بين اجتماعنا فى نيويورك ، فى سبتمبر ، الى يوم اجتماعنا الاخير فى ابريل ، تكرر حدوثه أيضا فى الفترة ما بين اجتماعنا الاخير فى ابريل ، الى هذه اللحظة التى نلتقى فيها هنا ·· استمرت احتمالات السلام تزداد تعرضا للخطر ، ومضى التدهور فى الموقف الدولى دون توقف ، وراحت العواصف تحاول أن تطفىء شموع الامل التى كنا نراها أمامنا واحدة بعد واحدة ··

مذابح الاستعمار :

وفى شهر ابريل الاخير ، فى القاهرة ، كان هناك أمل فى احتمال قيـام

مفاوضات مباشرة ، بين الحكومة الفرنسية وبين حكومة الثورة الجزائرية، ممثلة الشعب الجزائرى ، وصورة ارادته الشرعية ٠٠

وكان الرجاء يراود قلوبنا ، فى أن تستطيع هذه المفاوضات المباشرة أن تضع حـــدا للاستعمار الفرنسى فى الجزائر ، وأن تمنح الشعب الجزائرى حقه الثابت ، الذى أمضى فى النضال عنه بدمه أكثر من سبع سنوات عصيبة دامية ، ومع ذلك فهانحن اليوم فى شهر سبتمبر فى بلجراد ومعنـــا حكومة الجزائر ، الحرة ، التى لم تستطع ، رغم كل نواياها الطيبـــة واستعدادها النبيل من أجـــل السلام أن تصل الى نتيجة مع سلطات الاستعمار الفرنسى ، بل انه مما يستوجب الدهشة ، أن القتـــال المسلح فى الجزائر لم يلبث أن انتقـــل الى تونس ، جارة الجزائر ، حيث تعرضت مدينـــة بنزرت المسالمة لانقضاضة استعمارية غادرة لطختها بالدم وحولت الحيـــاة فيها الى أنقاض ورماد ، كل ذلك لأن حكومة تونس طالبت الاستعمـــار الفرنسى بأن يجلو عن القاعدة المغتصبة فى بنزرت ٠٠ كذلك فى شهر ابريل الاخير فى القـــاهرة ، كنا نعلل النفس بأن الاستعمار اليائس المتراجع أمام ضربات الشعوب المتحررة سوف يراعى اعتبارات الضمير العالمى اليقظ ، وانه على الاقل سوف يحاول اخفاء ملامحه الشريرة الضارية ٠٠ ومع ذلك فها نحن اليوم فى شهر سبتمبر فى بلجراد ، وفى معلوماتنا جميعا صورة واضحة لما حـــدث فى انجولا من القتـــل الوحشى الجماعى ، ومن الارهاب الواسع المدى ، الذى تصبه حكومة البرتغال الاستعمارية ضد محاولة شعب انجولا للتقـــدم نحو تقرير المصير ونحو الحرية ٠

أصدقاء الحرب فى برلين :

كذلك فى شهر ابريل الاخير ، فى القاهرة ، كان فى الافق الدولى انتظار وترقب ، لاجتماع يعقد بين أقطاب الكتلتين ، وهو اجتماع حاولنا أن نمهـــد له فى نيويورك ٠ وندعو لعقده ، ولقد تحقق الانتظار والترقب عنـــدما أعلن عن موعـــد هذا الاجتماع فى فيينا ، بين الرئيس نيـــكيتا خروشوف رئيس وزراء الاتحاد السوفيتى ، وبين الرئيس جون كيندى رئيس الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ، ومع ذلك ، ها نحن اليوم فى شهر سبتمبر فى بلجراد ، والحقائق من حولنا تؤكد أن الاجتماع الذى انتظرناه وترقبناه ، بل ومهدنا له ودعونا اليـــه ، لم يحقق ما كان معلقا عليه من الآمال ٠٠ بل لقد وجد العالم نفسه فى أعقاب هذا الاجتماع يواجه ذروة من ذرى الخطر تقترب به من حافة الهـــاوية، واننا لنكاد اليوم نسمع أصداء طبول الحرب التى تتصاعد من برلين ، على حد تعبير الصديق الرئيس جواهر لال نهرو ٠

وها نحن اليوم نجد البشرية كلها على وشك أن تعيش محنتها الكبرى ٠

على ذلك الخط المصطنع الذى يمزق الشعب الالمانى الى شعبين ، يتربص كل منهمـــا بالآخر ، وتتحول أرض كل منهما الى ترسانة تتحفز ضـــد الارض الاخرى ، التى هى بحكم الطبيعة والتاريخ قطعة منها ، وامتداد لها ، وانه لمن العجب حقا أن نجد ان مشكلة تقسيم المانيـا ، وهى نتيجة مباشرة من نتائج الحرب العالمية الثانية ، توشك أن تشعل نيران الحرب العالمية الثالثـــة ، أى أن تصفية آثار حرب مضت ، تهددنا بويلات حرب جديدة ·

فى ذلك الوقت من شهر ابريل سنة ١٩٦١ ، عندما كان لى شرف الاجتماع بالرئيس تيتو ، فى القاهرة والاسكندرية ، كنا مقتنعين بأن السلام العالمى الذى نتحمل جميعا مسئوليته بقسط متكافىء يحتم على كل القادرين على خدمة السلام أن يتجمعوا للدفاع عنه ·

ولقد كان تقديرنا الذى التقينا فيه مع الاصدقاء الذين شاركوا فى الدعوة لهذا المؤتمر ، ومع الاصدقاء الذين شاركوا فى تحقيقه بالاستجابة لحضوره ، هو أن الدول غير المنحازة قادرة ، بحكم نظرتها النزيهة المتجردة ، الى المشاكل التى تواجه السلام العالمى ، أن تؤدى دورا ايجابيا فى خدمة هذا السلام ·

ومن حسن الحظ أن الاجتماعات التمهيدية التى عقـــدت فى القاهرة ، فى النصف الاول من شهر يونيو ، قد استطاعت أن تمهد لعقد المؤتمر ، كذلكفان المراسلات التى تبادلناها جميعا خلال هذه الفترة ، حتى حضورنا هنا،استطاعت أن تفتح الطريق ، برغم كل الظروف ، أمام هذا العدد الكبير منا ، ليجىء الى بلجراد ، وليشارك فى أعمال هذا المؤتمر ·

وليشارك فى نجاح هذا المؤتمر ، ذلك أنه من المحتم فى يقينى أن ينجح هذا المؤتمر لعدة أسباب :

أولا ــ لأنه لا توجد قوة قادرة على خدمة السلام مثـل مجموعة الدول التى تتبع سياسة عدم الانحياز ، فان هذه الدول التى تعيش مشاكل عالمها ، لا تنعزل عنها أو تنفصل ، والتى لا تخضع فى مواقفها من هذه المشاكل لضغط كتلة من الكتل تحدد لها مواقفها وترسم لها اتجاه خطاها والتى تصدر فى كل ما تراه بشأن هذه المشاكل عن دافع السلام القائم على العدل بصرف النظر عن أى اعتبار آخر ، هذه المجموعة من الدول أقدر على أن تضع فى خـدمة السلام ، بنزاهة وتجرد ، كل طاقاتها المادية والمعنوية ·

سياسة عدم الانحياز :

ثانيا ــ اننا على هذه الصورة ، أقدر على الحركة الطليقة النزيهـــة

المتجردة بين الكتلتين ، تقريبا لأسباب الخلاف بينهما ، وتدعيما لامكانات التفاهم ٠٠ خصوصا وأن سياسة عدم الانحياز أصبحت موضع احترام العالم كله ، بما فى ذلك الدول الداخلة فى نطاق الكتل الكبرى ٠

ثالثا ــ اننا نتيجة لهذا كله ، نتحمل مسئولية خاصة تجاه السلام ، أمل شعوبنا ، وأمل شعوب الارض كلها ٠

رابعا ــ اننا فى جو السلام وحده ، نستطيع أن نطور الحياة فى بلادنا، وأن نزيد من خصوبتها الخلاقة ٠

خامسا ــ اننا فى جو السلام نستطيع أن نساعد شعوبا غيرنا كثيرة ما زالت ترسف فى الاغلال ! وتتطلع الى الحرية من وراء الاسوار ، وتطلب منا أن نمد لها أيدينا لتبدأ من جديد فى صنع قدرها ٠

وبالاختصار ، فان علينا أن نكون قوة الضمير فى عالمنا الذى نعيش فيه٠

واذا كانت البشرية كلها ، الآن ، تحيى قوة العلم ، الذى استطاع أن يحلق فى الفضاء ويجاوز نطاق الجاذبية الأرضية ويرتاد الأفق الجديد فاننا هنا مطالبون بأن نجعل قوة الضمير تحقق ما حققته قوة العلم فى عصرنا ٠

اننا هنا مطالبون بأن نجعل قوة الضمير تنطلق من اغلال الانانية،وتجاوز نطاق جذبها ، وترتاد أفقا جديدا تحتاجه البشرية أكثر مما تحتاج آفاق الفضاء العالى ، وأعنى به أفق السلام القائم على العدل ٠

محاولة جديدة :

على انى أدرك تماما أن العمل الذى نتعرض اليه ليس هينا ولا سهلا ، اننى أدرك ان مثل هذا المؤتمر للدول غير المنحازة ، هو محاولة جديدة وجريئة فى عصر تحكمه التكتلات الكبرى المدعمة بالقوة المادية والعلمية والعسكرية ٠

كذلك أدرك أن مثل هذا المؤتمر للدول غير المنحازة ، هو محاولة لا تلقى الترحيب والقبول ، من جانب عدد كبير من القوى المعادية للسلام ،.وفى طليعتها قوى الاستعمار ، التى تريد أن تخنق كل صوت للضمير ، وأن تطفىء كل شعلة للحرية لو استطاعت ٠ ٠

كذلك أدرك أن مثل هذا المؤتمر للدول غير المنحازة ، هو محاولة تقابل

بالشك من جانب الذين اثروا السلبية ، اما عجزا واما يأسا ، على انه من بواعث الامل الاولى فى نجاح هذا المؤتمر للدول غير المنحازة هو أنه اجتمع فعلا ، وأن شمله قد انعقد فى هذه القاعة ، بكل ما تمثله ، وبكل ما يرمز اليه.

ولكن هذا الامل الذى تحقق ، هو فى ذاته مسئولية كبرى تضاف الى مسئوليات هذا المؤتمر وتحتم عليه أن يكون عمله تحقيقا لأمله .

ومن هنا فانى أستأذنك - يا سيادة الرئيس - واستأذنكم يا أيها الاصدقاء - أن تسمحوا لى أن أضع أمامكم تصورى ، وتصور وفد الجمهورية العربية المتحدة لعمل هذا المؤتمر ، تحقيقا لأمله ، ولأن المحاولة التى نتعرض لها اليوم ، جديدة وجريئة ، فانى أستأذنكم فى أن اشرح لكم تصورى فكرا بصوت عال ، كما يقولون ، وعلى هذا المنطق ، منطق التفكير بصوت عال ، فاننى أريد - يا سيادة الرئيس - قبل أن أتحدث عن تصورى ، للطريقة التى يمكن لنا أن نقترب بها من عملنا ، أن أقف لحظة أمام بعض الاعتبارات التى يجب علينا أن نبتعد بعملنا عنها - وكما قلت - فان كل ما أهدف اليه بدافع الرغبة فى نجاح هذه المحاولة الجديدة الجريئة ، التى تجمعنا هنا ، هو أن أحاول تقليب الامور على وجوهها المختلفة ، فكرا بصوت عال ، على مسمع من حضراتكم ..

أولا - أظننى لا اتجاوز حدى اذا قلت أنى أشعر أننا جميعا على اتفاق ، فى أنه لا ينبغى أن يكون فى طريقة عمل هذاالمؤتمر ، ولا فيما يصل اليه من قرارات ، ولا فيما يتركه بعد ذلك من آثار على الرأى العام العالمى ، ما يمكن أن يوحى من قريب أو من بعيد ، بأن الدول الملتزمة بسياسة عدم الانحياز تصنع بنشاطها كتلة دولية ثالثة . اننا نعيش فى عالم يعانى من الصراع بين كتلتين ولا نتصور أن تدخل الحلبة كتلة ثالثة - تزيد من حدة هذا الصراع بدلا من أن نخفف وطأته ، ان ابرز ما يجمعنا هو التحرر من أى قيد ، سوى ما تفرضه المبادىء ورغبة كل منا بقدر طاقته أن يخدم هذه المبادىء .

والحافز الذى جمعنا اليوم هنا بالذات ، هو الحافز الذى لا يمكن بغير توفره ، أن تتاح الحياة لأى مبدأ من المبادىء ، وأعنى به حافز السلام .

واجتماعنا اليوم هنا ، هو محاولة لحشد الجهود المؤيدة للسلام ومحاولة للتنسيق بينها ، من أجل زيادة فاعليتها وتاثيرها .

ثانيا - اننا لسنا هنا أمما متحدة داخل الامم المتحدة ، أعنى اننا لسنا دولا متميزة عن باقى الدول الاعضاء فى المنظمة العالمية للشعوب الحرة ، وانما جزء لا يتجزأ منها ، ولا ينفصل عنها ولا يبتعد عن نطاقها ، كل ما عندنا ، اننا

نشعر بمزيد من الطاقة من أجل مزيد من الخدمة الدولية العامة ، ومبعث هذه الطاقة هو تحررنا من كل قيد الا قيد المبدأ ٠

ثالثا ــ أن من المفيد أن تكون المبادىء هى اطار حركتنا وهى الضوء الكاشف الذى نوجهه بحثا عن الحقيقة ، على اننا فى بحثنا عن الحقيقة يجب علينا أن نحتفظ بحريتنا كاملة سواء فى النظر الى المشاكل ، أو فى تحليل دقائقها ، أو فى الوصول بها منطقيا الى الاتجاه الصحيح ٠ وليس ينبغى لنا أن نقيد أيدينا بما فعله غيرنا ، ولا أن نفرض على فكرنا كل القيود الطارئة ٠

ينبغى لنا أن نحرر فكرنا من الاثقال ، وأن نحرر الازمات نفسها من الأثقال ، وأن نرد الامور الى أصولها ، ولا ننظر اليها من حيث نجدها الآن والا فاننا بذلك نمشى على نفس الطريق الذى أوصل الازمات الى ذراها الخطيرة ٠

مشكلة المانيا

من ذلك مثلا ، أزمة المانيا ، وأزمة المانيا فيما يبدو من ظواهر الحوادث الآن ، هى مشكلة المشاكل التى تواجه السلام ، فليس من واجبنا فيما نرى ان نقف امام الحائط الذى يبنى بين برلين الشرقية وبرلين الغربية ، ونتصور اننا قد وصلنا الى الطريق المسدود لأن الحائط الذى يفصل برلين الشرقية عن الغربية هو ظاهرة من ظواهر المشكلة الحقيقية ، وهو عرض من أعراضها وهو مرحلة سبقتها مراحل طويلة مهدت لها ٠

ان مشكلة برلين ، ومشكلة المانيا بعدها ، ليست هذا الحائط ، وانما مشكلة المانيا لو أردنا أن نعيد المسائل الى أصولها ، نتيجة مباشرة لظروف الحرب العالمية الثانية ، التى أدت الى تقسيم المانيا ، ثم قيام نظام اجتماعى مختلف فى كل قسم من القسمين ، ثم اشتداد الحرب الباردة بين المعسكرين الكبيرين الذى جعل احتمالات تباعد القسمين أقرب من وحدتها ٠ ثم الفشل فى الوصول الى حل لنزع السلاح ، وهو الوضع الذى جعل كلا من القسمين ترسانة موجهة ضد القسم الآخر ٠

ان الأزمة العنيفة التى وصلت اليها المشكلة الالمانية ، هى فى حقيقة أمرها أزمة التعايش السلمى ، أزمة الاندفاع الى السلاح ، بعد الفشل فى الاتفاق على نزع السلاح ٠

الغاية الكبرى للمؤتمر :

رابعا ــ ان صورة هذا المؤتمر ، هى فى يقينى أقرب ما تكون الى صورة

تجمع من أجل السلام ، ومن هنا فانه من المهم فى تقديرى ، أن يكون هدف السلام ، السلام القائم على العدل هو الغاية الكبرى أمام هذا المؤتمر ، ومعنى ذلك اننا يجب أن نكرس الجزء الاكبر من جهدنا لمشاكل السلام الكبرى عموما، دون استنزاف للجهد أمام القضايا الفرعية ، ففى هذا التكريس ، ضمان لأمرين لهما من الاهمية الكبرى فى رأينا :

أولا – أن يستطيع عمل هذا المؤتمر تركيز أكبر قدر ممكن من التأثير على المسألة الرئيسية التى يجتمع من أجلها ·

ثانيا – أن يستطيع هذا المؤتمر بالتجاوز عن كل القضايا الفرعية ، أن يصل الى ارادة عمل موحدة ·

وأنتقل الآن بنفس التفكير ، أو محاولته بصوت عال الى الناحية الايجابية من عملنا ·

ويخيل الى – يا سيادة الرئيس – أنه من المفيد لنا أن نضع أولويات محددة للمشاكل الكبرى التى تواجه عالمنا ، فاذا ما فرغنا من ترتيب الاولويات ، جاز لنا بعد ذلك أن ننتقل الى البحث فى الوسائل والاساليب التى يمكن عن طريقها تنظيم الجهود العملية من أجل مواجهتها ومن ثم الوصول الى الحلول الصحيحة لها على هدى المبادىء وضوئها ·

وأبدأ بأولويات المشاكل ثم أنتقل الى المواجهة ووسائلها وأساليبها ·

أولا – ان التوتر الدولى الذى تعكسه الحرب الباردة بين الكتل ، هو نتيجة واضحة لعدم الايمان الكافى بضرورة التعايش السلمى ، « والتعايش السلمى لا يمكن أن يكون هدنة مسلحة ، وانما التعايش السلمى بمفهوم حقيقى ، هو التعاون الخلاق المثمر بين كافة الدول ، وبين كافة الانظمة الاجتماعية لتستطيع جميعا أن تثبت جدارتها فى خدمة الانسان الحر ، ثم ليكون بينها التفاعل القادر على دفع التطوير المستمر لشعوب العالم جميعا سياسيا واقتصاديا واجتماعيا » ·

ثانيا – ونتيجة لعدم الايمان بالتعايش السلمى فان كل الآمال المعلقة على ايجاد حل لمشكلة نزع السلاح لم تجد حتى الآن مصداق آمالها . بل انه بالرغم من الجهود التى بذلت من أجل نزع السلاح ووقف التجارب الذرية فان زيادة التسلح هو الاتجاه السائد اليوم ، أما نزع السلاح ، فلم يزد ما حققه عن أن يكون محادثات طويلة مضنية لم تصل الى شىء يمكن الركون

اليه أو الاعتماد عليه كذلك مما يدعو الى عميق الاسف انه فى هذا الجو المشبع بالقلق وجـــدت حكومة الاتحاد السوفيتى نفسها فى موقف رأت فيه من وجهة نظرها أن تعود الى اجراء التجارب الذرية ٠ وقد كان هذا القرار صدمة لى بقدر ما هو صدمة للرأى العام العالمى على انه مهما كان من دوافع الحكومة السوفيتية الى هذا القرار فان أهم ما فيه هو دلالته الواضحة على التـدهور الخطير فى الموقف الدولى ومن المؤلم أن السبـــاق فى التسلح لم يقتصر على الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفيتى وحدهما ، وانما وجـــدنا دولا أخرى تمعن تحديا للرأى العام العالمى فى اجراء التجارب الذرية كفرنسا ، وتجريها فى أرض شعوب ترفض أن تكون أوطانها ميدانا لمثل هذه التجارب ٠

محاولات دول الاستعمار :

ثالثا ــ فى هذا الجو الذى يتعلق السـلام فيه بالتوازن الذرى المخيف، تحاول قوى عديدة أن تستغل الموقف لصالحها ، وفى مقدمة هذه القوى دول الاستعمار والعناصر الرجعية المعادية للتقدم ، ولقد وجدنا فرنسا تحـــارب الشعب الجزائرى بأسلحـــة حلف الاطلنطى وروت البرقيـات منذ أيام أن القنابل التى ألقيت على بعض مواقع الوطنيين فى انجولا كانت من صنـــع الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ٠ والاخطر من أسلحة حلف الاطلنطى التى تحارب شعب الجزائر ومن القنابل الامريكية التى تلقى على شعب انجولا ، هو ذلك التغاضى الكامل عن كل مبادىء الامم المتحدة تحت ضغط سياسة الارتبـــاط بالاحلاف كما رأينا فى موقف الولايات المتحدة الامريكية من مشكلة العدوان على بنزرت أثناء عرضها على الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة ٠

رابعا ــ فبروز الاستعمار الجـــديد يحاول أن يحقق نفس الاهــداف الاستغلالية للاستعمار القديم بوسائل تبدو فى مظهرها أكثر مســايرة لروح العصر ، وفى هذا المجال أصبحت الاحــلاف العسكرية موجهة الى الجبهات الداخليــة لشعوب تتطلع الى الثورة على أوضاعها وتحقيق آمالها ، أكثر منها أدوات لمواجهــة العدوان الخارجى ٠ وكذلك جرى استغلال المعونات والتجارة وسياسة التكتــلات الاقتصادية الاحتكارية لتكون ستارا للسيطرة على موارد الشعوب واستنزافها لصالح المستغلين ٠

ثم عمدت دول الاستعمار الى تقسيم أوصال الشعوب واقامة قواعد فيها تمزق وحــدة الامة الواحدة وتضع فى قلبها قاعدة للعدوان تستعملهـــا عند الحاجة كما حدث فى تجربتنا فى حرب السويس ، بل ولجأت هذه الدول الى استخدام هذه القواعد للتسلل البعيد المدى ٠

وقد أثبت مؤتمر دول الدار البيضـــاء هذه الحقيقة ، حين دمغ اسرائيل

كراس جسر للاستعمار الجديد فى افريقيا ، وكأداة تحركها مطامعه ، بل ولم يتورع الاستعمار عن استعمال الامم المتحدة ذاتها لتكون وسيلة يصل منهـــا الى اغراضه . كما رأينا جميعا فى الكونغو ·

وأخيرا تحت أعلام الاستقلال الملونة التى ارتفعت فوق عدد من البلدان حاول الاستعمـــار أن يسلب الحرية مضمونها الحقيقى ، وأن يجعـــل من الاستقـــلال الوليد مجرد مظهر وشكل خارجى لا يعكس أى حقيقـة أصيلة ·

خامسا ــ وفى حمى الاستعمار وفى القارة الافريقيـــة بالذات ، ازدادت سياسة التفرقة العنصرية امعانا فى استغـــلال الانسان للانسان ، والواقع أن منطق التمييز العنصرى هو ذاته منطق الاســـتعمار ، فليست التفرقة بين البشر فى اللون الا مقـــدمة للتفرقة بينهم فى الحقوق · وما من شك فى تقديرنا أن نفس اليوم الذى سيشهد نهاية الاستعمار سوف يشهد فى الوقت ذاته نهاية التفرقة العنصرية ·

سادسا ــ ولقد زادت احتمالات الخطر بالعلم الحديث ، وكان المنطق أن تقل ، ومن سوء الحظ أن الطـــاقة الذرية التى تفتحت آفاقها أمام العقـــل البشرى لم توجـــه حتى الآن لخدمة التقـــدم السلمى للشعوب ، وكذلك فان انتصارات الانســـان الرائعة فى عالم الفضاء تفتح أمامه آفاقا مشرقة ولكنها تهدد فى الوقت نفســـه بأخطار رهيبة ، اذا ما استخدم الفضاء لاقامة قواعد عسكرية انسياقا مع حمى التسلح القائمة الآن ، هذه نماذج من المشاكل ·

فاذا انتقلنا بعد ذلك الى محاولة للتفكير فى الحلول التى يمكن أن نضعها على هدى المبادىء لتكون مفاتيح للمشاكل لوجدت ما يلى :

اجتماع الاقطاب ضرورى :

أولا ــ انه من المحتم الآن ان تخفت قعقعة الســلاح ، وأن نترك فرصـــة للمفاوضات الهـــادئة على أعلى المستويات فانه لا خيار الآن بين أمرين · اما المفاوضات واما الحرب ، وانه يبدو لنا من الضرورى الآن أن يتم اجتماع للاقطاب فى أسرع وقت ولا ينبغى أن يؤثر فينا أن محاولتنـــا فى نيويورك لم تستطع تحقيق اجتماع على مستوى القمة فى ذلك الوقت بين الرئيس الامريكى والرئيس السوفييتى ·

وينبغى لنا فى ذلك الصدد أن نذكر أن اكثر من أربعين دولة أيدت هـــذا الاقتراح ·

كذلك ينبغى لنـــا أن نذكر أن الاجتماع الذى تم بين الرئيس نيكيتـــا خروشوف والرئيس جون كنيدى فى فيينا فى شهر مايو الماضى ، كان تحقيقا لهذا الاقتراح ·

كذلك لا ينبغى أن يؤثر فينا أن الاجتمـــاع الذى عقد فى عاصمة النمسا لم يحقق ما كان مرجوا منه · ففى الظروف التى يواجهها عالمنا اليوم لا يحق لأحـــد منا أن يستسلم لليأس وانما لا بد للمفاوضات أن تجرى واذا لم تنجح فلا بد أن نحاول من جديد · فان المفاوضات هى الطريق الوحيد المأمون فى مثل هذا الجو الملبد بالغيوم الآن ·

بل ان المفاوضات هى الطريق الوحيد للسلام القائم على العدل ولا يمكن أن يقوم السلام على قواعد الصواريخ ذات الرءوس الذرية ·

على أنه من واجبنا هنا أن نبحث فى توفير الجو الذى يمكن أن يجعل مثل هذا الاجتماع اكثر فائدة وجدوى ، وانه ليتحتم علينا قبل أن ننهى اجتماعاتنا أن تكون لدينا خطـة واضحة لدفع المفاوضات بين الكتلتين الى مجال التطبيق العملى ·

ولا يمكن أن نترك رغبتنا فى اجتمـــاعهم مجرد نداء نأمل أن يصل الى آذانهم ، بل أنه يتحتم علينا أن نمضى الى ما هو أبعد من ذلك ونتأكد من أننـا لم نجتمع هنا لمجرد توجيه نداء وانما اجتمعنا لندفع احتمالات السلام عمليـــا الى جو اكبر اطمئنانا وثقة ·

ثانيا ــ انه من المحتم الآن أن تبذل كل الجهود لتمكين الامم المتحدة من اداء رسالتها ·

وبعـد كل التغييرات التى طرأت على العالم منذ انشاء هـــذه المنظمة الدولية فى سنة ١٩٤٥ فانه لا بد لهذه المنظمة أن تلائم ما بين طبيعتها وما بين طبيعة العالم المتحرر · وفى هذا الصدد لا بد أن يمتد التغيير البناء الى الجهاز الادارى للامم المتحدة ذاتها باعتباره أداة تنفيذ ارادتها · كذلك لا بد أن يمتد التغيير الى توزيع القوة فى مراكزها المختلفة ولست أتصور أن تبقى مناطق فى العالم دون تمثيل فى مجلس الامن كما لا أتصور أن يبقى بلد كالصين الشعبية بعيدا عن نطاق الامم المتحدة فى حين أن ربع سكان الارض يعيشون داخـــل حدوده · ولابد للامم المتحدة بعد ذلك من أن تمارس دورها الذى كانت تحكم به الشعوب التى اقامتها وأن تكون مجالا للعمل من أجل السلام ومن أجـــل التقـــدم ·

وانه لمن المؤسف أن نرى هذه المنظمة الدولية التى كانت تمثل أملا عريضا للبشرية تتحول أحيانا الى ميدان للصراع بين الكتل أو تجرى المحاولة لاستعمالها كأداة فى يد الاستعمار ثم يصل الامر بها الى حد أن قراراتها لا تصبح لها فى بعض الظروف من فرص الحياة الا بقدر ما توفره لها سياسة القوى الكبرى ٠

حقوق شعب فلسطين :

وليس أدل على ذلك من أن قرارات الامم المتحدة بشأن حقوق شعب فلسطين ما زالت بعد سنوات طويلة من الرسان حبرا على ورق لأن سياسة بعض القوى الكبرى فى منطقتنا أرادت أن تفرض اسرائيل تحديا لكل قانون ولكل عدل ٠ بل ان المأساة تبدو فى أبعادها الحقيقية اذا ما ذكرنا الواقع التاريخى لما حدث سنة ١٩٤٨ وهو أن الامم المتحدة والهدنة التى فرضتها فى فلسطين كانت بالذات الستار الذى تسلل العدوان تحته وفى حماه الى تحقيق أغراضه والى احتلال الارض التى اغتصبها من أصحابها الشرعيين

ثالثا ــ أنه من المحتم الآن اتاحة أكبر فرصة للتقدم أمام الشعوب التى لم تستكمل نموها الاقتصادى والاجتماعى ٠

وينبغى لنا أن نذكر أنه لا يمكن أن يكون هناك استقرار فى عالم تتفاوت فيه مستويات الحياة بين الشعوب على هذا النحو الفاضح الذى نراه الآن ان العالم الذى نعيش فيه عالم واحد ومصيره فى السلام أو الحرب مصير واحد ، ولقد شاركنا جميعا فى صنع حضارات الانسان وانتقلت عناصر النور من قارة الى قارة الى مدى التاريخ ومن هنا فان لكل منا نصيبا فيما انتهت اليه الحضارة الانسانية كلها من التقدم كذلك ساهمنا جميعا فى صنع الرخاء لدى الذين تتاح لهم فرصته اليوم ٠ ومع أنى لا أريد أن أثير أحقادا قديمة فان التقدم الصناعى على سبيل المثال فى عدد كبير من بلدان أوروبا كان قائما على الثروات التى جرى نزحها بطريقة منظمة من آسيا وافريقيا وما من جدال أن احتمالات الامم فى التقدم سوف تزداد اذا ما توقف الاندفاع نحو التسلح خصوصا فى المجال الذرى منه واذا اتجهت الطاقات الهائلة فى هذا المجال الى خدمة مشاكل التطوير كذلك ما من جدال الى أن احتمالات هذه الامم تزداد اذا ما تحقق أن الجهود الرائعة فى أجواء الفضاء الآن سوف تصرف لخدمة السلام لتساعد بكل امكاناتها على توفير الرخاء ٠

ولا بد فى هذا السبيل من تنظيم عملية المساعدة على التطور بعيدا عن اعتبارات الحرب الباردة وبعيدا عن نوازع الاستعمار الجديد ٠

ولعلنا هنا نستطيع أن نجد الوسائل الكفيلة بدعم هذه العملية التى نراها أمرا حيويا ٠

رابعا ـ أنه من المحتم الأن وقد تصدت الدول غير المنحازة لمسئولية العمل من أجل السلام أن تواصل هذه الدول ما بدأت وأن تضع من الجهود المنسقة وراء أهدافها ما يكفل تحقيق هذه الاهداف وذلك عن طريق التعاون المستمر والتشاور المتصل وتنسيق الجهود داخل الامم المتحدة وخارجها ليس يكفى أن نبدأ وانما المهم أن نستمر حتى نصل الى هدفنا الذى هو فى نفس الوقت هدف الانسان طوال التاريخ وعلى امتداد الارض ٠

وعلينا أن تبقى حركتنا من أجل السلام طليقة قادرة ، وعلينا أن نبقيها على أوسع الجبهات وفيما عدا الاتصال المستمر بيننا فان علينا أن نشجع دائما وأن نمنح تأييدنا القلبى لكل المحاولات الجماعية البناءة الرامية الى تدعيم السلام عن طريق حماية الحرية ودفع التطور ٠

كذلك علينا أن نكون دائما على اتصال بالمعسكرين المتصارعين فان عدم الانحياز ليس معناه أن نعتزل المشاكل وانما عدم الانحياز أن نساهم ايجابيا فى دعم التفاهم ، وأن نقيم جسورا مفتوحة لمرور الافكار والآراء عبر الاخاديد السحيقة التى تصنعها الازمات ٠

تصفية الاستعمار

خامسا ـ انه من المحتم علينا أن تكون جهودنا مباشرة ومركزة فيما يتعلق بكل الاهداف التى نستطيع فيها بقوانا الذاتية أن نتحرر ٠ وفى هذا المجال فانى أعنى بالذات تصفية الاستعمار باعتباره أصلا من أصول الشر وسببا من أسباب التوتر والقلق المخيف فى عصرنا ٠

واننا نستطيع بتوحيد جهودنا وتنظيمها أن نوجه الى هذا الخطر ضربات ساحقة تساعد الشعوب التى ما زالت تعانى من قبضته عليها ، أن تخلص نفسها وأن تخلص الانسانية كلها منه ومن آثاره ٠

وفى هذا الصدد فانه يخيل الى اننا نستطيع أن نقوم بما هو أكثر من المجهود الأدبى ، وكذلك الحال فيما يتعلق بالتفرقة العنصرية التى نملك أن نواجهها بما هو أكثر من الاحتجاج ٠

سادسا ـ انه من المحتم علينا فى حركتنا نحو أهدافنا أن نحرك معنا كل

القوى المستعدة للخير فى العالم وأن نذكر دائما أن الهدف الذى نسعى اليه يجمعنا مع كل ذوى النوايا الطيبة فى العالم على سعته .

ولو تمكنا من أن نثير الايجابية الفعالة لهؤلاء جميعا لاستطعنا ، نحن نجتمع من أجل السلام أن نحشد فى نفس الوقت من قوى الضمير العالمى الحر فى كل ناحية ما يقدر على دعم حركتنا وفتح الطريق أمامها · واننا لنستطيع أن نوجد هنا من الوسائل والاساليب ما يحقق ذلك عمليا ويوفره ·

خطواتنا تطلب السلام

لقد حاولت جهدى أن أبتعد عن أية اقتراحات محددة للمشاكل الكبرى التى تهدد أمن العالم اليوم وفى مقدمتها المشكلة الالمانية وعقدها المادية والنفسية والمشاكل السياسية والعسكرية والاجتماعية ، فليس فى مثل هذا الخطاب مجالها وانما يجىء دورها فيما يلى ذلك من أعمال هذا المؤتمر·

ان الذى حاولته هو أن أفتح قلبى أمامكم ، ونحن عى أبواب خطوة هامة فى مجال العمل الدولى ·

وكل الذى اتمناه أن ينتهى اجتماعنا هنا وشعوبنا تشعر ، وتشاركها فى هذا الشعور غيرها من الشعوب ، أن خطوتنا هنا كانت خطوة فى الطريق الصحيح ، خطوة صادقة أمينة نزيهة متجردة · تطلب السلام ، مؤمنة أن العدل لا بد أن يكون له أساسا وسندا ·

بيان
الرئيس جوزيب بروز تيتو
رئيس جمهورية يوغوسلافية الاتحادية الاشتراكية
أمام القمة الأولى لحركة عدم الانحياز
بلجراد ١٩٦١

Statement by
H.E President Josep Broz Tito
President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
before the First NAM Summit
Belgrade 1961

بيان الرئيس تيتو رئيس جمهورية يوغوسلافيا أمام القمة الأولى للحركة

Statement by H.E President Tito, President of Yugoslavia before the First NAM Summit

Esteemed Heads and Representatives
of States and Governments,

I am gratified to be able to extend to you, on behalf of the Government and peoples of Yugoslavia, our warmest greetings and wish you a pleasant stay in our country. Our peoples consider it a great honour to have such a distinguished gathering take place in Yugoslavia, particularly the citizens of Beograd, which has, throughout its long history, seen many wars of conquest, invasions and invaders and which has now, for the first time, the opportunity to welcome, in its midst, the highest representatives of twenty-seven countries — champions of peace.

I particularly wish to express to all of you our sincere gratitude for your personal efforts and your contribution which have made it possible to have this gathering organised and convened in such a brief period of time. Considering the tremendous responsibilities that every one of you, as a statesman, has in his own country, your presence here demonstrates most explicitly your concern and the concern of your peoples for the fate of mankind and your wish to exert concerted efforts in the existing grave international situation in order to find a way out of the crisis in which the world finds itself at present.

In a few days it will be exactly one year that a large number of Heads of State and Government of many countries assembled at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of helping to ease, by their participation, the grave international situation and contribute to the maintenance of peace. At the said session the non-aligned countries displayed for the first time their firm determination to exert resolute efforts towards the peaceful and correct solution of international disputes, as well as their resolution not to allow anyone to play with the fate of mankind in an irresponsible manner. No one can deny the fact that this first concerted action of non-aligned countries was successful. In the first place, a tremendous moral success was achieved. However, today, one year later, we must, unfortunately, note that the situation is much worse, as the cold war has assumed proportions liable to lead to the greatest tragedy at any moment. Precisely because of this, it is necessary for the representatives of non-aligned countries to examine on the highest level, in a more detailed manner and in greater numbers, the dangerous international situation and to take, in this connection, co-ordinated action, primarily through the United Nations, in order to find a way out of the present situation and to prevent the outbreak of a new military conflict. The fact that this danger has reached its climax is clearly shown by all the preparations which are now being undertaken. Overt preparations for war are being made, mobilisation is taking place, the manufacture of the most up-to-date weapons is being intensified, hydrogen and atomic weapons tests are again being contemplated, etc. Only recently we have witnessed an open military aggression against an independent state — Tunisia, where the unrestrained French soldatesque has not only shed much of the blood of the innocent civilian population of Bizerta, but is, at the same time, continuously threatening both the integrity and independence of Tunisia.

Never in the entire post-war period has it been so urgently necessary as today that states which are not aligned with any bloc should set forth with the greatest degree of unanimity, clearly and unequivocally, through their highest representatives, their views on problems which are leading the whole world to the brink of the greatest catastrophe in its history. The idea that non-aligned countries should participate, in one way or another, more effectively in international developments, particularly in those which are of direct and vital interest to them, stems from the realisation of the fact that, in our time, the responsibility for the future of mankind cannot be borne only by a few states, irrespective of how large and powerful they may be.

The Bandung Conference and the principles proclaimed there were, after the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations, the first powerful display of this contemporary view of international relations. It was no accident that these principles were proclaimed precisely in Asia, in the presence of the representatives of the peoples of Asia and Africa, the two continents inhabited by the largest number of people on our planet, who had been enslaved, deprived of rights and subject to discrimination through many centuries. The Casablanca Conference also reflected the determination of the peoples of Africa to decide themselves about their own fate and not to tolerate any longer the existence of any form of colonialism on African soil. In the same way as the Bandung Conference, and other similar conferences which followed, did not intend to establish any kind of bloc, the present Conference does not pursue any such aim either. On the contrary, this Conference should adopt a negative attitude towards bloc exclusiveness, which not only constitutes a threat to world peace, but also prevents other countries from participating as equal partners in the solving of outstanding international issues. The fact that discrimination of this kind against these countries is gradually diminishing is, to a large extent, the result of a greater measure of unity of action on the part of the non-aligned countries with regard to various problems which are endangering world peace.

As a result of the experience acquired in the postwar period, when groupings of individual states began to emerge, all the countries outside these groupings have become profoundly convinced that increasing tensions in the world have been, and are still, arising precisely from this division of the world. This conviction is also shared by the broadest masses of people, regardless of whether they are inside or outside the blocs, as they feel that the mechanism of the blocs is acquiring, to an increasing extent, its own pernicious logic. This division has demonstrated that outstanding international problems cannot be solved from a position of strength. Actually, constant efforts are being exerted for the purpose of achieving superiority, in order to attain specific goals from a position of strength, that is to say, to solve outstanding questions in one's own favour. In this precisely lies the greatest danger of an outbreak of armed conflict and of a new catastrophe of the entire world. The recent past has shown clearly that the grouping of states into blocs usually leads to a settling of accounts by the force of arms. The history of recent years has also demonstrated that there need not even be two blocs, but that it is sufficient to have only one bloc for war to break out.
I think that it is well known how, in what order and for what purpose the existing military blocs were established and I do not intend to analyse this matter in greater detail here at the present moment. However, it is obvious that such a course was most unfortunate and has led to the present abnormal and perilous situation in the world. I feel, therefore, that it is high time to have this division removed, at least gradually, and to embark upon a new and fresh road of understanding and cooperation in international relations by means of peaceful negotiations. However, the best way of proceeding would be to settle outstanding issues through the United Nations; and it is precisely for that purpose that the World Organisation was created.

Such a practice in international relations in keeping with our times has already been put into effect by countries non-aligned with any blocs. At this Conference also, attended by such a great number of Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries, new standards governing relations among states should fully prevail. On the agenda are problems of exceptional and major importance, problems that the great powers have failed to solve so far, precisely because they approached them in the old way. In this connection an obsolete and, in the present phase, extremely dangerous conception of prestige is still playing a crucial role. Furthermore, there still prevails, as in the past, the practice that only the biggest, the most advanced and militarily the most powerful countries attempt to make decisions involving the fate of the world, while a large number of small and medium-sized countries, which are not developed for well known reasons but constitute the majority of mankind, have been unable, until recently, to participate as equal partners in the taking of decisions on questions of general interest. These countries were looked upon, and are even today considered, as a kind of reserve and voting machine in international forums, such as the United Nations and others. This gathering of the highest representatives of non-aligned countries illustrates, however, that such outdated practices must be discarded, that non-aligned countries can no longer reconcile themselves with the status of observers and voters and that, in their opinion, they have the right to participate in the solving of problems, particularly of those which endanger the peace and the fate of the world at the present moment. This meeting, has been convened, inter alia, for the purpose of asserting this right. The non-aligned countries do not, of course, pretend to be able to solve alone the problems that the Great Powers have not been able to solve so far; however, they can contribute much both towards this end and towards the easing of dangerous international tensions in general. The adoption at this meeting of clear and inequivocal positions on current problems of vital importance will make it easier for the great powers to approach more realistically the task of reaching agreement on outstanding issues and to pay greater attention to the views of the representatives of countries which are not aligned with blocs and whose strivings are shared by the majority of mankind.
Fears that this meeting might mark the beginning of the formation of a third bloc are groundless. Would it be logical for us, who are fighting against the divisions of the world into blocs, to create a third bloc? Would this contribute towards the relaxation of tension in the world? Of course not. We cannot pursue such aims as they would run counter to the political concept of non-aligned countries. If we examine the actual substance of blocs, their characteristic features, we find that their first and most important feature is their military aspect, the creation of military power. An unrelenting arms race is being pursued in order to gain superiority. The economic arrangements within bloc frameworks have a discriminatory character in regard to other countries. Embargoes are imposed on various products with the aim of exercising pressure upon a given country or several countries. All this and many other characteristic features of blocs are in contradiction with the general interests and views of non-aligned countries and, above, all, with the fact that these countries preclude the use of military force for the solution of any dispute. This will suffice to demonstrate that it is absured to impute to this Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries the intention to set up a third bloc.

The purpose of this meeting is to make the great powers realize that the fate of the world cannot rest in their hands alone. It is to demonstrate to the protagonists of force that the majority of the world decisively rejects the use of force as a means for settling the various important problems we have inherited from the last war. I can state without exaggeration that the countries represented at this Conference, as well as many others which do not belong to any grouping, represent the great majority of world public opinion. They represent the conscience of mankind. Those who are contemplating war adventures must bear this in mind. Such an example was also provided by the Second World War. This war ended disastrously for the mightiest fascist states, which had made tyranny and force the guiding principle of their policy, and war a means for achieving their aims, that is, for imposing their domination upon the entire world — ignoring humane and other moral principles which are asserting themselves with increasing force in the present-day world. The political conceptions and aggressive ventures of the Axis powers aroused the entire peaceloving world, and this was bound to lead to the defeat of the powerful and, at that time, the mightiest military machine. The moral of this story is very instructive and it should be borne in mind by those who are indulging in sabre-rattling and are holding the world in a state of constant tension and fear.

May I now draw your attention to a fallacy which makes its appearance from time to time, in the press and in commentaries in general, regarding the course that the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries will take: whether or not this course will be pro-western or pro-eastern. There is no ground for such speculations because we have not met here in order to support blocs, but to define clearly and coordinate our positions on the most important problems which are besetting the world today. And then it will become clear where our stands differ and where they coincide with those of one or the other side. On all the most important issues we shall adopt positions which will be not only in the interest of non-aligned countries but will be, generally speaking, in the interest of peace and of the entire mankind. They will, in our submission, contribute to the lessening of dangers to peace and will show to world public opinion that there is a better way towards understanding than the threats of war.

Similarly there is no ground for assuming that this or that country will be attacked here. It would be erroneous if we were to attack certain countries of voicing our resolute disagreement with the methods applied by some great powers towards other countries. Because, if we were to act in this way, we would not bring about a relaxation of tension in the world, but would, on the contrary, add to the tension. There is no doubt that we shall examine such problems as the question of colonialism in a consistent and serious manner; we shall pose this question in a clear form and insist on the final and early eradication of colonialism. The question of disarmament and use of atomic resources for military purposes, the problem of assistance to less developed countries and others should be examined here in the same manner.

I believe that we all agree that the success of the Conference depends precisely on our consensus of views regarding these major questions of paramount importance for the safeguarding of peace. There are also other issues of secondary importance. On some of them it is not easy to reach agreement and they could, if insisted upon, impair the success of the Conference. I am referring in particular to disputes between some of the non-aligned countries. In my view we should for the solution of such questions have recourse to the method of bilateral negotiations, on the basis of peaceful understanding, a method which should be proper to non-aligned countries and which is in harmony with our principles.

This meeting does not necessarily require us to reach unanimity on all questions. But it would be extremely useful to reach unanimity on those problems which are at this moment of vital importance for all mankind — and I am convinced that the world is expecting this from us.

Therefore, in the present extremely tense international situation this Conference is the most competent forum, outside the United Nations, where the representatives of non-aligned countries can state, as simply and as strongly as possible, their views regarding the question as to what the relations among peoples and states should be like and as to how the solution of outstanding issues by peaceful means could and should be brought about without thereby impairing but rather promoting world peace and constructive cooperation among peoples.

Assembled here at this Conference, we are conscious that we are taking upon ourselves a great responsibility before the peace-loving world, which rightly hopes that we shall do everything in our power here in order to remove the danger which is hovering over mankind. The peoples of all the world are expecting to hear a unanimous and resolute call against all that hampers the peaceful creative life of people on earth. People are already tired of the cold war, which is assuming ever sharper forms, and they fear the possible catastrophe which could be caused by a new world war. Therefore, I feel that we shall render a great service to the world, if we indicate clearly and resolutely the road towards a relaxation of world tensions and to the freedom, equality and peaceful cooperation of all nations.

إعلان بلجراد
لدول عدم الانحياز
١٩٦١

Belgrade Declaration
of Non-Aligned Countries
1961

إعلان بلجراد لدول عدم الانحياز ١٩٦١

Belgrade Declaration of Non-Aligned Countries 1961

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

1. Afghanistan, 2. Algeria, 3. Burma, 4. Cambodia, 5. Ceylon, 6. Congo, 7. Cuba, 8. Cyprus, 9. Ethiopia, 10. Ghana, 11. Guinea, 12. India, 13. Indonesia, 14. Iraq, 15. Lebanon, 16. Mali, 17. Morocco, 18. Nepal, 19. Saudi Arabia, 20. Somalia, 21. Sudan, 22. Tunisia, 23. United Arab Republic, 24. Yemen, 25. Yugoslavia

and of the following countries represented by observers:

1. Bolivia, 2. Brazil, 3. Ecuador

was held in Belgrade from September 1 to 6, 1961, for the purpose of exchanging views on international problems with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful co-operation among peoples.

The Heads of State or Government of the aforementioned countries have met at a moment when international events have taken a turn for the worst and when world peace is seriously threatened. Deeply concerned for the future of peace, voicing the aspirations of the vast majority of people of the world, aware that, in our time, no people and no government can or should abandon its responsibilities in regard to the safeguarding of world peace, the participating countries — having examined in detail, in an atmosphere of equality, sincerity and mutual confidence, the current state of international relations and trends prevailing in the present-day world — make the following declaration:

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noting that there are crises that lead towards a world conflict in the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation between nations, founded on freedom, equality and social justice for the promotion of prosperity; considering that the dynamic processes and forms of social change often result in or represent a conflict between the old established and the new emerging nationalist forces; considering that a lasting peace can be achieved only if this confrontation leads to a world where the domination of colonialism-imperialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations is radically eliminated;

And recognizing the fact

That acute emergencies threatening world peace now exist in this period of conflict in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and big power rivalry likely to result in world conflagration cannot be excluded; that to eradicate basically the source of conflict is to eradicate colonialism in all its manifestations and to accept and practice a policy of peaceful co-existence in the world;

that guided by these principles the period of transition and conflict can lay a firm foundation of cooperation and brotherhood between nations, state the following:

I

War has never threatened mankind with graver consequences than today. On the other hand, never before has mankind had at its disposal stronger forces for eliminating war as an instrument of policy in international relations.

Imperialism is weakening. Colonial empires and other forms of foreign oppression of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are gradually disappearing from the stage of history. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle of many peoples for national independence and equality. In the same way, the peoples of Latin America are continuing to make an increasingly effective contribution to the improvement of international relations. Great social changes in the world are further promoting such a development. All this not only accelerates the end of the epoch of foreign oppression of peoples, but also makes peaceful cooperation among peoples, based on the principles of independence and equal rights, an essential condition for their freedom and progress.

Tremendous progress has been achieved in the development of science, techniques and in the means of economic development.

Prompted by such developments in the world, the vast majority of people are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that war between peoples constitutes not only an anachronism but also a crime against humanity. This awareness of peoples is becoming a great moral force, capable of exercising a vital influence on the development of international relations.

Relying on this and on the will of their peoples, the Governments of countries participating in the Conference resolutely reject the view that war, including the "cold war", is inevitable, as this view reflects a sense both of helplessness and hopelessness and is contrary to the progress of the world. They affirm their unwavering faith that the international community is able to organize its life without resorting to means which actually belong to a past epoch of human history.

However, the existing military blocs, which are growing into more and more powerful military, economic and political groupings, which, by the logic and nature of their mutual relations, necessarily provoke periodical aggravations of international relations.

The cold war and the constant and acute danger of its being transformed into actual war have become a part of the situation prevailing in international relations.

For all these reasons, the Heads of State and Representatives of Government of non-aligned countries wish, in this way, to draw the attention of the world community to the existing situation and to the necessity that all peoples should exert efforts to find a sure road towards the stabilization of peace.

II

The present-day world is characterized by the existence of different social systems. The participating countries do not consider that these differences constitute an insurmountable obstacle for the stabilization of peace, provided attempts at domination and interference in the internal development of other peoples and nations are ruled out.

All peoples and nations have to solve the problems of their own political, economic, social and cultural systems in accordance with their own conditions, needs and potentialities.

Furthermore, any attempt at imposing upon peoples one social or political system or another by force and from outside is a direct threat to world peace. The participating countries consider that under such conditions the principles of peaceful coexistence are the only alternative to the "cold war" and to a possible general nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, these principles — which include the right of peoples to self-determination, to independence and to the free determination of the forms and methods of economic, social and cultural development — must be the only basis of all international relations.

Active international cooperation in the fields of material and cultural exchanges among peoples is an essential means for the strengthening of confidence in the possibility of peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems.

The participants in the Conference emphasize, in this connexion, that the policy of coexistence amounts to an active effort towards the elimination of historical injustices and the liquidation of national oppression, guaranteeing, at the same time, to every people their independent development.

Aware that ideological differences are necessarily a part of the growth of the human society, the participating countries consider that peoples and Governments shall refrain from any use of ideologies for the purpose of waging cold war, exercising pressure, or imposing their will.

III

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries participating in the Conference are not making concrete proposals for the solution of all international disputes, and particularly disputes between the two blocs. They wish, above all, to draw attention to those acute problems of our time which must be solved rapidly, so that they should not lead to irreparable consequences.

In this respect, they particularly emphasize the need for a great sense of responsibility and realism when undertaking the solution of various problems resulting from differences in social systems.

The non-aligned countries represented at this Conference do not wish to form a new bloc and cannot be a bloc. They sincerely desire to cooperate with any Government which seeks to contribute to the strengthening of confidence and peace in the world. The non-aligned countries wish to proceed in this manner all the more so as they are aware that peace and stability in the world depend, to a considerable extent, on the mutual relations of the Great Powers; Aware of this, the participants in the Conference consider it a matter of principle that the Great Powers take more determined action for the solving of various problems by means of negotiations, displaying at the same time the necessary constructive approach and readiness for reaching solutions which will be mutually acceptable and useful for world peace.

The participants in the Conference consider that, under present conditions, the existence and the activities of non-aligned countries in the interests of peace are one of the more important factors for safeguarding world peace.

The participants in the Conference consider it essential that the non aligned countries should participate in solving outstanding international issues concerning peace and security in the world as none of them can remain unaffected by or indifferent to these issues.

They consider that the further extension of the non-committed area of the world constitutes the only possible and indispensable alternative to the policy of total division of the world into blocs, and intensification of cold war policies. The non-aligned countries provide encouragement and support to all peoples fighting for their independence and equality. The participants in the Conference are convinced that the emergence of newly-liberated countries will further assist in narrowing of the area of bloc antagonisms and thus encourage all tendencies aimed at strengthening peace and promoting peaceful cooperation among independent and equal nations.

1. The participants in the Conference solemnly reaffirm their support to the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", adopted at the 15th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and recommend the immediate unconditional, total and final abolition of colonialism and resolved to make a concerted effort to put an end to all types of new colonialism and imperialist domination in all its forms and manifestations.

2. The participants in the Conference demand that an immediate stop be put to armed action and repressive measures of any kind directed against dependent peoples to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence and that the integrity of their national territory should be respected. Any aid given by any country to a colonial power in such suppression is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

   The participating countries respecting scrupulously the territorial integrity of all states oppose by all means any aims of annexation by other nations.

3. The participating countries consider the struggle of the people of Algeria for freedom, self-determination and independence, and for the integrity of its national territory including the Sahara, to be just and necessary and are therefore, determined to extend to the people of Algeria all the possible support and aid. The Heads of State or Government are particularly gratified that Algeria is represented at this Conference by its rightful representative, the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria.

4. The participating countries drew attention with great concern to the developments in Angola and to the intolerable measures of repression taken by the Portuguese colonial authorities against the people of Angola and demand that an immediate end should be put to any further shedding of blood of the Angolan people, and the people of Angola should be assisted by all peace-loving countries, particularly members states of the United Nations, to establish their free and independent state without delay.

5. The participants in the Conference demand the immediate termination of all colonial occupation and the restoration of the territorial integrity to the rightful people in countries in which it has been violated in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the withdrawal of foreign forces from their national soil.

6. The participating countries demand the immediate evacuation of French armed forces from the whole of the Tunisian territory in accordance with the legitimate right of Tunisia to the exercise of its full national sovereignty.

7. The participating countries demand that the tragic events in the Congo must not be repeated and they feel that it is the duty of the world community to continue to do everything in its power in order to erase the consequences and to prevent any further foreign intervention in this young African state, and to enable the Congo to embark freely upon the road of its independent development based on respect for its sovereignty, unity and its territorial integrity.

8. The participants in the Conference resolutely condemn the policy of apartheid practised by the Union of South Africa and demand the immediate abandonment of this policy. They further state that the policy of racial discrimination anywhere in the world constitutes a grave violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9. The participating countries declare solemnly the absolute respect of the rights of ethnic or religious minorities to be protected in particular against crimes of genocide or any other violation of their fundamental human rights.

10. The participants in the Conference condemn the imperialist policies pursued in the Middle East, and declare their support for the full restoration of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine in conformity with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations.

11. The participating countries consider the establishment and maintenance of foreign military bases in the territories of other countries, particularly against their express will, a gross violation of

the sovereignty of such States. They declare their full support to countries who are endeavouring to secure the vacation of these bases. They call upon those countries maintaining foreign bases to consider seriously their abolition as a contribution to world peace.

12. They also acknowledge that the North American military base at Guantanamo, Cuba, to the permanence of which the Government and people of Cuba have expressed their opposition, affects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

13. The participants in the Conference reaffirm their conviction that:

(a) All nations have the right of unity, self-determination, and independence by virtue of which right they can determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance.

(b) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

The participating countries believe that the right of Cuba as that of any other nation to freely choose their political and social systems in accordance with their own conditions, needs and possibilities should be respected

14. The participating countries express their determination that no intimidation, interference or intervention should be brought to bear in the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples, including their right to pursue constructive and independent policies for the attainment and preservation of their sovereignty

15. The participants in the Conference consider that disarmament is an imperative need and the most urgent task of mankind. A radical solution of this problem, which has become an urgent necessity in the present state of armaments, in the unanimous view of participating countries, can be achieved only by means of a general, complete and strictly and internationally controlled disarmament

16. The Heads of State or Government point out that general and complete disarmament should include the elimination of armed forces, armaments, foreign bases, manufacture of arms as well as elimination of institutions and instalations for military training, except for purposes of internal security; and the total prohibition of the production, possession and utilization of nuclear and thermo-nuclear arms, bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as the elimination of equipment and installations for the delivery and placement and operational use of weapons of mass destruction on national territories.

17. The participating countries call upon all States in general, and States exploring outer space at present in particular, to undertake to use outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. They expressed the hope that the international community will, through collective action, establish an international agency with a view to promote and coordinate the human actions in the field of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

18. The participants in the Conference urge the Great Powers to sign without further delay a treaty for general and complete disarmament in order to save mankind from the scourge of war and to release energy and resources now being spent on armaments to be used for the peaceful economic and social development of all mankind. The participating countries also consider that:

(a) The non-aligned Nations should be represented at all future world conferences on disarmament;

(b) All discussions on disarmament should be held under the auspices of the United Nations;

(c) General and complete disarmament should be guaranteed by an effective system of inspection and control, the teams of which should include members of non-aligned Nations.

19. The participants in the Conference consider it essential that an agreement on the prohibition of all nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests should be urgently concluded. With this aim in view, it is necessary that negotiations be immediately resumed, separately or as part of the negotiations on general disarmament. Meanwhile, the moratorium on the testing of all nuclear weapons should be resumed and observed by all countries.

20. The participants in the Conference recommend that the General Assembly of the United Nations should, at its forthcoming session, adopt a decision on the convening either of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to discussion of disarmament or on the convening of a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to setting in motion the process of general disarmament.

21. The participants in the Conference consider that efforts should be made to remove economic inbalance inherited from colonialism and imperialism. They consider it necessary to close, through accelerated economic, industrial and agricultural development, the ever-widening gap in the standards of living between the few economically advanced countries and the many economically less-developed countries. The participants in the Conference recommend the immediate establishment and operation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. They further agree to demand a just terms of trade for the economically less-developed countries and, in particular, constructive efforts to eliminate the excessive fluctuations in primary commodity trade

and the restrictive measures and practices which adversely affect the trade and revenues of the newly-developing countries. In general to demand that the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution be applied in all fields of economic development to hasten the achievement of international social justice.

22. The participating countries invite all the countries in the course of development to co-operate effectively in the economic and commercial fields so as to face the policies of pressure in the economic sphere, as well as the harmful results which may be created by the economic blocs of the industrial countries. They invite all the countries concerned to consider to convene, as soon as possible an international conference to discuss their common problems and to reach an agreement on the ways and means of repelling all damage which may hinder their development; and to discuss and agree upon the most effective measures to ensure the realization of their economic and social development.

23. The countries participating in the Conference declare that the recipient countries must be free to determine the use of the economic and technical assistance which they receive, and to draw up their own plans and assign priorities in accordance with their needs.

24. The participating countries consider it essential that the General Assembly of the United Nations should, through the revision of the Charter, find a solution to the question of expanding the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council in order to bring the composition and work of these two most important organs of the General Assembly into harmony with the needs of the Organisation and with the expanded membership of the United Nations.

25. The unity of the world Organisation and the assuring of the efficiency of its work make it absolutely necessary to evolve a more appropriate structure for the Secretariat of the United Nations, bearing in mind equitable regional distribution.

26. Those of the countries participating in the Conference who recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China recommend that the General Assembly in its forthcoming Session should accept the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of that country in the United Nations.

27. The countries participating in the Conference consider that the German problem is not merely a regional problem but liable to exercise a decisive influence on the course of future developments in international relations.
Concerned at the developments which have led to the present acute aggravation of the situation in regard to Germany and Berlin, the participating countries call upon all parties concerned not to resort to or threaten the use of force to solve the German question or the problem of Berlin, in accordance with the appeal made by the Heads of State or Governments on 5 Septembr, 1961.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries resolve that this Declaration should be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the Member States of the world Organisation. The present Declaration will be also forwarded to all the other States.

القمـــة الثانية

القاهرة – مصر

(٥ إلى ١٠ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤)

Second NAM Summit

Cairo - Egypt

(5th to 10th October 1964)

Second NAM Summit	القمـــة الثانية
Cairo - Egypt	القاهرة – مصر
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بيان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر رئيس الجمهورية العربية المتحدة أمام القمة الثانية لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Gamal Abdel-Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic before the Second Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
إعلان القاهرة: برنامج بشأن السلام والتعاون الدولي **Cairo Declaration: Programme for Peace and International Cooperation**
قرار خاص بشأن تنسيق وتضافر الجهود مع منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية **Special Resolution on Coordinating and Concerting efforts with the Organization of African unity**

بيان
الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر
رئيس الجمهورية العربية المتحدة
أمام القمة الثانية لحركة عدم الانحياز
القاهرة ١٩٦٤

Address by
H.E President Gamal Abdel-Nasser
President of the United Arab Republic
before the Second NAM Summit
Cairo 1964

خطـــاب

الرئيس جمـــال عبد الناصر

فى مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة

القـــاهرة ١٩٦٤

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ..

ان شعب الجمهورية العربية المتحدة يسعده أن يتوج بهـذا المؤتمر على مستوى القمة للدول غير المنحازة ، عاما حافلا بالمؤتمرات الدولية العظيمة . شرفت أرضه بأن اتخذتها بيوتا لاجتماعاتها ، ومنحته بالتالى فرصا متتاليـة ليؤكد ايمانه بالعمل الجماعى من أجل السلام القائم على العدل .. مثـــل الانسانية الاعلى وأملها ومطلبها .

فى بداية هذا العام عقد فى القاهرة مؤتمر لرؤساء الدول العربية .

وفى بداية هذا العام عقد فى القاهرة مؤتمر لرؤساء الدول الافريقية .

وقبل شهر واحد عاد رؤساء الدول العربية الى الاجتماع فى الاسكندرية .

وها نحن الآن فى القاهرة فى مؤتمر لرؤساء الدول غير المنحازة ، نضم جهودنا الى جهود سبقت على هذه الارض وعلى أرض شعوب أخرى تسعى كلها بشرف واخلاص الى تدعيم المبادىء التى منحها البشر عبر التاريخ الطويل استحقاق الحياة والموت معا دفاعا عنها وانتصارا لها .

ان الشعب فى الجمهورية العربية المتحدة يسعده أن يرحب بكم هنا فى وطنه وفى عاصمته ، وفى هذا المكان بالذات من جامعة القاهرة ، التى يعقـد هذا المؤتمر فى رحابها ، ووسط المعانى المبدعة التى يثيرها عقد مؤتمر دولى على هذا النحو الواسع والرفيع ، وفى جامعة هى بالطبيعة مركز طليعى فى النضال من أجل الحرية والفكر والعلم والتقدم .

يسعد شعبنا ، أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ، أن يكون هـذا المؤتمر تتويجا لعام حافل بالمؤتمرات فى أرضنا .

وامتدادا فى الوقت نفسه لمؤتمرات عظيمة ، احتضنتها شعوب صديقة ومنحتها أسماء أعز مدنها ، أذكر منها على سبيل المثال باندونج واديس أبابا وبلجراد وغيرها ·

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ··

اننى أعرف أن وقتكم عزيز ، كذلك فان المهام التى تنتظركم خلال الأيام القابلة المقبلة ، مهام ضخمة مثقلة بالمسئوليات التاريخية ، لذلك فاننى استأذنكم على الفور فى الحديث عن هذا المؤتمر وعن عملنا المشترك خلاله ، وانى لأعترف أمامكم أن هذه مهمة تحتاج الى الجهد الكبير ، واذا كنت آخذها على نفسى ، فان ما يطمئننى هو أننى لن أحاول أمامكم أن أتعدى مجرد شرح خواطرى ، لكى أضعها أمام فكركم وأمام تجاربكم العميقة ·

وفيما أراه ــ أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ــ فاننا الآن نواجه موقفا تختلف ظروفه عما واجهناه من قبل فى اجتماعنا فى شهر سبتمبر ١٩٦١ فى مدينة بلجراد الجميلة وفى ضيافة صديقنا العزيز الرئيس جوزيف بروز تيتو ·

والذين كانوا معنا فى بلجراد من الاصدقاء الجالسين هنا الآن يذكرون أن مؤتمرنا الاول للدول غير المنحازة وجد نفسه فى مواجهة قضية تغطى على غيرها من القضايا فى ذلك الوقت وأعنى بها قضية الحرب والسلام ·

واغلب الظن أن كثيرين من الذين كانوا معنا هناك ما زالوا يذكرون ذلك النداء المؤثر الذى وجهه الينا فى ذلك الوقت صديق من أخلص أصدقائنا وهو جواهر لال نهرو ·

فى ذلك الوقت فى بلجراد ، وقف هذا الصديق الذى فقدنا جهوده الان معنا ·· وان بقيت على الدوام صحبته الفكرية ·· يوجه نداءه المؤثر عن قضية الحرية والســـلام ·

وكان نهرو مصيبا فى ذلك الى أبعد حد ، فلقد كانت صورة الموقف الدولى كما تراءت لنا فى بلجراد صورة قاتمة مليئة بنذر الخطر ·

كانت الحرب الباردة فى ذلك الوقت أشد ما تكون عنفا وقسوة ·

وكان انقسام العالم الى كتلتين متصارعتين تواجهنا باحتمال أن تتحول الحرب الباردة ــ ولو بخطأ فى الحساب ــ الى كارثة ذرية محققة .

وكان الاستعمار القـــديم ما زال يحارب بضراوة خصوصا فى افريقيا معارك دامية ·

وضاعف من قلقنا على السلام ، أن التجارب الذرية استؤنفت فى الجو فى نفس يوم وصولنا جميعا الى بلجراد · هكذا كان لقاؤنا وسط نذر الخطر ·

منذ ذلك الوقت ـ أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ـ حدثت تغييرات هامة ·

لقد خفت حدة الحرب الباردة كثيرا عن ذى قبل ·

وتباعدت الكتل ، ولا أقول انها انفضت ·

كذلك تحققت انتصارات عظيمة ضد الاستعمار ، ولقد أتيح لى شخصيا أن أزور الجزائر التى استقلت بتضحيات شعبها الباسل ، كـــذلك أتيح لى شخصيا أن أحضر حفلات الجلاء عن بنزرت التى كان العدوان عليهـــا يوم اجتمعنا فى بلجراد بين شواغلنا كذلك اتيح لى أن اهنىء صديقنا العزيز الرئيس سوكارنو باستعادة قطعة سليبة من الوطن الاندونيسى هى ايريان الغربية ·

وفى نفس الوقت كانت هناك اعلاما للحرية كثيرة ترتفع فى شرق القارة الافريقية وغربها ·

ثم تحققت تلك الخطوة الهامة والحاسمة ، باتفاقية موسكو للحظرالجزئى للتجارب الذرية التى أسعدنا أن نضع توقيعنا عليها وأن نؤيد قلبيا كل ماتلاها من خطوات تسعى الى انهاء التوتر والشكوك المتربصة باحتمالات السلام ·

تغييرات هائلة بغير جدال ، من حقنا أن نسعد بها ، وأن نسعد بعد ذلك بأننا فى بلجراد تمنيناها ووضعنا جهودنا فى خدمتها ، وشاركنا بنصيبنا مع كل الذين تفتحت عيونهم على الحقيقة الكبرى فى عصرنا ·

اما أن نعيش جميعا معا ·· واما أن نموت جميعا معا ·· ولا يقبل السلام فى عالمنا أن يتجزأ ·

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ··

نسمع الآن من انحاء كثيرة من يقولون لنا ان سياسة عدم الانحياز قد استنفدت دورها بالتغييرات التى طرأت على الموقف الدولى وخاصة فيما يتعلق بالحرب الباردة وبسياسة الكتل ·

ولا بد أن نسأل أنفسنا من هذا المكان ومن موضع المسئولية التاريخية والانسانية الذى نقف عليه · هل ذلك صحيح ؟ ·

من الضرورى بالنسبة لنا أولا أن نحدد بعض المفاهيم عن سياسة عدم الانحياز لنؤكد بذلك، مرة أخرى ما قاله كل منا من قبل فى مختلف المناسبات :

المفهوم الاول :

ان سياسة عدم الانحياز ليست تجارة فى الصراع بين الكتلتين تستهدف الحصول على اكبر قدر من المزايا من كلاهما بدليل اننا وجهنا اكبر جهودنا لازالة هذا الصراع والتنبيه الى مخاطره والعمل ايجابيا لتلافيه ·

المفهوم الثانى :

ان سياسة عدم الانحياز ليست سلبية تريد ان تنأى بنفسها عن مشاكل عالمها بدليل اننا حاولنا ارتياد جميع مشاكل عصرنا وخرجنا من ذلك بحلول طرحناها فى وجه سياسة الكتل ولقد كان كل ما ألزمنا أنفسنا به هو أن نصدر فى كل موقف نتخذه عن نظرة أمينة لا يقيدها التزام مسبق الا بالمبادىء التى ارتضتها الشعوب فى أغلى وثيقة توصلت اليها بتضحياتها وهى ميثاق الامم المتحدة ·· ميثاق السلام القائم على العدل واذن نخرج من هذين المفهومين بعدة حقائق :

١ ـ ان سياسة عدم الانحياز ليست تجارة حرب باردة ·

٢ ـ ان التغييرات فى أوضاع الكتل الدولية لا تؤثر فى سياسة عدم الانحياز ، وانما يبقى لهذه السياسة تعبيرها عن ضمير الانسانية الملتزم بميثاق الامم المتحدة سواء كانت هناك كتلتان او ثلاث أو أربع ·

٣ ـ ان موقف عدم الانحياز هو فى صورته النهائية تجمع من أجل السلام القائم على العدل ·

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ··

اذا وصلنا الى ذلك فانه من الطبيعى أن نسأل أنفسنا « هل يحقق السلام القائم على العدل مطلبنا وهدفنا ؟ » ·

اذا كان ذلك قد حدث ، فان عملنا هنا يكون قد بلغ نهايته السعيدة ، ولا يوجد امامنا الا ان نقصر جهودنا على حماية ما بلغناه هناك فى مقر الامم المتحدة وحدها ·

ولكننا مع الاسف لم نبلغ ذلك ، وان كان اغلى امنياتنا أن نبلغه ·

اغلى امنياتنا أن نصل الى اليوم الذى لا يكون فيه تجمع خارج مقر الامم المتحدة ·· حينئذ تكون الانسانية بقرب مثلها الاعلى ·

وذلك ـ كما قلت أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ـ لم يتحقق بعد ·· واتساءل أمامكم :

واذن ما الذى تحقق ·· وما الذى تعنيه هذه التغييرات الكبيرة التى سلمنا معا بحدوثها ، بل ورحبنا بحدوثها ، وهنانا الذين عملوا على تحقيقها وهنانا انفسنا بينهم ·

لا بد أن نسلم أننا قطعنا مرحلة من الطريق ·· ولكن أى مرحلة هى على وجه التحديد ؟

ان عملية تقييم صحيحة للمعانى الكامنة وراء التغييرات الجديدة ، من غير جنوح الى المبالغة فى التشاؤم أو الى المبالغة فى التفاؤل ، تظهر امامنا أن أبرز ما حدث هو أن التقدم العلمى الباهر ، وبالذات فى مجال قوة التدمير النووى ووسائل حملها بواسطة الصواريخ البعيدة المدى ، قد فتح عيونا كثيرة على الحقيقة التى كانت شعوب العالم بأسره ، وضمنها شعوبنا ، وآمال السلام كلها تنادى بها ، وضمنها آمالنا ، وهى أنه يستحيل على الانسانية أن تواجه احتمال حرب نووية ·

ان التقدم العلمى الباهر ، والذى قد يكون مروعا فى نفس الوقت اذا افلت من أيدينا زمامه قد وصل ـ ولو بطريق غير مباشر ـ الى حيث أن يسند ويدعم حجة الذين تمسكوا بضرورة الابتعاد عن حافة الهاوية ·

لقد أدرك الجميع انه ليس هناك خيار ثالث أمام البشرية بوضوح .

اما أن تعيش كلها معا فى سلام ، واما أن ينتحر الجنس البشرى كله ، ويقتل نفسه بنفسه ·

ان هذا التقدم العلمى الباهر والمروع فى نفس الوقت ، حقق استحالة الحرب ·

لكن السؤال الذى ينبغى لنا ـ مرة أخرى ـ أن نلح فى طلب اجابة عليه هو هل ان استحالة الحرب ·· تعنى تلقائيا تحقيق السلام ·

اننا جميعا نسلم أن هناك خلافا كبيرا وخطيرا بين المسألتين ·

لقد استحالت الحرب لكن السلام أيضا ما زال بعيدا ·

ولقد كان التشديد على استحالة الحرب من بين ما كنـــا ننادى به من الحجج فى الدعوى الى السلام ·

كان التشديد على استحالة الحرب سندا من أسانيد المنطق الذى عرضنا به قضيتنا أمام الرأى العام العالمى ·

لكن مجرد الوصول الى وضع يكتشف فيه الجميع استحالة الحرب ، لم يكن هدفنا النهائى ··

هدفنا النهائى هو السلام القائم على العدل ·

وهذا ما لم نبلغه بعد ، وبالتالى فان هدفنا ما زال أمامنا ينتظر كـــل ما نستطيع أن نضعه فيه من الجهود ·· بل نحن نقول بأكثر من ذلك ·

نحن نقول أن العالم يستطيع أن يجد نفسه ذات صباح على حافة الحرب النووية مرة أخرى ، اذا استطاعت احدى القوى أن تصل الى ميزة علميـــة وعسكرية تؤثر تأثيرا واضحا فى موازين القوى التى تفرض الهدنة الحالية ·

كذلك فانه قد تطرأ فى أى وقت ، وفى أى مكان من العالم . أحداث مفاجئة تجعل أيا من القوى الدولية الكبيرة تتصور ـ ولو بالكبرياء ـ أن مصالحها الحيوية والحساسة مكشوفة أمام خطر ـ لا تستطيع أن ترده الا بالتورط ، ثم تتداعى ردود الفعل بغير سيطرة كافية وعاقلة عليها .

من هنا نرى أن موقف الهدنة الحالية هو موقف مشجع ·

لكننا نرى فى نفس الوقت أن هذا الموقف يتطلب عملنا ، بل مزيدا من عملنا وعمل غيرنا لكى تتحول الهدنة القلقة الى سلام عالمى ، والا فاجأتنا على غير انتظار نكسة بغير حدود ·

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ·

من هنا تصورنا لدور هذا المؤتمر ، ولعمله ·

دوره هو أن يدرس الوسيلة التى يستطيع بها أن يحمل التغييرات الكبيرة التى طرأت على الموقف الدولى ، وفرضت عليه هذه الهدنة القائمة على التوازن الذرى والرعب الذرى معا الى سلام حقيقى ٠

وأما العمـــل فهو أن نرسم من هنا طريقنا الى السلام ، أو على الاقل نساهم بفكرنا وبجهودنا الجماعية فى اكتشاف هذا الطريق الوحيد للخلاص٠

هذا هو التحدى العظيم أمامنا ٠٠

* كيف يمكن أن تتحول هدنة التوازن والرعب ٠٠ الى سلام يبقى ؟٠

* ثم أين هو طريق السلام الحقيقى الذى يبقى ؟٠

ايها الاخوة والاصدقاء ٠٠

اذا جاز لى أن أواصل هذه المحاولة فى استعراض الامر معكم ، فانه من رايى ومن راى وفد الجمهورية العربية ان المعالم التى تلوح لنا على طريق السلام تبدو أمامنا على النحو التالى :

أولا ـ ان الاستعمار بجميع أشكاله وأنواعه ، القديم والحديث ، الظاهر والخفى ، يجب أن يزول ٠

ان الاستعمار كما نفهمه ، وباعتباره سيطرة بلد على بلد آخر ، واستغلاله بارهاب القوة أو بالمعاهدات والامتيازات التى لا تستطيع أن تعيش بغير ارهاب القوة ٠ أصبح مهينا لعصرنا ومسببا لانفجارات خطيرة لا يمكن وقفها أو تقليل تاثيرها باية عمليات صناعية لا تقتلع الشر من جذوره ٠

وتحت عنوان الاستعمار ، فاننا نضع فروعا كثيرة :

نضع سياسات القمع المسلح ، كما نرى فى المستعمرات البرتغالية ، وفى الجنوب العربى المحتل ، وفى عدن ، وفى عمان ٠

نضع سياسات الاحلاف والقواعد العسكرية ، كما نرى فى معظم قارات العـــالم ٠

نضع سياسات الاستيـــلاء على ارض الشعوب وطردها بالقوة وبتاييد الاستعمار كما نرى فى فلسطين ٠

تضع سياسات التمييز والتفرقة العنصرية . كما نرى فى جنوب افريقيا.

ان اكثر الوسائل وأحدثها امعانا فى التخفى والتستر لم تعد قادرة على ان ترغم الشعوب على الرضى بالسيطرة الاجنبية سياسية كانت او عسكرية او اقتصادية أو ثقافية .

ثانيا - ان الفوارق المؤلمة فى مستويات معيشة الشعوب لن يكون من شانها الا وضع العالم على فوهة بركان لا يهدأ ولا يستقر .. ولا ينام .

ان هناك فوارق مروعة بين الدول المتقدمة والدول المتخلفة ، ويضاعف من الاحساس بهذه الفوارق ان شعوب الدول المتخلفة ، ترى - وهى على حق فيما تراه - ان رخاء غيرها قد أخذ منها بوسائل النهب الاستعمارى المروعة .

نحن هنا فى الجمهورية العربية المتحدة ، وكثيرون منكم ، اذا لم نقل معظمكم نواجه هذه المأساة التى تعرضنا لها قرونا طويلة ، نزحت فيها ثرواتنا الوطنية المدخرة ، واستنزفت ببشاعة منظمة .

واذا كنا نرتفع بمشاعرنا وآمالنا عن الحقد ، فاننا نرى أن أبسط مقتضيات العدل تحتم أن يلقى الساعون الى التقدم تعاونا اصيلا من جانب السابقين الى هذا التقدم .

ان مطلب العدل الاجتماعى هو القوة المحركة للحوادث الآن فى كل وطن واحد .

وهذا المطلب .. مطلب العدل يوشك أن يؤدى نفس الدور فى مجتمع الدول .. فى عالم يتحول برغم اتساعه .. الى كيان واحد تلاشت منه المسافات بفضل التقدم الثورى فى وسائل المواصلات .

ولا نريد أن ينتهى تقسيم العالم الى كتلة غربية وكتلة شرقية لتقوم تقسيمات أخرى اكبر واخطر .
كتلة من الفقراء ، وكتلة من الاغنياء ، كتلة من المتقدمين وكتلة من المتخلفين.

كتلة فى الشمال من الكرة الارضية من حقها الرخاء ، وكتلة فى الجنوب ليس لها غير الحرمان ، كتلة من البيض وكتلة من الملونين .

لا يستطيع الفقر والغنى أن يعيشا بسلام جنبا الى جنب .. ولا يستطيع التقدم والتخلف أن يعيشا بسلام جنبا الى جنب .. ولا يمكن للرخاء والحرمان أن يعيشا بسلام جنبا الى جنب .

نحن فى عالم واحد ٠٠ ونحن جنس بشرى واحد ، مهما اختلفت الالوان٠

وفى هذا الصدد ، فنحن نعرض النقاط التالية :

١ ـ لقد آن الوقت الذى يتعين فيه أن تراجع عقود الامتيازات القديمة التى تسلم ثروات بلاد كثيرة الى بلاد غيرها بدون ثمن عادل .

٢ ـ لقد آن الاوان لكى نلح فى رفع أسعار المواد الخام التى نعطيها او يعطيها معظمنا بحيث تتناسب مع اسعار المواد المصنوعة التى نحاول أو يحاول معظمنا أن يحصل عليها تنفيذا لآماله فى التنمية ولقد حاولنا تنسيق جهودنا فى مؤتمرات التنمية والتجـــارة فى القاهرة وفى جنيف ، لكن الدرب أمامنا وعر طويل .

٣ ـ لقد آن الاوان لكى يدرك السابقون الى التقدم أن تعاونهم مع الذين يحاولون بلوغه ليست شروط تحكم ولا هى منة واحسان .

ذلك كله ليس ضروريا لنا فحسب ، بل هو ضرورى للاخرين أيضا، لانه ضرورى للسلام .

ثالثا ـ ان عمليات التعرض ، من جانب القوى الكبرى ، للتطور التاريخى والسياسى والاقتصادى والاجتماعى والثقافى للشعوب المتطلعة الى الحرية ، يجب أن تتوقف .

وينبغى أن تترك للشعوب فرصة اعادة صنع حياتها من جديد ، حتى على أساس التجربة والخطأ باعتبار ان ذلك هو الطريق الوحيـد والمأمون لبلوغ التقـــدم ٠

اننا نشهد ظواهر خطيرة من حولنا تتفاقم بغير علاج ٠

ان الحروب الصغيرة تشتعل فى أكثر من مكان فى آسيا وافريقيـــا وأمريكا اللاتينية ٠
وانقلابات الداخل الموجهة والمدبرة من جانب الاجهزة الخفية للقوى الكبرى تتكرر أمامنا كل يوم ٠

ومحاولات التسلل بالادوات الاستعمارية يجـــرى التمهيد لهـــا على قدم وساق بل ونجد كيانات لها شكل الدول ، وهى فى حقيقتها مجرد قناع وستار ٠

وتجارة الجنود المرتزقة الاجانب ، تمارس الآن بغير شرف وبغير خجل، وفى ظروف يمكن أن تنتج عنها أوخم العواقب ٠

ومحاولات التأثير النفسية على الشعوب ، تملأ أجواء قارات العـــالم بشكل سافر وعلنى ، ينثر بذور القلاقل فوق كل أرض ·

رابعا — ان ميثاق الامم المتحدة يجب ان يستوعب الحقائق الجديدة التى صنعتها حصيلة أكثر من عشرين عاما مضت منذ وضعه ·· خصوصا وأن هذه الفترة كانت فترة ثورية حافلة ، ويجب أن تتطور هذه المنظمـــة العظيمـــة الى مستوى الآمال التى انشاتها ، ولا بد أن يكف الجميع عن النزول بها وتحويلها الى مجرد اداة لخدمة سياسة القوى ·

ان الامم المتحدة لا بد أن تتسع لآمال جميع الشعوب الطامحة الى الحرية والتقـــدم ·

ولا بد أن تتسع الامم المتحدة لوجود جميع الشعوب ، فلا يحال دون شعب كشعب الصين — يصل تعداده الى ثلث تعـــداد العالم — ومكانه الشرعى فى الامم المتحدة ·

ولا بد أن تتسع الامم المتحدة للعدل مع السلام ، فان السلام بغير عدل لا يعيش وتوهم امكان تجاهل العدل اكتفاء بالامر الواقع ، حتى وان قام على الظلم ، هو وهم خطير لا يزلزل معنى العدل وحده ، وانما يزلزل بعده معنى الســـلام ·

واذا كنت أقول ذلك مشيرا به مرة أخرى الى قضيـــة شعب فلسطين ، فانى لا أقحم عليكم بذلك مشكلة تتعلق بمنطقتنا وحدها من العالم ، وانمـــا أتحدث عن مشكلة تهم العالم كله اذا كانت تهمه مشكلة السلام فى كل بقعـة منـــه ·

ان ما حدث فى فلسطين خطير ، يوازى فى خطورته ما يحـــدث امامنا الآن فى روديسيا الجنوبية ان لم يزد عنه خطورة ، فان الاستعمار اغتصب — متخفيا وراء الحركة الصهيونية المتحالفة معه — قطعة من قلب الامة العـــربية وطرد شعبها واقام عليها وسط الارض العربية قاعدة عدوانية مسلحة تهـــدد مطلب الحرية العربية ومطلب الوحدة العربية ومطلب التقدم العربى ·

خامسا — ان نزع السلاح كاملا ونهائيا ، يمكن بعد ذلك كله أن يتحقق وراء خطوات مكنت له ومهدت لأرضه .

ولقد كان من ابرز ما تحقق كنتيجة لمؤتمر بلجراد ، أن الدول غير المنحازة دخلت طرفا فى محادثات نزع السلاح ، وزادت نفسها معرفة بابعاد المشكلة ، ومن ثم زادت قدرة على المساهمة فى الوصول الى حل لها .

ان نزع السلاح كان حلما طالما راود آمال البشرية التى اكتوت بمحن الحروب وويلاتها ٠

لكن تطور السلاح الآن لا يجعل منه مجرد حروب أو ويلات ، وانما يجعله بابا للدمار والخراب على صورة لم تخطر من قبل على عقل بشر ، وفوق ذلك فان الاستثمارات الخيالية التى يستلزمها التسليح الحديث تستطيع أن تكون أكبر قوة دافعة لخطط التنمية ٠

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ٠٠

لقد كان مؤتمر باندونج العظيم هو وقفة شعوب حرة كثيرة ضد شرور الاستعمار ٠

وكان مؤتمر بلجراد العظيم هو وقفة شعوب حرة كثيرة ضد أخطار الحرب ٠

وان هذا المؤتمر فى القاهرة متابعة للنضال الممتد والذى يزداد كل يوم عمقا وعرضا يستحق ان يكون مؤتمر تدعيم السلام عن طريق التعاون الدولى ٠

ان هذا الجمع المهيب الذى يحتشد فى هذه القاعة من قادة الشعوب وأبطال حركات التحرير ، والمبادىء التى يمثلها كل منهم ، والاهداف المشتركة التى جعلت لقاءهم اليوم ممكنا بل ومطلوبا كضرورة حيوية من ضرورات العصر ٠ ذلك كله يهيىء هذا المكان اكثر من غيره لصدور اعلان بمبادىء التعاون الدولى والسلوك الدولى يرسم طريق العمل الى السلام الذى يقوم على العدل ٠

واذا جاز لنا فى تلخيص أخير ان نحدد بعض الافكار التى يجب أن تكون لها الاولوية فى هذا الاعلان فاننا نقترح التاكيد على المبادىء الآتية :

١ ـ ان السلام ليس مجرد الامتناع عن استخدام القوة ، وانما هو أيضا وينص المادة ٥٥ من ميثاق الامم المتحدة تهيئة دواعى الاستقرار والرفاهية الضروريتين لقيام علاقات سلمية ودية بين الامم مبنية على احترام القاعدة التى تقضى بالتسوية فى الحقوق بين الشعوب وبأن يكون لكل منها حق تقرير مصيرها ٠

٢ ـ ان تحقيق الشروط والاحوال اللازمة للسلام هو أمر يهم جميع الدول ويعززه اشتراكها جميعا فى المسئولية ٠

٣ ـ ان السعى الى تلافى استخدام القوة فى العلاقات الدولية لا يتحقق بمجرد الالتزام بايجاد حل لكل مشكلة من المشاكل على حدة وبمعزل عن غيرها ، وانما يتحقق بوجود مفهـوم حقيقى للاســلام يقوم بنيانه على العدل ٠

ان العدل وحده يصنع السلام الدائم ، وأما القوة فلقد تستطيع أن تفرض نفسها لبعض الوقت على موقف معين لكنها حتى فى الامر الواقع الذى تقيمه أبعد ما تكون عن معنى السلام واستمراره ٠

٤ ـ ان السلام لا يستقر اذا استند على تجميد الاوضاع الظالمة وان احترام الدول لالتزاماتها التعاهدية معنـاه احترام المعـاهدات الصحيحة التى عقدت بحرية واختيار والتى لا تخالف ميثاق الامم المتحدة ومن ثم يجب أن يكون التزام الدول بتنفيذ تعهداتها مرتبطا بما ورد فى المادة ١٠٣ من الميثاق التى تنص على أنه :

« اذا تعارضت الالتزامات التى يرتبط بها أعضاء الامم المتحدة وفقـا لاحكام هذا الميثاق مع أى التزام دولى آخر يرتبطون به فالعبرة بالتزاماتهم المترتبة على هذا الميثاق ٠

٥ ـ ان التعاون بين الدول والتفاهم بين الشعوب لا يمكن أن يتحققـا بصورة فعالة واكيدة الا اذا تلاشت الفوارق فى مستويات الحياة للشعوب المختلفة ، والا اذا تأكدت لها جميعا حقوقها المتساوية ٠

واذا كنا ندرك أن العمل من أجل التقدم هو أولا وأخيرا مسئولية الذين يطلبونه وعملهم الدائم لبلوغه فان من حقهم ألا توضع العراقيل فى طريقهـم بوسائل الضغط أو بوسائل المناورة ، ولا بد أن يدرك الجميع من ناحية أخرى ان السلام فى جوهره هو شركة فى الرخاء على اتسـاع العالم كله .

أيها الاخوة والاصدقاء ٠٠

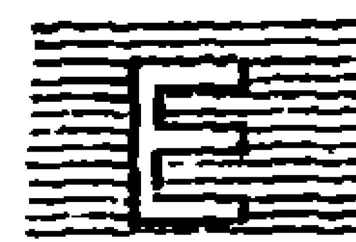
لقد وجدت من المناسب أن أعرض أمامكم بشكل عام صورة من فكرنا ، ونحن على وشك أن نبدأ هذا المؤتمر العظيم ، ونحدد له أهداف عمله ٠

وليكن الله سندا لآمالكم وجهودكم ، ولترفع مشاعل النور والهدى على طريقكم ٠ طريق السلام ٠

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله ٠

إعلان القاهرة: برنامج بشأن السلام والتعاون الدولي

Cairo Declaration: Programme for Peace and International Cooperation



CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE
OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED
COUNTRIES

Cairo — October 1964

NAC-II/HEADS/5
10 October 1964
ORIGINAL: FRENCH/ENGLISH

PROGRAMME FOR PEACE AND

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Declaration as Adopted by the

Conference

INTRODUCTION

The Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia was held in Cairo from 5 October to 10 October 1964.

The Following countries:

Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Finland, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela were represented by observers.

The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States were present as observers.

The Conference undertook an analysis of the international situation with a view to making an effective contribution to the solution of the major problems which are of concern to mankind in view of their effects on peace and security in the world.

To this end, and on the basis of the principles embodied in the Belgrade Declaration of September 1961, the Heads of State or Government of the above-mentioned countries proceeded, in an amicable, frank and fraternal atmosphere, to hold detailed discussions and an exchange of views on the present state of international relations and the predominant trends in the modern world. The Heads of State or Government of the participating countries note with satisfaction that nearly half of the

independent countries of the world have participated in this Second non-aligned conference.

The Conference also notes with satisfaction the growing interest and confidence displayed by peoples still under foreign domination, and by those whose rights and sovereignty are being violated by imperialism and neo-colonialism, in the highly positive rôle which the non-aligned countries are called upon to play in the settlement of international problems or disputes.

The Conference expresses satisfaction at the favourable reactions throughout the world to this second meeting of non-aligned countries. This emphasises the rightness, efficacy and vigour of the policy of non-alignment, and its constructive rôle in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security.

The principles of non-alignment, thanks to the confidence they inspire in the world, are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of peace and the welfare of mankind.

The participating Heads of State or Government note with satisfaction that, thanks to the combined efforts of the forces of freedom peace and progress, this second Non-Aligned Conference is being held at a time when the international situation has improved as compared with that which existed between the two power blocs at the time of the historic Belgrade Conference. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are well aware, however, that, despite the present improvement in international relations, and notwithstanding the conclusion and signature of the Treaty of Moscow, sources of tension still exist in many parts of the world.

This situation shows that the forces of imperialism are still powerful and that they do not hesitate to resort to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges.

This policy, if not firmly resisted by the forces of freedom and peace, is likely to jeopardise the improvement in the international situation and the lessening of tension which has occurred, and to constitute a threat to world peace.

The policy of active peaceful co-existence is an indivisible whole. It cannot be applied partially, in accordance with special interests and criteria.

Important changes have also taken place within the Eastern and Western blocs, and this new phenomenon should be taken into account in the objective assessment of the current international situation.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that the movements of national liberation are engaged in different regions of the world, in a heroic struggle against neo-colonialism, and the practices of apartheid and racial discrimination. This struggle forms part of the common striving towards freedom, justice and peace.

The Conference reaffirms that interference by economically developed foreign States in the internal affairs of newly independent, developing countries and the existence of territories which are still dependent constitute a standing threat to peace and security.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while appreciative of the efforts which resulted in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and mindful of the results of that Conference, nevertheless note that much ground still remains to be covered to eliminate existing inequalities in the relationships between industrialized and developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries, while declaring their determination to contribute towards the establishment of just and lasting peace in the world, affirm that the preservation of peace and the promotion of the well-being of peoples are a collective responsibility deriving from the natural aspirations of mankind to live in a better world.

The Heads of State or Government have arrived in their deliberations at a common understanding of the various problems with which the world is now faced, and a common approach to them. Reaffirming the basic principles of the Declaration of Belgrade, they express their agreement upon the following points:

CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE COUNTRIES STILL DEPENDENT; ELIMINATION OF COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries declare that lasting world peace cannot be realised so long as unjust conditions prevail and peoples under foreign domination continue to be deprived of their fundamental right to freedom, independence and self-determination.

Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism constitute a basic source of international tension and conflict because they endanger world peace and security. The participants in the Conference deplore that the Declaration of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has not been implemented everywhere and call for the unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now.

At present a particular cause of concern is the military or other assistance extended to certain countries to enable them to perpetuate by force colonialist and neo-colonialist situations which are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The exploitation by colonialist forces of the difficulties and problems of recently liberated or developing countries, interference in the internal affairs of these States, and colonialist attempts to maintain unequal relationships, particularly in the economic field, constitute serious dangers to these young countries. Colonialism and neo-colonialism have many forms and manifestations.

Imperialism uses many devices to impose its will on independent nations. Economic pressure and domination, interference, racial discrimination, subversion, intervention and the threat of force are neo-colonialist devices against which the newly independent nations have to defend themselves. The Conference condemns all colonialist, neo-colonialist and imperialist policies

applied in various parts of the world.

Deeply concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Congo, the participants:

(1) support all the efforts being made by the Organisation of African Unity to bring peace and harmony speedily to that country;

(2) urge the Ad Hoc Commission of the Organisation of African Unity to shirk no effort in the attempt to achieve national reconciliation in the Congo, and to eliminate the existing tension between that country and the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and the Kingdom of Burundi;

(3) appeal to the Congolese Government and to all combatants to cease hostilities immediately and to seek, with the help of the Organisation of African Unity, a solution permitting of national reconciliation and the restoration of order and peace.

(4) urgently appeal to all foreign powers at present interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly those engaged in military intervention in that country, to cease such interference, which infringes the interests and sovereignty of the Congolese people and constitutes a threat to neighbouring countries;

(5) affirm their full support for the efforts being made to this end by the Organisation of African Unity's Ad Hoc Commission of good offices in the Congo;

(6) call upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discontinue the recruitment of mercenaries immediately and to expel all mercenaries, of whatever origin who are already in the Congo, in order to facilitate an African solution.

The newly independent countries have, like all other countries, the right of sovereign disposal in regard to their natural resources, and the right to utilise these resources as they deem appropriate in the interest of their peoples, without outside

interference.

The process of liberation is irresistable and irreversible. Colonized peoples may legitimately resort to arms to secure the full exercise of their right to self-determination and independence if the colonial powers persist in opposing their natural aspirations.

The participants in the Conference undertake to work unremittingly to eradicate all vestiges of colonialism, and to combine all their efforts to render all necessary aid and support, whether moral, political or material, to the peoples struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism. The participating countries recognize the nationalist movements of the peoples which are struggling to free themselves from colonial domination as being authentic representatives of the colonial peoples, and urgently call upon the colonial powers to negotiate with their leaders.

Portugal continues to hold in bondage by repression, persecution and force, in Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, millions of people who have been suffering far too long under the foreign yoke. The Conference declares its determination to ensure that the peoples of these territories accede immediately to independence without any conditions or reservations.

The Conference condemns the government of Portugal for its obstinate refusal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples of those territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Conference:

1) urges the participating countries to afford all necessary material support - financial and military - to the Freedom Fighters in the territories under Portuguese colonial rule;

2) takes the view that support should be given to the Revolutionary Government of Angola in exile and to the nationalist movements struggling for the independence of the Portuguese colonies and assistance to the Special Bureau set up by the OAU in regard to the application of sanctions against Portugal;

3) calls upon all participating States to break off diplomatic and consular relations with the government of Portugal and to take effective measures to suspend all trade and economic relations with Portugal;

4) calls upon the participating countries to take all measures to compel Portugal to carry out the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

5) Addresses an urgent appeal to the Powers which are extending military aid and assistance to Portugal to withdraw such aid and assistance.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the policy of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, which continues to defy the Charter and the Resolutions of the United Nations in that it denies fundamental freedoms to the people by acts of repression and terror.

The participating countries urge all States not to recognize the independence of Southern Rhodesia if proclaimed under the rule of the racist minority, and instead to give favourable consideration to according recognition to an African nationalist government in exile, should such a government be set up. To this effect, the Conference states its opposition to the sham consultation through tribal chiefs envisaged by the present Minority Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference deplores the British Government's failure to implement the various resolutions of the United Nations relating to Southern Rhodesia and calls upon the United Kingdom to convene

immediately a Constitutional Conference, to which all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would be invited, for the purpose of preparing a new constitution based on the "one man, one vote" principle, instituting universal suffrage, and ensuring majority rule.

The Conference urges the Government of the United Kingdom to call for the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees in Southern Rhodesia.

The Conference reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to self-determination and independence and condemns the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly.

It urges all States to refrain from supplying in any manner or form any arms or military equipment or petroleum products to South Africa, and to implement the Resolutions of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends that the United Nations should guarantee the territorial integrity of Swaziland, Basutoland and bechuanaland and should take measures for their speedy accession to independence and for the subsequent safeguarding of their sovereignty.

The participants in the Conference call upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to enable French Somaliland to become free and independent in accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

The Conference appeals to all participating countries to lend support and assistance to the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

The Conference condemns the imperialistic policy pursued in the Middle East and, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, decides to:

(1) endorse the full restoration of all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their homeland, and their inalienable right to self-determination;
(2) declare their full support to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism.

The Conference condemns the continued refusal of the United Kingdom Government to implement the United Nations Resolutions on Aden and the Protectorates, providing for the free exercise by the peoples of the territory of their right to self-determination and calling for the liquidation of the British military base in Aden and the withdrawal of British troops from the territory.

The Conference fully supports the struggle of the people of Aden and the Protectorates and urges the immediate implementation of the Resolutions of the United Nations which are based on the expressed wishes of the people of the territory.

The countries participating in the Conference condemn the continued armed action waged by British colonialism against the people of Oman who are fighting to attain their freedom.

The Conference recommends that all necessary political, moral and material assistance be rendered to the liberation movements of these territories in their struggle against colonial rule.

The Conference condemns the manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Latin America and declares itself in favour of the implementation in that region of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Basing itself on this principle, the Conference deplores the delay in granting full independence to British Guiana and requests the United Kingdom to grant independence speedily to that country. It notes with regret that Martinique, Guadaloupe, and other Caribbean Islands are still not self-governing. It draws the attention of the Ad hoc Decolonization Commission of the United Nations to the case of Puerto Rico and calls upon that commission to consider the situation of these territories in the light of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations.

II

RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF THE USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE EXERCISE OF THIS RIGHT

The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of peoples to self-determination and to make their own destiny.

It stresses that this right constitutes one of the essential principles of the United Nations Charter, that if was laid down also in the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity, and that the Conferences of Bandung and Belgrade demanded that it should be respected, and in particular insisted that it should be effectively exercised.

The Conference notes that this right is still violated or its exercise denied in many regions of the world and results in a continued increase of tension and the extension of the areas of war.

The Conference denounces the attitude of those Powers which oppose the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

It condemns the use of force, and all forms of intimidation, interference and intervention which are aimed at preventing the exercise of this right.

III

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE POLICY OF APARTHEID

The Heads of State or Government declare that racial discrimination - and particularly its most odious manifestation, apartheid - constitutes a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Right and of the principle of the equality of peoples. Accordingly, all governments still persisting in the practice of racial discrimination should be completely ostracized until they have abandoned their unjust and inhuman policies. In particular the governments and peoples represented at this Conference have decided that they will not tolerate much longer the presence of the Republic of South Africa in the comity of Nations. The inhuman racial policies of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security. All countries interested in peace must therefore do everything in their power to ensure that liberty and fundamental freedoms are secured to the people of South Africa.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly affirm their absolute respect for the right of ethnic or religious minorities to protection in particular against the crimes of genocide or any other violation of a fundamental human right?

SANCTIONS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(1) The Conference regrets to note that the Pretoria Government's obstinacy in defying the conscience of mankind has been strengthened by the refusal of its friends and allies, particularly some major powers, to implement United Nations resolutions concerning sanctions against South Africa.

(2) The Conference therefore:

(a) calls upon all States to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods, especially arms, ammunition, oil and minerals to South Africa;

(b) calls upon all States which have not yet done so to break off diplomatic, consular and other relations with South Africa;

(c) requests the Governments represented at this conference to deny airport and overflying facilities to aircraft and port facilities to ships proceeding to and from South Africa, and to discontinue all road or railway traffic with that country;

(d) demands the release of all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions on account of their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

(e) invites all countries to give their support to the special bureau set up by the Organisation of African Unity for the application of sanctions against South Africa.

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IV.

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND THE CODIFICATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Considering the principles proclaimed at Bandung in 1955, Resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations in 1960, the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and numerous joint declarations by Heads of State or Government on peaceful co-existence;

Reaffirming their deep conviction that, in present circumstances, mankind must regard peaceful co-existence as the only way to strengthen world peace, which must be based on freedom, equality and justice between peoples within a new framework of peaceful and harmonious relations between the States and nations of the world;

Considering the fact that the principle of peaceful co-existence is based on the right of all peoples to be free and to choose their own political, economic and social systems according to their own national identity and their ideals, and is opposed to any form of foreign domination;

Convinced also that peaceful co-existence cannot be fully achieved throughout the world without the abolition of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism;

Deeply convinced that the absolute prohibition of the threat or use of force, direct or disguised, the renunciation of all forms of coercion in international relations, the abolition of relations of inequality and the promotion of international cooperation with a view to accelerating economic, social and cultural development, are necessary conditions for safeguarding peace and achieving the general advancement of mankind,

The Heads of State or Government solemnly proclaim the following fundamental principles of peaceful co-existence:

1. The right to complete independence, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized immediately and unconditionally as pertaining to all peoples, in conformity with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; it is incumbent upon all states to respect this right and facilitate its exercise.

2. The right to self-determination, which is an inalienable right, must be recognized as pertaining to all peoples, accordingly, all nations and peoples have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development without intimidation or hindrance.

3. Peaceful co-existence between States with differing social and political systems is both possible and necessary; it favours the creation of good-neighbourly relations between States with a view to the establishment of lasting peace and general well-being, free from domination and exploitation.

4. The sovereign equality of States must be recongised and respected. It includes the right of all peoples to the free exploitation of their natural resources.

5. States must abstain from all use of threat or force directed against the territorial integrity and political independence of other States; a situation brought about by the threat or use of force shall not be recognised, and in particular the established frontiers of States shall be inviolable. Accordingly, every State must abstain from interfering in the affairs of other States, whether openly, or insidiously, or by means of subversion and the various forms of political, economic and military pressure.

   Frontier disputes shall be settled by peaceful means.

6. All States shall respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human person and the equality of all nations and races.

7. All international conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, in a spirit of mutual understanding and on the basis of equality and sovereignty, in such a manner that justice and legitimate rights are not impaired, all States must apply themselves to promoting and strengthening measures designed to diminish international tension and achieve general and complete disarmament.

8. All States must co-operate with a view to accelerating economic development in the world, and particularly in the developing countries. This co-operation, which must be aimed at narrowing the gap, at present widening, between the levels of living in the developing and developed countries respectively, is essential to the maintenance of a lasting peace.

9. States shall meet their internationa obligations in good faith in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, a declaration on the principles of peaceful co-existence. This declaration will constitute an important step towards the codification of these principles.

V

RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES AND THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY: PROBLEMS OF DIVIDED NATIONS

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(1) The Conference of Heads of State or Government proclaims its full adherence to the fundamental principle of international relations, in accordance with which the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, great and small, are inviolable and must be respected.

(2) The countries participating in the Conference, having for the most part achieved their national independence after years of struggle, reaffirm their determination to oppose by every means in their power any attempt to compromise their sovereignty or violate their territorial integrity. They pledge themselves to respect frontiers as they existed when the States gained independence; nevertheless, parts of territories taken away by occupying powers or converted into autonomous bases for their own benefit at the time of independence must be given back to the country concerned.

(3) The Conference solemnly reaffirms the right of all peoples to adopt the form of government they consider best suited to their development.

(4) The Conference considers that one of the causes of international tension lies in the problem of divided nations. It expresses its entire sympathy with the peoples of such countries and upholds their desire to achieve unity. It exhorts the countries concerned to seek a just and lasting solution in order to achieve the unification of their territories by peaceful methods without outside interference or pressure. It considers that the resort to threat or force can lead to no satisfactory settlement, cannot do otherwise than jeopardize international security.

Concerned by the situation existing with regard to Cyprus, the Conference calls upon all states in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular under Article 2, paragraph 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus and from any efforts to impose upon Cyprus unjust solutions unacceptable to the people of Cyprus.

Cyrpus, as an equal member of the United Nations, is entitled to and should enjoy unrestricted and unfettered sovereignty and independence, and allowing its people to determine freely, and without any foreign intervention or interference, the political future of the country, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference, considering that foreign pressure and intervention to impose changes in the political, economic and social system chosen by a country are contrary to the principles of international law and peaceful co-existence, requests the Government of United States of America to lift the commercial and economic blockade applied against Cuba.

The Conference takes note of the readiness of the Cuban Government to settle its difference with the United States on an equal footing, and invites these two Governments to enter into negotiations to this end and in conformity with the principles of peaceful co-existence and international co-operation.

Taking into account the principles set forth above and with a view to restoring peace and stability in the Indo-China Peninsula, the Conference appeals to the Powers which participated in the Geneva Conference of 1954 and 1962:

(1) to abstain from any action likely to aggravate the situation which is already tense in the Peninsula;

(2) to terminate all foreign interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region;

(3) to convene urgently a new Geneva Conference on Indo-China with a view to seeking a satisfactory political solution for the peaceful settlement of the problems arising in that part of the world, namely:

a) ensuring the strict application of the 1962 agreements on Laos;

b) recognizing and guaranteeing the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia;

c) ensuring the strict application of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, and finding a political solution to the problem in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people to freedom, peace and independence.

VI

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES WITHOUT THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

(1) As the use of force may take a number of forms, military, political and economic, the participating countries deem it essential to reaffirm the principles that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

(2) They consider that disputes between States should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter on the bases of sovereign equality and justice.

(3) The participating countries are convinced of the necessity of exerting all international efforts to find solutions to all situations which threaten international peace or impair friendly relations among nations.

(4) The participating countries gave special attention to the problems of frontiers which may threaten international peace or disturb friendly relations among States, and are convinced that in order to settle such problems, all States should resort to negotiation, mediation or arbitration or other peaceful means set forth in the United Nation Charter in conformity with the legitimate rights of all peoples.

(5) The Conference considers that disputes between neighbouring States must be settled peacefully in a spirit of mutual understanding, without foreign intervention or interference.

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT; PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY, PROHIBITION OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS, ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES, PREVENTION OF DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ABOLITION OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

The Conference emphasises the paramount importance of disarmament as one of the basic problems of the contemporary world, and stresses the necessity of reaching immediate and pratical solutions which would free mankind from the danger of war and from a sense of insecurity.

The Conference notes with concern that the continuing arms race and the tremendous advances that have been made in the production of weapons of mass destruction and their stockpiling threaten the world with armed conflict and annihilation. The Conference urges the great Powers to take new and urgent steps towards achieving general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Conference, regrets that despite the efforts of the members of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and in particular those of the non-aligned countries, the results have not been satisfactory. It urges the great Powers, in collaboration with the other members of that Committee, to renew their efforts with determination with a view to the rapid conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The Conference calls upon all States to accede to the Moscow treaty partially banning the testing of nuclear weapons, and to abide by its provisions in the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity.

The Conference urges the extension of the Moscow Treaty so as to include underground tests, and the discontinuance of such tests pending the extension of the agreement.

The Conference urges the speedy conclusion of agreements on various other partial and collateral measures of disarmament proposed by the members of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The Conference appeals to the Great Powers to take the lead in giving effect to decisive and immediate measures which would make possible substantial reductions in their military budgets.

The Conference requests the Great Powers to abstain from all policies conducive to the dissemination of nuclear weapons and their by-products among those States which do not at present possess them. It underlines the great danger in the dissemination of nuclear weapons and urges all States, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to conclude non-dissemination agreements and to agree on measures providing for the gradual liquidation of the existing stock-piles of nuclear weapons.

As part of these efforts, the Heads of State or Government declare their own readiness not to produce, acquire or test any nuclear weapons, and call on all countries including those who have not subscribed to the Moscow Treaty to enter into a similar undertaking and to take the necessary steps to prevent their territories, ports and airfields from being used by nuclear powers for the deployment or disposition of nuclear weapons. This undertaking should be the subject of a treaty to be concluded in an international Conference convened under the auspices of the United Nations and open to accession by all States. The Conference further calls upon all nuclear Powers to observe the spirit of this declaration.

The Conference welcomes the agreement of the Great Powers not to orbit in outer space nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction and expresses its conviction

that it is necessary to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the utilisation of outer space for military purposes. The Conference urges full international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Conference requests those States which have succeeded in exploring outer space, to exchange and disseminate information related to the research they have carried out in this field, so that scientific progress for the peaceful utilization of outer space be of common benefit to all. The Conference is of the view that for this purpose an international conference should be convened at an appropriate time.

The Conference considers that the declaration by African States regarding the denuclearization of Africa, the aspirations of the Latin American countries to denuclearize their continent and the various proposals pertaining to the denuclearization of areas in Europe and Asia are steps in the right direction because they assist in consolidating international peace and security and lessening international tensions.

The Conference recommends the establishment of denuclearized zones covering these and other areas and the oceans of the world, particularly those which have been hitherto free from nuclear weapons, in accordance with the desires expressed by the States and peoples concerned.

The Conference also requests the nuclear Powers to respect these denuclearized zones.

The Conference is convinced that the convening of a world disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations to which all countries would be invited, would provide powerful support to the efforts which are being made to set in motion the process of disarmament and for securing the further and steady development of this process.

The Conference therefore urges the participating countries to take, at the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, all the necessary steps for the holding of such a conference and of any other special conference for the conclusion of special agreements on certain measures of disarmament.

The Conference urges all nations to join in the cooperative development of the peaceful use of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind; and in particular, to study the development of atomic power and other technical aspects in which international cooperation might be most effectively accomplished through the free flow of such scientific information.

VIII

MILITARY PACTS, FOREIGN TROOPS & BASES

The Conference reiterates its conviction that the existence of military blocs, Great Power alliances and pacts arising therefrom has accentuated the cold war and heightened international tensions. The Non-Aligned Countries are therefore opposed to taking part in such pacts and alliances.

The Conference considers the maintenance or future establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops on the territories of other countries, against the expressed will of those countries, as a gross violation of the sovereignty of States, and as a threat to freedom and international peace. It furthermore considers as particularly indefensible the existence or future establishment of bases in dependent territories which could be used for the maintenance of colonialism or for other purposes.

Noting with concern that foreign military bases are in practice a means of bringing pressure on nations and retarding their emancipation and development, based on their own ideological, political, economic and cultural ideas, the Conference declares its full support to the countries which are seeking to secure the evacuation of foreign bases on their territory and calls upon all States maintaining troops and bases in other countries to remove them forthwith.

The Conference considers that the maintenance at Guantanamo (Cuba) of a military base of the United States of America, in defiance of the will of the Government and people of Cuba and in defiance of the provisions embodied in the Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, constitutes a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Noting that the Cuban Government expresses its readiness to settle its dispute over the base of Guantanamo with the United States on an equal footing, the Conference urges the United States Government to negotiate the evacuation of this base with the Cuban Government.

The Conference condemns the expressed intention of imperialist powers to establish bases in the Indian Ocean, as a calculated attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Africa and Asia and an unwarranted extension of the policy of neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The Conference also recommends the elimination of the foreign bases in Cyprus and the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country, except for those stationed there by virtue of United Nations resolutions.

IX.

THE UNITED NATIONS: ITS ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENT OF ITS CHARTER

The participating countries declare:

The United Nations Organisation was established to promote international peace and security, to develop international understanding and co-operation, to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedom and to achieve all the pruposes of the Charter. In order to be an effective instrument, the United Nations Organization must be open to all the States of the world. It is particularly necessary that countries still under colonial domination should attain independence without delay and take their rightful place in the community of nations.

It is essential for the effective functioning of the United Nations that all nations should observe its fundamental principles of peaceful co-existence, co-operation, renunciation of the threat or the use of force, freedom and equality without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, lanuage or religion.

Tho influence and effectiveness of the United Nations also depends upon equitable representation of different geographical regions in the various organs of the United Nations and in the service of the United Nations.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that with Resolution 1991 (XVIII), the General Assembly has taken the initial positive step towards transformation of the structure of the United Nations in keeping with its increased membership and the necessity to ensure a broader participation of States in the work of its Organs. It appeals to all Members of the

United Nations to ratify as speedily as possible the amendments to the Charter adopted at the XVIIIth Session of the General Assembly.

The Conference recognises the paramount importance of the United Nations and the necessity of enabling it to carry out the functions entrusted to it to preserve international cooperation among States.

To this end, the Non-Aligned Countries should consult one another at the Foreign Minister or Head of Delegation level at each session of the United Nations.

The Conference stresses the need to adapt the Charter to the dynamic changes and evolution of international conditions.

The Conference expresses the hope that the Heads of State or Government of the States Members of the United Nations will attend the regular Session of the General Assembly on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Organization.

Recalling the recommendation of the Belgrade Conference the Conference asks the General Assembly of the United Nations to restore the rights of the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations.

The Conference recommends to the States Members of the United Nations to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and to render all assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its rôle in maintaining international peace and security.

X

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The Heads of State or Government participating in this Conference,

CONVINCED that peace must rest on a sound and solid economic foundation,

that the persistence of poverty poses a threat to world peace and prosperity,

that economic emancipation is an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of political domination,

that respect for the right of peoples and nations to control and dispose freely of their national wealth and resources is vital for their economic development;

CONSCIOUS that participating States have a special responsibility to do their utmost to break through the barrier of underdevelopment;

BELIEVING that economic development is an obligation of the whole international community,

that it is the duty of all countries to contribute to the rapid evolution of a new and just economic order under which all nations can live without fear or want or despair and rise to their full stature in the Family of Nations,

that the structure of world economy and the existing international institutions of international trade and development have failed either to reduce the disparity in the per capita income of the peoples in developing and developed countries or to promote international action to rectify serious and growing imbalances between developed and developing countries;

EMPHASIZING the imperative need to amplify and intensify international co-operation based on equality, and consistent with the needs of accelerated economic development;

NOTING that as a result of the proposals adopted at Belgrade in 1961 and elaborated in Cairo in 1962, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva in 1964;

CONSIDERING that while the Geneva Conference marks the first step in the evolution of a new international economic policy for development and offers a sound basis for progress in the future, the results achieved were neither adequate for, nor commensurate with, the essential requirements of developing countries.

SUPPORT the Joint Declaration of the "Seventy-Seven" developing countries made at the conclusion of that Conference, and PLEDGE the co-operation of the participating States to the strengthening of their solidarity;

URGE upon all States to implement on an urgent basis the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in particular to cooperate in bringing into existence as early as possible the new international institutions proposed therein, so that the problems of trade and economic development may be more effectively and speedily resolved;

CONSIDER that democractic procedures, which afford no position of privilege, are as essential in the economic as in the political sphere;

that a new international division of labour is needed to hasten the industrialization of developing countries and the modernization of their agriculture, so as to enable them to strengthen their domestic economies and diversify their export trade,

that discriminatory measures of any kind taken against developing countries on the grounds of different socio-economic systems are contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and constitute a threat to the free flow of trade and to peace and should be eliminated;

Affirm that the practice of the inhuman policy of apartheid or racial discrimination in any part of the world should be eliminated by every possible means, including economic sanctions;

RECOMMEND that the target of economic growth set for the development Decade by the United Nations should be revised upwards,

that the amount of capital transferred to developing countries and the terms and conditions governing the transfer should be extended and improved without political commitments, so as to reinforce the efforts of these countries to build self-reliant economics,

that a programme of action should be developed to increase the income in foreign exchange of developing countries and, in particular, to provide access for primary products from developing countries to the markets of industrialized countries, on an equitable basis and for manufactured goods from developing countries on a preferential basis,

that the establishment of a Specialized Agency for industrial development should be expedited,

that members of regional economic groupings should do their utmost to ensure that economic integration helps to promote the increase of imports from the developing countries either individually or collectively,

that the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt an International Convention to ensure the right of landlocked countries to free transit and access to the sea be implemented by the United Nations early next year, and that the principles of economic co-operation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in relation to the transit trade of landlocked countries be given consideration;

CALL upon participating countries to concert measures to bring about closer economic relations among the developing countries on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance, bearing in mind the obligations of all developing countries to accord favourable consideration to the expansion of their reciprocal trade, to unite against all forms of economic exploitation and to strengthen mutual consultation;

CALL upon the members of the "Seventy-Seven" developing countries, who worked closely together at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 1964 in Geneva to consult together during the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consolidate their efforts and harmonize their policies in time for the next Conference on Trade and Development in 1966.

CONVINCED that progress towards disarmament increase the resources available for economic development;

SUPPORT proposals for the diversion of resources now employed on armaments to the development of underdeveloped parts of the world and to the promotion of the prosperity of mankind.

XI

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR THIS PURPOSE

The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference:

CONSIDERING that the political, economic, social and cultural problems of mankind are so interrelated as to demand concerted action;

CONSIDERING that co-operation in the fields of culture, education and science is necessary for the deepening of human understanding, for the consolidation of freedom, justice and peace, and for progress and development;

BEARING IN MIND that political liberation, social emancipation and scientific advancement have effected fundamental changes in the minds and lives of men.

RECOGNISING that culture helps to widen the mind and enrich life: that all human cultures have their special values and can contribute to the general progress; that many cultures were suppressed and cultural relations interrupted under colonial domination; that international understanding and progress require a revival and rehabilitation of these

cultures, a free expression of their identify and national character, and a deeper mutual appreciation of their values so as to enrich the common cultural heritage of man;

CONSIDERING that education is a basic need for the advancement of humanity and that science not only adds to the wealth and welfare of nations but also adds new values to civilisation;

APPRECIATING the work of the international and regional organisations in the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural co-operation among nations;

BELIEVING that such cooperation among nations in the educational, scientific and cultural fields should be strengthened and explanded;

RECOMMEND that international co-operation in education should be promoted in order to secure a fair opportunity for education to every person in every part of the world, to extend educational assistance to develop mutual understanding and appreciation of the different cultures and ways of life through the proper teaching of civics, and to promote international understanding through the teaching of the principles of the United Nations at various levels of education;

PROPOSE that a free and more systematic exchange of scientific information be encouraged and intensified and, in particular, call on the advanced countries to share with developing countries their scientific knowledge and technical knowledge so that the advantages of scientific and technological advance can be applied to the promotion of economic development.

URGE all states to adopt in their legislation the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

AGREE that participating countries should adopt measures to strengthen their ties with one another in the fields of education, science and culture.

EXPRESS their determination to help, consolidate and strengthen the international and regional organisations working in this direction.

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قرار خاص بشأن تنسيق وتضافر الجهود مع منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية

Special Resolution on Coordinating and Concerting efforts with the Organization of African unity

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

I

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries meeting in Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964;

Considering their common will to work for understanding between peoples and for international cooperation;

Reaffirming their solidarity with the African States fighting for the consolidation of their independence and the total emancipation of their continet, through concerted action and close cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction that in that historic document the Charter of Addis Ababa, adopted on 29 May 1963, and in subsequent decisions, the African States members of the Organisation of African Unity have unreservedly adhered to the positive policy of non-alignment in relation to all great blocs;

Firmly resolved to unite their efforts and actions to fight colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism by all appropriate means;

Considering the outstanding work for peace and harmony which the Organisation of African Unity has accomplished, since its recent creation, in the interest of both the African Continent and the international community as a whole;

(1) EXPRESS their conviction that the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity is an important contribution to the strengthening of world peace, the triumph of the policy of non-alignment, and the fundamental values laid down by this policy.

(2) DECIDE to coordinate and concert their efforts with those of the Organisation of African Unity, with a view to safeguarding their joint interests in economic, social and cultural development and in international cooperation.

Third NAM Summit
Lusaka - Zambia
(8th to 10th September 1970)

القمـــة الثالثة
لوساكا – زامبيا
(٨ إلى ١٠ سبتمبر ١٩٧٠)

بيان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر رئيس الجمهورية العربية المتحدة أمام القمة الثالثة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Gamal Abdel-Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic before the Third Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
إعلان لوساكا بشأن السلام، والاستقلال، والتنمية، والتعاون، وإضفاء الطابع الديمقراطي على العلاقات الدولية **Lusaka Declaration on peace, Independence, Development, Cooperation and democratization of International Relations**
إعلان بشأن عدم الانحياز والتقدم الاقتصادي **Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic progress**

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إعلان بشأن عدم الانحياز والتقدم الاقتصادي   **Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic progress**

بيان
الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر
رئيس الجمهورية العربية المتحدة
أمام القمة الثالثة لحركة عدم الانحياز
ألقاه بالنيابة عن سيادته
السيد محمود رياض وزير الخارجية

Address by
H.E President Gamal Abdel-Nasser
President of the United Arab Republic
before the Third Summit of NAM
Delivered by
H.E Mahmoud Riad,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

خطاب

الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة

لوساكا – سبتمبر ١٩٧٠

القاه نيابة عن سيادته السيد محمود رياض وزير الخارجية

سيادة الرئيس

اصحاب الفخامة

ايها الاخوة

لقد كلفنى الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر ان احمل الى اخوانه رؤساء دول عدم الانحياز تحياته وتمنياته لهم بالتوفيق وأن تكلل جهودهم بالنجاح من أجل تحقيق السلام والرخاء لشعوبهم ·

ولقد كان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر بود ان يشارك بشخصه فى اعمال هذا المؤتمر مثلما كانت مشاركته من قبل فى المؤتمر الاول لعدم الانحياز سنة ١٩٦١ فى بلغراد ، وفى المؤتمر الثانى حين استقبل الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر اخوانه رؤساء دول عدم الانحياز بالقاهرة سنة ١٩٦٤ ·

ان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر كان حريصا على أن يلتقى بهذه المجموعة الكبيرة من الاصدقاء لا سيما وأن هذا اللقاء يتم على أرض البلد الشقيق زامبيا وفى ضيافة الرئيس العظيم « كينيث كاوندا » ، الا أن الظروف الدقيقة التى تجتازها الجمهورية العربية المتحدة فى هذه المرحلة بسبب العدوان الاسرائيلى ورفض اسرائيل تنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن رقم ٢٤٢ لسنة ١٩٦٧ وتهديداتها المستمرة بمواصلة اعتداءاتها علينا · كل ذلك قد حال بين الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر وبين مغادرته القاهرة للمشاركة فى هذا المؤتمر ·

ولقد طلب الى الرئيس أن انقل الى أخوانه وأصدقائه رؤساء دول عدم الانحياز تقدير الجمهورية العربية المتحدة حكومة وشعبا لتاييدهم لقضيتنا العادلة ووقوفهم ضد العدوان والتوسع واصرارهم على تحقيق السلام القائم على العدل ·

سيادة الرئيس

انه ليسعدنى أن أتقدم لسيادة الرئيس كينيث كاوندا رئيس جمهورية زامبيا الشقيقة بالتحية والتقدير للجهد الكبير الذى اقتضاه الاعداد لاجتماعنا فى عاصمة هذا البلد المناضل .

ان ما لقيناه من حفاوة وتكريم منذ وصولنا الى لوزاكا وما شاهدناه من انجازات باهرة حققها شعب زامبيا الشقيق تحت قيـــادة المناضل العظيم كينيث كاوندا هى شاهد حى على ما يمكن للدول النامية أن تحققه من تقـــدم فى المجالات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية ·

لقد اجتمعنا لننظر معا — وبروح الصداقة التى تربط بيننا — فيما حققناه وما نتطلع الى تحقيقه وفاء لمبادىء وسياسة عدم الانحياز ايمانا بالقضيـــة الاولى التى التقينا حولها وناضلنا ولا زلنـــا نناضـــل من اجلهـــا ، قضـــية السلام والامن القائم على العدل ، والتزاما بميثاق الامم المتحـــدة الذى يدعو المجتمع الدولى الى مساندة استقلال الشعوب وتأكيد حقها فى تقـــرير مصيرها وفى أن تحيا حياة كريمة متحررة من الخوف والعوز آمنة من قوى العدوان فى كافة صوره ·

سيادة الرئيس

أن سعينا معا لتحقيق أهداف عدم الانحياز يستوجب أن نكون دائمـــا واعين للظروف التى تحيط بنا حتى تكون مواقفنا دائما على مستوى الاحداث والتحديات المتجددة التى تعترض طريقنا ·

لقد سعينا من خلال اعمالنا فى مؤتمرى عدم الانحياز الاول والثانى الى تحقيق السلام ورفاهية الشعوب وذلك عن طريق اقرار مبادىء التعايش السلمى والدعوة لها ، والعمل من اجل اقامة تعاون دولى بناء بين جميـــع أعضاء الاسرة الدولية . وقد سعينا لتحقيق هذه الاهداف تحت الظروف التى سادت العلاقات الدولية فى مرحلة تاريخية خيم على العالم أثناءها جوالحرب الباردة ومخاطر المواجهة المسلحة بين الدول الكبرى ولقد أسهمت دول عـــدم الانحياز بجهود كبيرة من اجل تجنيب العالم مخاطر حرب عالمية ثالثة ، كمـــا أثبتت فاعليتها وتأثيرها فى العلاقات الدولية باعلانها عن مواقفها الايجابيـــة وغير المنحازة فى قضايا الحرب والسلام والاستعمار فى شكله القدم والجديد·

الا أن قوى الاستعمار والامبريالية لا زالت طليقة من كل قيـــد تمارس نشاطها واعتداءاتها وتحاول أن تحقق مطامعها على حساب شعوب العـــالم

متحدية مبادىء الامم المتحدة وميثاقها ، وارادة المجتمع الدولى والضمير الانسانى والتى عبرت عنها قرارات المؤتمر الثانى لدول عدم الانحياز المنعقد فى القاهرة سنة ١٩٦٤ ، فى اعلانها عن المبادىء الاساسية للتعايش السلمى . فنصت على حق الشعوب فى الحصول على استقلالها الكامل ، وعلى حق تقرير المصير ، والتعايش بين الدول ذات الانظمة المختلفة ، والمساواة بين الدول ، والتعاون من أجل التنمية الاقتصادية ، واحترام حقوق الانسان ، والامتناع عن استخدام القوة او التهديد بها ضد الاستقلال السياسى ووحدة أراضى الدول ٠

ان ما يجرى الآن فى الشرق الاوسط وفى افريقيا وفى جنوب شرقى آسيا على يد القوى الاستعمارية والامبريالية وعملائها ، فضلا عما يشكله من تهديد للسلام والامن الدولى يمثل تحديا مستمرا للاهداف التى تعمل من أجلها دول عدم الانحياز ٠

ففى الشرق الاوسط قامت اسرائيل بدعم من القوى الاستعمارية والامبريالية بعدوانها على الجمهورية العربية المتحدة والاردن وسوريا فى الخامس من يونيو سنة ١٩٦٧ مستهدفة من ورائه الاستيلاء على المزيد من الاراضى العربية وطرد مئات الآلاف من سكانها العرب لتخليها تماما أمام المهاجرين اليهود الجدد تحقيقا لسياسة التوسع الاسرائيلية ولتصل بالدولة اليهودية الى الحجم الذى رسمته لها الصهيونية العالمية حين خططت لقيام اسرائيل على حساب الشعب العربى والارض العربية ، دولة هدفها التوسع واداتها العدوان والابادة والارهاب ٠

وعندما صدر فى نوفمبر سنة ١٩٦٧ قرار مجلس الامن رقم ٢٤٢ من اجل انهاء العدوان الاسرائيلى ، وطالب المجلس اسرائيل بالانسحاب من الاراضى التى احتلتها ونص على ايجاد حل عادل لمشكلة اللاجئين الفلسطينيين ،رفضت اسرائيل تنفيذ هذا القرار واعلنت تحديها لارادة المجتمع الدولى واستمرت فى احتلال الاراضى العربية وتنفيذ مخططها فى طرد السكان العرب من الاراضى المحتلة ، كما أنها واصلت عدوانها المسلح على المدن والمنشآت الاقتصادية والحيوية والسكان المدنيين فى الجمهورية العربية المتحدة والدول العربية الاخرى وفى نفس الوقت عرقلت جهود السفير يارنج ممثل السكرتير العام للامم المتحدة والذى انيط به مهمة تنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن ، كما أعلنت معارضتها لاقتراح فرنسا بعقد اجتماعات للدول الاربع الكبرى بهدف الوصول الى تسوية للمشكلة على أساس قرار مجلس الامن ٠

الا ان الجمهورية العربية المتحدة تساندها فى ذلك القوى المحبة للسلام لم تستسلم لارادة العدوان الاسرائيلى وصمدت أمام تحدياته ، كما اتخذت فى

نفس الوقت موقفا ايجابيا بناءا فى سبيل الوصول الى تسوية سلمية ، فاعلنت قبولها لقرار مجلس الامن واستعدادها لتنفيذه كاملا ، كما انها بذلت كل جهد ممكن عن طريق التعاون مع ممثل السكرتير العام السفير جونار يارنج لتنفيذ القرار ، وكان آخر هذه الخطوات الايجابية من جانبنا هو قبول المقترحات الامريكية لتنشيط مهمة السفير يارنج لتنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن . الا أن اسرائيل استمرارا فى مخططها العدوانى التوسعى عمدت الى عرقلة كل جهد يستهدف حلا عادلا للمشكلة واتخذت من هذه المبادرة الاخيرة نفس موقفها السابق الذى لم يتغير ، فرفضت الدخول فى محادثات مع السفير يارنج فى نيويورك بالرغم من مرور ما يزيد على شهرين ونصف شهر من تقديم المقترحات الامريكية ، وقد أعلنت اسرائيل يوم أن بدأت أعمال هذا المؤتمر فى ٦ سبتمبر ١٩٧٠ عن مقاطعتها لمهمة السفير يارنج وهى المهمة التى بدأها بتكليف من مجلس الامن لتنفيذ القرار الذى أصدره المجلس منذ قرابة ثلاث سنوات .

ان اعلان اسرائيل عن مقاطعتها لمهمة السفير يارنج يؤكد حقيقة نوايا اسرائيل التوسعية ويبطل كل ادعاءاتها بأنها تريد السلام ، وقد اكد ايجال آلون نائب رئيسة وزراء اسرائيل مرة أخرى أهداف اسرائيل التوسعية فى تصريح يوم ٢ سبتمبر ١٩٧٠ أى قبل اعلان الحكومة الاسرائيلية بمقاطعة مهمة السفير يارنج بأربعة أيام ذكر أن اسرائيل لا بد أن تحتفظ بقواتها فى أى تسوية نهائية فى شرم الشيخ ورفح وهى أرض مصرية والقدس والضفة الغربية والجولان وغزة وهى الاراضى العربية التى تحتلها اسرائيل حاليا .

سيادة الرئيس

ان اسرائيل قد رفضت كل المحاولات التى بذلت من أجل اقرار السلام المبنى على العدل ، ولا زالت تصر على محاولة فرض سياستها التوسعية على الدول العربية وارغامها على الاستسلام لارادتها .

وان اسرائيل لم تكن تستطيع مواصلة تحديها لقرارات الامم المتحدة وللرأى العام العالمى وترفض تنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن والانسحاب من الاراضى العربية وتصر على سياستها التوسعية لو لم تكن تلقى تأييدا قويا من الولايات المتحدة الامريكية، فهى تزودها بالطائرات والسلاح وتدعمها اقتصاديا وتؤيدها سياسيا ، وبدون هذه المساعدات فان اسرائيل لم تكن تستطيع مواصلة اعتداءاتها على الدول العربية .

والولايات المتحدة تعلن دائما عن ضرورة احترام سيادة ووحدة أراضى دول منطقة الشرق الاوسط ، وفى نفس الوقت تعمل بما يتناقض مع هذا الاعلان وذلك بتقديمها العون لاسرائيل لمواصلة اعتداءاتها على الدول العربية والاحتفاظ

بالاراضى التى احتلتها • والولايات المتحدة بذلك تتخذ موقفا منحازا لاسرائيل ومؤيدا لعدوانها مما يعرقل الجهود المبذولة من اجل تحقيق السلام ، وعندما تقدمت امريكا بمبادرتها التى تقترح فيها استئناف مهمة السفير يارنج لتنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن اعتقدنا أن الولايات المتحدة بدأت تشعر بمسئوليتها ازاء السلام العالمى وانها ستعمل فعلا على احترام قرار مجلس الامن الذى اشتركت فى صياغته واقراره منذ ثلاث سنوات • الا أن العالم اجمع قد شهد مماطلة اسرائيل والتى أعلنت أخيرا وبعد شهرين ونصف من المماطلة رفضها لهــذه المبادرة الامريكية • وفى نفس الوقت اعلنت الولايات المتحــدة على لســان المسئولين فيها عن مواصلة تزويد اسرائيل بطائرات الفانتوم والاسلحة المختلفة وتقديم القروض والمساعدات المالية لها وامتنعت الولايات المتحدة عن التنديد برفض اسرائيل لمبادرتها بل حاولت أن تجــد مبررات للموقف الاسرائيلى ، وتخلت الولايات المتحدة بذلك عن المحاولة البسيطة والتى تصور العالم كله انها خطوة فى سبيل السلام •

سيادة الرئيس

ان مشكلة الشرق الاوسط هى قضية تحرر ومصير • وهى ليست قضية الشعب الفلسطينى وحده والذى يعانى احتلال اسرائيل لارضه وتشريد اكثر من مليون ونصف يعيشون تحت الخيام منذ عشرين عاما ، وليست قضية الدول العربية التى احتلت أرضها وحدها ، ولكنها قضية كل الدول والشعوب المحبــة للسلام والمتأصرة للحق والعدل •

واننى اود ان أؤكد مرة أخرى ياسيادة الرئيس انه حرصا منا على السلام العالمى فقد قبلنا قرار مجلس الامن ورحبنا بكافة الجهود الدولية الرامية الى تنفيذه واحلال السلام فى منطقة الشرق الاوسط ، وفى الوقت الذى نحرص فيه على تحقيق السلام فاننا نصر على تحرير جميع الاراضى العربية التى احتلتها اسرائيل واسترداد القدس العربية وعودة حقوق الشعب الفلسطينى اليه كاملة غير منقوصة •

واننى لأجد من واجبى أمام هذا المؤتمر ان اتقدم بالشكر للدول الصديقة التى وقفت بجانبنا تساندنا ضد العدوان ، فلقد كان للاتحاد السوفييتى وللدول الاشتراكية دور بارز فى معاونتنا من اجل الصمود ، اذ أمدتنا بمساعدتهــا وتأييدها ايمانا منها بعدالة قضيتنا وبحق الشعوب فى الاستقلال والحرية ، وقد بذل الاتحاد السوفييتى جهودا متواصلة من اجل تنفيذ قرار مجلس الامن وتحقيق السلام فى المنطقة •

كما أود أن اشير الى الموقف النبيل الذى وقفته الدول الافريقية خــلال

اجتماعات منظمة الوحدة الافريقية اذ أعلنت تأييدها لنا ووقوفها بجانبنـــا وطالبت بحزم بضرورة انسحاب القوات المعتدية من اراضينا ، وهذا يمثـل روح القارة العظيمة فى نضالها من أجل التحرر والاستقلال ·

كذلك كان للدول الآسيوية الصديقة دور بارز فى المجالات الدولية تأييدا لقضيتنا وكفاحنا مما ساعد على خلق رأى عام عالمى يتفهم قضيتنا ويساندها· كما أود ان اشـــير الى الدور البـــارز الذى قامت به يوغوسلافيا فى تأييدنا ومساندتنا وبذل كل جهد ممكن من أجل اقرار السلام فى المنطقة على أساس من الحق والعدل ·

سيادة الرئيس

ان الشعوب الافريقية لا زالت تعانى وطأة الاستعمار فى المناطق المختلفة من القارة فى أنجولا وموزمبيق وناميبيا وغينيا بيساو ، ولا زالت شعوب أخرى تتعرض للاضطهاد والقمع على يد حكومات الاقلية العنصرية فىروديسيا وجنوب افريقيا ، وتواجه دول افريقية أخرى مخاطر الفتن والانقسام التىتقف وراءها الدول الاستعمارية ، كما أن الاستعمار لا زال يمارس سياسته المنظمة لاستنزاف ثروات الشعوب الافريقية واستغلال مواردها لصالحه · ان ذلك كله يفرض على دول عدم الانحياز ان تبذل كل عون وتأييد لشعوب افريقيا المناضلة فى سبيل استقلالها وحريتها ، وأن تقدم مساعدتها المادية والمعنوية لحركات التحرر الافريقية التى تناضل فى بسالة فى سبيل تحقيق كرامة الانسان الافريقى على أرضه · كذلك فان على دول عدم الانحياز أن تؤيد القرارات التى أصدرتها منظمة الوحدة الافريقية وآخرها قرارات مؤتمر القمة الافريقى المنعقـــد فى أديس أبابا منذ أيام ، وأن تسعى بكل الوسائل فى علاقاتها الدولية لاضفاء الاحترام الواجب على هذه القرارات ·

وفى جنوب شرقى آسيا تتعرض شعوب الهند الصينية فى فيتنام وكمبوديا لعدوان صارخ يستهدف قتل حريتها واخضاعها لنفوذ الاستعمـــار وارادته الا أن هذه الشعوب تخوض نضالا بطوليا ضد العدوان الامريكى دفاعا عن حريتها وسيادتها ، ودول عدم الانحياز مطالبة اليوم بأن تقف موقف التأييد والعون من هذه الشعوب انتصارا لمبادئها وسعيا لتحقيق أهدافها فى السلام والحرية فى كل ربوع العالم · وأن تطلب من الولايات المتحدة الامريكيـة أن تسحب قواتها وأن توقف اعتداءاتها على شعوب هذه المنطقة ·

واذا كانت دول عدم الانحياز قد اتخذت دواما موقف التأييد من قضايا التحرر وتقرير المصير فى افريقيا وجنوب شرقى آسيا التزاما بالمبادىء التى تقوم عليها سياسة عدم الانحياز فاننا اليوم أكثر حاجة الى بذل مزيد منالتأييد

والدعم لهذه القضايا أمام ازدياد شراسة قوى الامبريالية والاستعمار المتربصة بحرية الشعوب واستقلالها ومستقبلها ·

سيادة الرئيس

وأمام هذه الظروف التى بات فيها واضحا أن مصدر التهديدالاول للسلم والامن قد انتقل من دائرة المواجهة المباشرة بين الكتلتين الى مجال العـــدوان السافر من جانب قوى الامبريالية والاستعمـــار ، فانه يتعين على الدول غير المنحازة أن تواجه الخطر فى صورته الجديدة ، بل وأجد من الحق ـ يا سيادة الرئيس ـ أن أقول هنا أن المخاطر التى تعرضت لها بعض دولنا والضغوط التى تواجهها دول أخرى من مجموعة عدم الانحياز كان سببها الرئيسى تمسك هذه الدول بسياسة عدم الانحياز واصرارها على الالتزام بمبادئها ورفضهـا صراحة الخضوع لقوى الامبريالية والاستعمار الجديد ·

لذلك فان هذا التحدى الاستعمارى الذى نواجهه يقتضى منا جميعـا أن نوحد جهودنا فى سبيل الوصول الى التطبيق الكامل لمبادىء التنظيم الدولى ، واحترام قرارات الامم المتحدة ، الامر الذى يتطلب تنسيقـــا جادا لردع قوى العدوان والشر التى تهدد أمن الشعوب ومستقبلها ·

انه بغير تحقيق السلام والامن لا يمكننا أن نصل الى الهدف الكبير لدول عدم الانحياز وهو تحقيق الرفاهية والتقدم لشعوبنا ·

ان الظروف الدولية اليوم تؤكد من جديد أهمية دور دول عدم الانحيـاز فى تحقيق السلام كما تؤكد ان سياسة عدم الانحياز لم تكن فى الواقع مرتبطـة بمشكلة الحرب الباردة قدر ارتباط هذه السياسة بأساسها الحقيقى وهو تأييد حركات استقلال الشعوب وبذل كل جهد ممكن فى سبيل الحفاظ على هـــذا الاستقلال وتدعيمه والعمل على تحقيق الرفاهية والرخاء لشعوبها ومن هنـا فان طبيعة هذه المرحلة من العلاقات الدولية تستلزم من دول عدم الانحياز أن توسع نطاق حركتها وتزيد فاعلية جهودها لمواجهة مصادر الخطر وتحدياته المتجددة باعتبار أن سياسة عدم الانحياز عامل رئيسى فى تحقيق السلم والامن الدولى ·

ان دول عدم الانحياز التى لعبت دورا هاما فى مجال نزع السلاح وحظر انتشار الاسلحة النووية وتحريم استخدام القوة فى العلاقات الدولية مطالبـة اليوم أكثر من أى وقت مضى بمضاعفة وتنسيق جهودها لتدعيم الامم المتحدةوزيادة

فعاليتها لتمارس دورها الحقيقى باسم الجماعة الدولية فى ردع العـــدوان وقهـــره ٠

ودول عدم الانحياز مطالبة اليوم أيضا وأمام صراع القوى الاقتصادية الكبرى فى العالم بأن تنسق جهودها وتتعاون فيما بينها لتحقيق مستويات متزايدة من التنمية الاقتصادية على أسس علمية حديثة مستفيدة من امكانياتهـا البشرية والاقتصادية الوفيرة ومن خبرات الدول النامية التى سبقتها فى هذا المجال .

سيادة الرئيس

لقد اختارت الامم المتحدة أن ترفع شعارا لها وهى تحتفل بعيدها الخامس والعشرين « السلام والحرية والتقدم » واذا كان على دول عـدم الانحياز أن تعمل جاهدة لتحويل هذا الشعار الى حقيقة واقعة فيجب عليهـــا أن تنسق جهودها بالتشاور المستمر فيما بينها حتى تشكل قوة ضاغطة لاحياء الفعالية السياسية للامم المتحدة ، ولتدفع بالعلاقات الدولية الى الطريق الذى يخدم قضية السلام والامن ورفاهية الشعوب .

إعلان لوساكا بشأن السلام، والاستقلال، والتنمية، والتعاون، وإضفاء الطابع الديمقراطي على العلاقات الدولية

LUSAKA DECLARATIONS, 1970
Adopted by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,
Lusaka, 10 September 1970

LUSAKA DECLARATION ON PEACE, INDEPENDENCE, DEVELOPMENT, CO-OPERATION AND DEMOCRATISATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LUSAKA, 1970

The Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following Non-Aligned countries was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 8th to 10th September, 1970.

The following countries were present:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroun
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Cuba
Cyprus
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea
Guyana
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Morocco
Nepal
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Yemen
Singapore
Sudan
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
Trinidad and Tobago
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Republic
Yemen Arab Republic
Yugoslavia
Zambia

The following countries attended as observers:

Argentina
Austria
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Ecuador
Finland
Peru
Republic of South Vietnam (Provisional Revolutionary Government)
Uruguay
Venezuela

The Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity also attended as an observer.

The following national liberation movements addressed the Conference as guests:

African National Congress (South Africa)
Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation
FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique)

Pan-African Congress
UNITA (Uniao Nacionale para a Independecia Totale de Angola)

They exchanged views on the significance of non-alignment and the role of non-aligned countries in the present-day world with particular reference to safeguarding and strengthening world peace and security; ensuring national independence and full sovereignty of all nations on a basis of equality, the need to realise the right of all peoples to self-determination; the democratisation of international relations; the promotion of rapid economic growth in the developing countries and to considering possibilities for greater consultation and co-operation among the non-aligned countries and to the strengthening of the United Nations.

2. Two and a half decades ago, the peoples of the United Nations inscribed in the Charter their desire to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; to reaffirm their belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of nations, large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social justice and progress for all. The intervening period has confirmed the historic merit of these ideals and aspirations but, it has likewise demonstrated that many expectations have not been fulfilled and many problems have not been solved, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned countries.

3. The policy of non-alignment has emerged from the determination of independent countries to safeguard their national independence and the legitimate rights of their peoples. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers, is an integral part of significant changes in the structure of the entire international community. It is the result of the world anti-colonial revolution and of the emergence of a large number of newly liberated countries which, opting for an independent political orientation and development, have refused to accept the replacement of centuries-old forms of subordination by new ones. At the root of these changes lies the ever more clearly expressed aspiration of member-nations for freedom, independence and equality, and their determination to resist all forms of oppression and exploitation. This has been the substance and meaning of our strivings and actions; this is a confirmation of the validity of the Belgrade and Cairo Declarations. At a time when the polarisation of the international community on a bloc basis was believed to be a permanent feature of international relations, and the threat of a nuclear conflict between the big powers an ever-present spectre hovering over mankind, the non-aligned countries opened up new prospects for the contemporary world and paved the way for relaxation of international tension.

4. Our era is at the crossroads of history; with each passing day we are presented with fresh evidence of the exceptional power of the human mind and also of the dangerous paths down which its imperfections may lead us. The epoch-making scientific and technological revolution has opened up unlimited vistas of progress but at the same time, prosperity has not come to everybody, and as a result, a major section of mankind still lives under conditions unworthy of man. Scientific discoveries and their application to technology have the possibility of welding the world into an integral whole, reducing the distance between countries and continents to a measure making international co-operation increasingly indispensable and ever more possible. Yet the states and nations comprising the present international community are still separated by political, economic and racial barriers. These barriers divide countries into developed and the developing, oppressors and the oppressed, the aggressors and the victims of aggression, into those who act from positions of strength, either military or economic, and those who are forced to live in the shadow of permanent danger of covert and overt assaults on their independence and security. In spite of the great achievements and aspirations of our generation, neither peace, nor prosperity, nor the right to independence and equality, have yet become the integral and indivisible attributes of all mankind. Our age, however, raises the greatest hopes and also presents the greatest challenges.

5. The immediate danger of a conflict between the super powers has lessened because their tendency to negotiate for the improvement of their mutual relations is strengthening. However, it has not yet contributed to the security of the small, medium-sized and developing countries, or prevented the danger of local wars.

6. The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in the Middle East and in Indo-China and are being prolonged in South Vietnam and have been extended to Cambodia. The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and to international peace and security. The continued oppression and subjugation of the African peoples in Southern Africa by the racist and colonial minority regimes, apart from being a blot on the conscience of mankind, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation is becoming dangerously explosive as a result of the collusion between certain developed countries of the West and the racist minority regimes in that part of the world. The continuing arms race is causing alarm and concern; it is rendering the possibility of a nuclear *detente* extremely precarious and is serving as a spur to limited wars. The balance of terror between the superpowers has not brought peace and security to the rest of the world. There are, however, welcome signs of a growing *detente* between the power blocs but the abatement of the cold war has not yet resulted in the disintegration of the military blocs formed in the context of great power conflicts.

7. International relations are entering a phase characterised by increasing interdependence and also by the desire of States to pursue independent policies. The democratisation of international relations is therefore an imperative necessity of our times. But there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some of the big powers to monopolise decision-making on world issues which are of vital concern to all countries.

8. The forces of racism, apartheid, colonialism and imperialism continue to bedevil world peace. At the same time classical colonialism is trying to perpetuate itself in the garb of neo-colonialism--a less obvious, but in no way less dangerous, means of economic and political domination over the developing countries. These phenomena of the present-day world tend not only to perpetuate the evils of the past but also to undermine the future. They retard the liberation of many countries still under colonial domination and jeopardise the independence and territorial integrity of many countries, especially those of the non-aligned and developing countries, thereby hampering their advancement, intensifying tension and giving rise to conflicts.

9. The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is increasingly widening--the rich growing richer and the poor remaining poor. The developing countries are being denied their right to equality and to effective participation in international progress. The technological revolution, which is now the monopoly of the rich, should constitute one of the main opportunities for the progress of developing countries. World solidarity is not only a just appeal but an overriding necessity; it is intolerable today for some to enjoy an untroubled and comfortable existence in exchange for the poverty and misfortune of others.

10. Concerned by this state of affairs in the world, the participants in this Conference have agreed to take joint action, and to unite their efforts towards the eradication of these ills.

11. The participants in the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm, and attach special importance to, the following principles;

the right of the peoples who are not yet free to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and active participation in international affairs; the right of all sovereign nations to determine, in full freedom, the paths of their internal political, economic, social and cultural development; the right of all peoples to the benefit of economic development and the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution; refraining from the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.

12. The Conference declares that the following continue to be the aims of non-alignment:

the pursuit of world peace and peaceful co-existence by strengthening the role of non-aligned countries within the United Nations so that it will be a more effective instrument against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any

country; the fight against colonialism and racialism which are a negation of human equality and dignity; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means; the ending of the arms race followed by universal disarmament; opposition to great power military alliances and pacts; opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression; the universality of, and the strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations; and the struggle for economic independence and mutual co-operation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

What is needed is not redefinition of non-alignment but a rededication by all non-aligned nations to its central aims and objectives.

13. The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures:

(a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary;

(b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country;

(c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratisation of international relations;

(d) to offer determined support to the intensification of the work of all international bodies concerned with problems of disarmament, particularly in the preparations for and implementation of the programme of the Disarmament Decade as an integral part of general and complete disarmament;

(e) to intensify and unite efforts among the developing countries and between them and the developed countries for the carrying out of urgent structural changes in the world economy and for the establishment of such international co-operation as will reduce the gap between developed and developing countries;

(f) to intensify joint efforts for the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination; to this end to pledge their utmost possible moral, political and material support to national liberation movements and to ensure the implementation of international decisions, including measures by the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;

(g) to continue their efforts toward strengthening the role and efficacy of the United Nations, to promote the achievement of the universality of the United Nations and to realise the urgent need for giving the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the organisation and the admission of other countries. While at the same time examining the modalities of enabling countries outside the United Nations, including those which are divided, to participate in the activities of the Organisation and its Agencies;

(h) to strengthen steadily, and expand the domain of mutual co-operation within international, regional and bilateral frameworks;

(i) to ensure the continuity of action by holding periodic consultations of representatives of non-aligned countries at different levels and by convening summit conferences more frequently depending on the prevailing international situation;

14. The Heads of State or Government and leaders of participating countries resolve that this Declaration as well as the statements and resolutions issued by this Conference shall be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the member States of the World Organisation. The present Declaration shall also be forwarded to all other States.

15. The participants in the Conference appeal to all nations and governments, all peace and freedom-loving forces and to all people the world over for co-operation and joint efforts for the implementation of these objectives. At the same time, they declare that they shall support all international actions that are initiated in the interests of the progress of mankind.

إعلان بشأن عدم الانحياز والتقدم الاقتصادي
Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic progress

NAC/CONF. 3/RES. 14
DECLARATION ON
NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries, united by common political and economic aspirations,

EXPRESSING the determination of the non-aligned countries to achieve economic emancipation, to strengthen their independence and to make their contribution to world peace and to economic and social progress for the benefit of all mankind;

REVIEWING the lack of progress in the implementation by the international community of the policies and objectives declared by them at Belgrade and Cairo and those enshrined in the Charter of Algiers;

DISTURBED by the rapidly widening gap between the economies of the rich and the poor nations, which constitutes a threat to the independence of developing countries and to international peace and security;

NOTING with concern the negative trends which exclude developing countries, in particular the decline in the share of developing countries, from the mainstream of world economic life despite their endeavour to participate in contemporary progress;

NOTING in particular the decline in the share of developing countries in world export trade from one-third in 1950 to one-sixth in 1969;

NOTING further with regret the decline in financial flows in terms of percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) from developed to developing countries and the increase in financial flows from developing to developed countries by way of payments on account of debts, dividends, and royalties, and financial and commercial services;

BELIEVING that the poverty of developing nations and their economic dependence on those in affluent circumstances constitute a structural weakness in the present world economic order;

CONVINCED that the persistence of an inequitable world economic system inherited from the colonial past and continued through present neo-colonialism poses insurmountable difficulties in breaking the bondage of poverty and shackles of economic dependence;

REALISING that the occupation of parts of territories of non-aligned developing countries and dependent nations by aggressors or minority governments deprives these groups of their natural resources and constitutes a hindrance to their development;

CONSIDERING that the gap in science and technology between the developing and developed countries is widening and the need for preventing the emergence of technological colonialism is pressing;

RECOGNISING that the massive investments in the economic and social progress of mankind can be made if agreements are reached to reduce expenditure on armaments;

CONSCIOUS of the increase since the meeting in Belgrade, in the capability of non-aligned countries to plan, organise, and manage their own economic development, both individually and within a multi-national co-operative framework, and the progress made by them during the sixties;

CONVINCED that the second United Nations Development Decade provides an opportunity to bring about structural changes in the world economic system so as to meet the pressing needs of poor nations, to strengthen their independence, and to provide for a more rapid and better balanced expansion of the world economy;

HEREBY

A. PLEDGE THEMSELVES

(i) to cultivate the spirit of self-reliance and to this end to adopt a firm policy of organising their own socio-economic progress and to raise it to the level of a priority action programme;

(ii) to exercise fully their right and fulfil their duty so as to secure optimal utilisation of the natural resources in their territories and in adjacent seas for the development and welfare of their Peoples;

(iii) to develop their technology and scientific capability to maximise production and improve productivity;

(iv) to promote social changes to provide increasing opportunity to each individual for developing his worth, maintaining his dignity, making his contribution to the process of growth and for sharing fully in its fruits;

(v) to promote social justice and efficiency of production, to raise the level of employment and to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare;

(vi) to ensure that external components of the Developmental process further national objectives and conform to national needs; and in particular to adopt so far as practicable a common approach to problems and possibilities of investment of private capital in developing countries;

(vii) to broaden and diversify economic relationships with other nations so as to promote true inter-dependence;

B. DECIDE

(i) to foster mutual co-operation among developing countries so as to impart strength to their national endeavour to fortify their independence;

(ii) to contribute to each other's economic and social progress by an effective utilisation of the complimentarities between their respective resources and requirements;

(iii) to intensify and broaden to the maximum extent practicable, the movement for co-operation and integration among developing countries at sub-regonal, and inter-regional levels for accelerating their economic growth and social development and take into account the necessary measures required to guarantee that the peoples of developing countries concerned receive the benefit of the integration and not the foreign companies operating within the integrated area;

(iv) and to this end, to adopt the following Programme of Action in the field of:

I. Planning and Projection

(a) to identify products and countries in which production can be stimulated and expanded with a view to increasing existing income and trade exchange;

(b) to identify projects and programmes for which import requirements capable of being met from developing countries are likely to arise; and

(c) to define as closely as possible financing and technological requirements to secure increases in production and to support expansion of trade flows amongst developing countries.

II. Trade, Co-operation and Development

(a) to organise exchange of information in regard to products of export interest to developing countries;

(b) to provide adequate access to products of export interest to other developing countries, especially by preferential reduction of import duties;

(c) to negotiate long-term purchases and sales agreements in respect of industrial raw materials and to orient policies of official procurement organisations in favour of developing countries;

(d) to evolve payment arrangements to support expansion of trade exchanges amongst developing countries:

(e) to facilitate transit traffic for the diversification and the expansion of the external trade of landlocked countries;

(f) to facilitate international borders amongst developing countries; and

(g) to encourage travel and tourism amongst developing countries

III. Industrial, Mineral, Agricultural and Marine Production

(a) to exchange information on needs and resources of different developing countries in respect of technical know-how, research, consultancy services, experts and training facilities;

(b) to institute and intensify programmes of co-operation at bilateral, regional and inter-regional levels to combine needs and resources of developing countries for furthering one another's production programmes and projects; and

(c) to co-ordinate through policies and measures for the utilisation in their national interest their mineral and marine resources and for the protection of the maritime environment.

IV. Development of Infrastructure

(a) to facilitate mutual co-operation in preparing preinvestment surveys and in executing projects for the development of one another's infrastructure in the field of road and rail communications, irrigation and power; and

(b) to take concerted measures for transforming the prevailing systems of communications, transport and commercial services previously designed to link metropolitan countries to their dependent territories so as to promote direct commerce, contact and co-operation amongst developing countries.

V. Application of Science and Technology

(a) to organise means and measures to share one another's experience in the application of science and technology to processes of economic and social development;

(b) to institute schemes of co-operation for the acquisition of skills relevant to their situation and in particular to promote exchange of trainees and experts and thus provide for optimum use and efficiency of their specialised technological and scientific institutions; and

(c) to devise programmes for adoption of technology to the special needs of countries in different stages of development, and to provide for its widest possible diffusion to developing countries and for the conservation of their technical skills and personnel in consonance with their needs and conditions.

VI. Mechanism

To facilitate contact, exchange of information co-ordination and consultations among Governments, and among competent organisations and institutions, in order to further mutual co-operation and integration for implementing programmes of action

URGE THE UNITED NATIONS

(i) to fulfil the objectives enshrined in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

(ii) to employ international machinery to bring about a rapid transformation of the world economic system, particularly in the field of trade, finance and technology so that economic domination yields to economic co-operation and economic strength is used for the benefit of the world community;

(iii) to view the developmental process in a global context and to adopt a programme of international action for utilisation of world resources in men and materials, science and technology, benefiting developed and developing countries alike;

(iv) to adopt at the forthcoming Commemorative Session a Declaration on an international strategy providing for the following:

I. Goals and Objectives

(a) International co-operation for economic development is not a one sided process of donor-donee relationship, the development of developing countries is a benefit to the whole world, including the more advanced nations;

(b) The aim of international economic co-operation should be to provide a dynamic combination of the world's production, market and technological factors to promote a rational division of labour and a humane sharing of its fruits; international co-operation should strengthen the capability of developing countries to exercise fully their sovereignty over their natural resources;

(c) A rapid transformation of the world economic system should be achieved through the adoption of convergent and concomitant policies and measures so that the developing and developed countries become partners, on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, in a common endeavour for peace, progress and prosperity;

(d) The essential purpose of development is to provide equal opportunity for a better life to everyone; the aim should, therefore, be to accelerate significantly the growth of gross product per head so that it is possible to secure for everyone a minimum standard of life consistent with human dignity;

II Policies and Measures

(a) Since primary commodities constitute a preponderant source of foreign income for most developing countries, provision should be made for maximising their consumption, diversifying their utilisation, securing for producers a fair and equitable return, organising their production on the basis of endowment factors, and securing for developing countries an increasing share of the growth in consumption; unfinished action to conclude commodity agreement should be completed by 1972;

(b) International action should be taken to promote processing of primary products in areas of production and to provide access to consuming markets of processed products, free from all tariff and non-tariff barriers;

(c) The scheme of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferences in favour of products of developing countries is implemented without further delay;

(d) Other measures should be undertaken to secure for developing countries an increasing share of international trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, especially through adjustment of production structures in developed countries;

(e) A distinction should be made between transfer of resources intended to promote development of developing countries and commercially motivated investments;

(f) The net flow of financial transfers from developed to developing countries should correspond, by 1972, to a minimum of 1 per cent of the GNP of each developed country, three-quarters of which should be from official sources.

(g) Financial transfers for development should be untied and provided on terms and conditions compatible with the efficiency of the developmental process;

(h) Appropriate measures should be adopted to alleviate the burden of debts on developing countries;

(i) A link between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be established by 1972;

(j) Steps should be taken to enable developing countries to extend their merchant marines, to develop their shipbuilding industries, and to improve and modernise their ports. Urgent action is needed to restrain the alarming increase in freight rates and to eliminate discriminatory and restrictive elements from it. Consultation machinery for the soultion of difficulties of shippers from developing countries needs to be improved to increase its efficiency;

(k) Concerted measures should be undertaken to bridge the widening gap in the technological skills between developing and developed countries, to facilitate diffusion of technology, patented and non-patented, on reasonable terms and conditions, and to ensure that transfers of technology are free from illegitimate restraints. An appropriate international mechanism should be devised to implement these measures;

(l) Provision should be made to expand research and development on materials with which developing countries are endowed. Arrangements should also be made for their nationals and institutions to build up scientific capabilities;

(m) Within the framework of international development strategy, special measures should be taken to improve the productive capacities and develop the infrastructure of least developed, including land-locked countries, so as to enable them to derive full benefit from convergent and concommitant measures; and

(n) Mutual contact and co-operation amongst developing countries is an indispensable element in the global strategy. The developed countries should support the initiatives of developing countries in this regard and pay special attention to concrete proposals that may be put forward by them to this end.

D. DECLARE THEIR DETERMINATION

(a) to undertake sustained and continuous endeavours within the United Nations system to secure faithful implementation of international development policies and programmes;

(b) to further the unity and solidarity of the Group of seventy-seven at all levels including the convening of a ministerial meeting to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) III;

(c) to review and appraise periodically, the progress of mutual co-operation in the field of development in pursuance of the programme of action;

(d) to seek ways and means for strengthening the capabilities of the United Nations system, to fulfil its commitments to social and economic progress.

القمـــة الرابعة

الجزائر - الجزائر

(٥ إلى ٩ سبتمبر ١٩٧٣)

Fourth NAM Summit

Algiers - Algeria

(5th to 9th September 1973)

Fourth NAM Summit

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القمــة الرابعة

الجزائر – الجزائر

(٥ إلى ٩ سبتمبر ١٩٧٣)

بيان الرئيس محمد أنور السادات رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الرابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**	
Political Declaration	**الإعلان السياسي**
الإعلان بشأن النضال من أجل التحرر الوطني **Declaration on the Struggle for National Liberation**	
Political Resolutions	**القرارات السياسية**
Economic Declaration	**الإعلان الاقتصادى**
Economic Resolutions	**القرارات الاقتصادية**
Action Programme for Economic Cooperation	**برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادى**

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطـــاب

الرئيس محمـــد انور السادات

فى مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة

الجزائر ١٩٧٣

بسم الله ..

سيادة الرئيس -- اخوانى رؤساء الدول والحكومات ..

يسرنى أن اقدم الى رئيس مؤتمرنا اصدق التهانى للاجماع على اختياره رئيسا للمؤتمر الذى ينعقد فى عاصمة الجزائر العزيزة المجاهدة فى فترة من فترات حياتنا القومية والدولية .

وأرجو أن ينقل تحيتى وأصدق مودتى وتحية شعبنا فى مصر الى شعب الجزائر الخالد الذى يسعدنى أن نكون اليوم فى بلاده الكريمة المضيافة .

فاسمح لى يا اخى الرئيس ان احيى من هذه المنصة الاخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات الحاضرين الذين يكونون اليوم اسرة عالم عدم الانحياز ويمثلون غالبية سكان العالم ، يجاهدون ليحققوا العدل والسلام .

ويسرنى أن أوجه التحية بشكل خاص الى الدول التى انضمت الى اسرتنا فى هذا الاجتماع ايمانا منها ومن شعوبها بأن الطريق الذى تنتهجه فى عالم عدم الانحياز هو الطريق الاقوم والاصلح .

اقدم التهنئة الى رؤساء قطر وعمان والارجنتين وبيرو وبنما ومالطـــة وبيساو وبنجلاديش . واحيى جميع ممثلى حركات التحرير الوطنية فى افريقيا وفى فلسطين وفى كل مكان يقودون كفاح شعوبهم فى وجه القوى الاستعمارية ونتطلع الى يوم انتصارهم ومشاركتهم لنا ممثلين لدولهم المتحررة المستقلة .

وسوف نذكر جميعا ودائما الرواد الذين بدأوا مسيرة عدم الانحيـــاز فشقوا لشعوبهم طريق العزة والاستقلال والرخاء . نذكر الزعمـــاء الذين اجتمعوا فى بريونى فى يوليو سنة ٥٦ . من أجـــل ذلك فاننى احيى الرئيس جوزيف بروز تيتو رئيس جمهورية يوغوسلافيا ويسعدنى أن اراه اليوم معنا. واذكر الرئيس الخالد جواهر لال نهرو رئيس وزراء الهند وارحب برئيســـة

الوزراء السيدة انديرا غاندى التى تحملت عبء الحكم وجهاده · ونذكر وتذكرون الزعيم والاخ الراحل جمال عبد الناصر .

ويسعدنا أن نرى ملايين المواطنين التى اشتركت فى قيادة مسيرتهم على طريق عدم الانحياز وقد ازدادوا اليوم ايمانا بهذا الطريق واصرارا على السير فيه ·

نحيى هؤلاء الزعماء الثلاثة وكل الزعماء الذين سلكوا الطريق معهم وبعدهم نحو أهداف وآمال شعوبهم وشعوب العالم أجمع ·

لقد احيط طريق عدم الانحياز فى أول الامر بالشكوك ·· وحاول أعداؤه أن يصدوا عنه الشعوب · فلننظر أين كنا ؟ وأين نحن الآن ؟ ·· كان رواد عدم الانحياز قلة قليلة ، ونحن اليوم نمثل أغلبية سكان العالم دولا وافرادا ، ونعتز بشعوب افريقيا كلها وبشعوب يتزايد عددها من قارات آسيا وأمريكا اللاتينية واوروبا · ولقد كان اهتمامنا فى أول الامر مركزا على تحقيق الحرية السياسية وصيانة سلام العالم الذى نعيش فيه من أخطار الصراع العالمى واهتمامنا اليوم كما يمثلها جدول الاعمال المفروض علينا · تشمل الى جانب قضايا الجهاد والاستقلال والتحرر السياسى ·· موضوعات تتعمق دراسة شئون حياتنا الاقتصادية والثقافية ·

نحن اليوم نستهدف أن تكون حريتنا السياسية أساسا لتحررنا الاقتصادى والاجتماعى · وأن تكون سيطرتنا على مواردنا أساسا لبعثتنا وتقدمنا الحضارى ·

لقد بدأ رواد عدم الانحياز فى عالم تتقاسمه الكتل العسكرية الكبرى وتتخاطف شعوبه ، صراعا فيما بينها على مناطق السيطرة والنفوذ . واستئثارا بالمتحالفين معها والتابعين لها لتواجه بهم الكتل الاخرى · وكانت صرخة عدم الانحياز اننا لا نريد أن تكون شعوبنا وقودا للحرب ولا بلادنا ساحات للمعارك · ولا نريد أن تكون أراضينا قواعد عسكرية · طالبنا بالسلام وسعينا له · وتأكد هذا السعى فى أول مؤتمر لدول عدم الانحياز بانتداب بعض رؤساء منا للمطالبة بايقاف تفاقم الصراع · عاملين فى ظروف دولية بالغة الخطورة ، والعمل على منع تفجر القنابل التى تميز ضحاياها ولا تختار اشلاءها مع المتحاربين فقط · لاننا كنا نريد أن نكرس جهودنا ومواردنا للعمل والسعى للتقدم والتطور للشعوب جميعها . وليس للقلة المتحكمة فى العالم والمسيطرة على موارده ومصائره .. كنا نريد السلام اطارا لحياة عادلة غايتها الخير للجميع واذا كان الحديث يدور الآن حول الوفاق بين الكتل الكبرى · وحول ابتعاد أخطار الحرب العالمية النووية فواضح أن هذا الوفاق

لا يتحقق اذن ضد ارادة الدول المنحازة او على رغم منها ، بل انه يتحقق فى الواقع تجاوبا مع ارادتها وسعيها ٠

لقد طالبت الدول غير المنحازة ولا زالت تطالب بالسلام العالمى لانه الاطار الذى يتحقق داخله العدل فى كل صوره ٠

وهى اليوم تدرك وتؤكد أن الوفاق الدولى لن يكون سلاما حقيقيا ولن يكتب له الدوام حتى تتحقق للشعوب كلها العدالة السياسية والعدالةالاقتصادية والعدالة الاجتماعية ٠ لقد عرف العالم فى فترات سابقة من تاريخه صورا من الاتفاقات الدولية بين القوى الاعظم لم يقدر لها البقاء لانها قامت على أساس من تقاسم مناطق النفوذ ولم تقم على اساس من العدالة .. قامت على اساس هضم حقوق الشعوب التى تم الاتفاق السياسى على استعمارها ولا يمكن أن يسود العالم السلام والاستعمار ما يزال مستمرا فى حرب يائسة فى جنوب القارة الافريقية وفى ربها وفى شمالها وفى الشرق الاوسـط وفى مبوديا وكوريا وبقاع من آسيا وأوروبا ٠

ان المذابح التى ارتكبها المستعمرون البرتغاليون فى أنجولا وموزمبيق وغينيا بيساو وما تمارسه حكومة جنوب افريقيا العنصرية وعمليات الاعتداء واغتصاب الاراضى ونهب الثروات التى تمارسهاالحكومةالعنصريةالاسرائيلية٠٠ كل ذلك يتطلب مزيدا من الترابط والتكاتف بين دول عدم الانحياز ٠ لمساندة حركات التحرر تحقيقا للسلام القائم على العدل ولن يكون هناك سـلام مع استمرار أطماع بعض الدول الكبرى فى ثروات الدول النامية ومحاولةالسيطرة على اقتصادياتها والتحكم فى سوقها ٠

ان ما تنقله الصحافة الامريكية عما تسميه حرب الصحراء ٠ انما يقصد به استغلال ثروات دول ساعية الى النمو والتقدم ٠ ولا يمكن وصفه الا بكونه حركة للاستعمار ويقترن ذلك بالضغوط الرهيبة التى تمارس ضد شيلى وضد زامبيا هادفة حرمانها من استثمار ثرواتها لصلحـة شعوبها ٠ ان العـدل الاقتصادى لا يمكن ان يوجد فى عالم تطغى فيه أيدى الاغنيـاء على موارد الفقير ليزدادوا غنى ويزداد الفقير حاجة وفقرا ٠ لا يمكن أن يوجد فى عالم الاحتكار للعلم والتكنولوجيا احتكارا يجعلها فى الواقع أدوات لمزيد من الاغتصاب والاستغلال ٠

ان العدل الاجتماعى لا يمكن أن يتحقق فى عالم يعتقد بعض أهله ان الله قد ميزهم بلونهم أو عنصرهم أو عقيدتهم على من عاداهم ٠٠ بل سخر لهم من عاداهم تسخيرا ٠ ان الاكتشافات العلمية والتطبيق التكنولوجى الحديث لهذه الاكتشافات يمكن ويجب أن يوجه الى تحقيق التقارب بين المجتمعـات على

أساس التعاون الدولى بمعناه الأعم والأوسع فان هذه الثورة التكنولوجية الحديثة شأنها شأن الثورة الصناعية فى انجلترا · يمكن ان تؤدى الى تسلط القوى على الضعيف وقيام امبريالية جديدة على أساس التفوق التكنولوجى· تزداد بها قوة القوى وقدرته على العدوان بكل قواه ·· سواء كان عسكريا أو اقتصاديا أو اجتماعيا · لكى نصل الى العدل الحقيقى والسلام الحقيقى · نحن ندعو الى الثورة على كل هذه المظالم ومحاربتها للقضاء عليها · ولتحقيق العدل السياسى والعدل الاقتصادى والعدل الاجتماعى الذى ننشده · وان المظلوم شريك للظالم ان هو سكت عن الظلم ولم يقاومه · والشعوب التى تشهد الظلم يقع بغيرها فلا تستنكره · تدعو العدوان الى الاستمرار وتستهدف هى نفسها له يوما من الايام .

اننا نريد أن ننطلق من مؤتمرنا الرابع هذا نحو هذه الغايات وقد درسنا وسائل الوصول اليها واثقين أننا سنحقق أهدافنا بصدق العزم وقوة التضامن وباذن الله ··

السيد الرئيس : لقد عملنا فى مؤتمر عدم الانحياز الاول والثانى فى بلجراد وفى القاهرة على تحقيق السلام ورفاهية الشعوب عن طريق اقرار مبادىء التعايش السلمى والدعوة لها والعمل لقيام تعاون دولى بناء بين أعضاء الاسرة الدولية ·

وبعد مؤتمرنا الثالث فى لوساكا وتقييمنا المشترك للموقف الدولى واصلت العمل لتجنيب العالم ويلات الحرب وتخفيف التوتر الدولى فى وقت بدا فيه للكثيرين أن استقطاب العالم على أساس من التكتلات الدولية هو سمة دائمة من سمات المجتمع الدولى المعاصر ··

واليوم ينعقد مؤتمرنا الرابع فى ظل متغيرات دولية لا بد من تقييمها لتحديد موقف دول عدم الانحياز منها · وفى هذا الصدد يرتكز الموقف فى رأيى على دعامتين ·

أولا : لا يصح الظن بأن سياسة عدم الانحياز قد فقدت فى عهد الوفاق الدولى أهميتها فلقد كانت دول عدم الانحياز تواجه الصراع بين العملاقين فتعمل على منع الحروب المدمرة للعالم تحقيقا للسلام والعدل واصبح من الضرورى اليوم فى ظل الوفاق الدولى الجديد ان نعمل جميعا معا لتحقيق العدل فى اطار السلام وهو العدل الذى تطالب به كافه الشعوب صغيرها وكبيرها ، قويها وضعيفها ، غنيها وفقيرها ·· العدل القائم على المساواة بين كافة الدول فى الحقوق والواجبات كما أنه ليس من المتوقع ان تتوقف المتغيرات العالمية ومن الخطأ فى ذلك ان ننظر الى سياسة عدم الانحياز فى اطار العلاقات بين

الكتل الكبرى فان عدم الانحياز ليس موقفا محايدا بين الكتل بل سياسة ايجابية تهدف الى تدعيم الامن والسلام الدولى القائم على العدل بكل صوره ٠

ان العــدل الذى ننشده هو العدل السيــاسى فلا عنصرية ولا تفرقة ولا تمييز ٠٠ والعدل الاقتصادى فلا اغتصاب ولا احتكار ولا استغلال ٠٠

أولا : انه لا يصح لدول عدم الانحياز أن تكتفى بمجرد المطالبة بالعدل فى العلاقات الدولية ولكن علينا ان ننسق فكرنا وأن نعمــل متكاتفين ٠ ٠ مبادئين الى اتخاذ المواقف التى من شانها خدمة مبادىء العدالة الدولية ازاء كل حدث دولى مدركين أهمية مواقفنا المشتركة واثقين بأن لها وزنها فى المجتمع الدولى ٠

ثانيا : لا بد أن تفرض دول عدم الانحياز احترام القــانون والالتزام بمبادىء واغراض الامم المتحدة ولنبدأ بالتعاون على تحديد القوة الذاتية لكل منا ، استغلالا لامكانياتنا وتضامنا فى دفاعنا حتى لا نقع فريســة لمن يستغل موارد بلادنا أو يحتكر وسائل الدفاع عن كياننا ، فان اى اعتداء على دولة من دول عدم الانحياز يتعين اعتباره تحديا وانتهاكا لامن باقى دول عدم الانحياز نتكاتف لنواجهه باجراءات جماعية مساندة لضحية العدوان فان العــدوان الذى يبدأ على واحدة منها انما يستهدفنا جميعا ٠

ثالثا : ان سياسة الوفاق قد تؤدى الى اخراج الكثير من القضايا من حيز ونطاق الامم المتحدة ولذلك فان من واجب دول عدم الانحياز تدعيم دور وفعالية الامم المتحدة فى حل المشاكل الدولية والامر يقتضينــا أن نصر على تنفيذ قرارات تلك المنظمة الدولية وتطبيق احكام ميثاقها بما فيهــا العقوبات التى لن تستطيع الامم المتحدة ردع العدوان بغير استعماله ٠

ان دول عدم الانحياز تحتل مركزا استراتيجيا هاما فى أجزاء متفرقة من قارات العالم ٠ كما تملك من الثروات الطبيعية والبشرية ما يمكنهــا اذا ما سلكت طريق التعاون فيما بينها – أن تحتل مكانها فى العالم وبالتالى يجب أن يزداد نشاط دول عدم الانحياز فيما بينها فى المجالات الاقتصادية والماليــة وبالتالى يجب أن نعلم أن هناك موضوعات هامة لا تستحق اهتمامنا المشترك فقط بل تستوجب عملنا المشترك أيضا ، منها موضوع اصلاح النظام النقــدى الدولى واصلاح نظام التجارة الدولية وفتح الابواب أمام منتجاتنا من غير احتكار أو سيطرة ٠ هناك مشكلة التخفيف من أعباء الديون ومشكلة الطاقة ومشكلة الغذاء . كل هذه المشــاكل تستدعى التعــاون الاقتصــادى بين دولنا تحقيقا للعدل الاقتصادى ٠

ان ما يجب ان ندرسه هو امكانية تقديم العون المتبادل بين دولنا ومصالحنا جميعـــا .

ان مطلبا ملحا لشعوب دول عدم الانحيـاز أن تكون التنمية الاقتصادية سبيلا الى رفع مستوى المعيشة وتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية. ومن اجل هذا يصبح من الضرورى ان توضع خطط التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية وتراجع وتتابع على ان تؤخذ فى الحسبان الاولويات التى تحقق الاحتيـاجات والمطـالب الملحـة والضرورية للشعوب وعلى راسها الغذاء والخدمات .

السيد الرئيس .. السادة الرؤساء ..

ان معاركنا السياسية والاقتصادية متكاملة ومتلازمة وان منطقـة الشرق الاوسط الواقعة فى قلب عالمنا غير المنحاز تخوض اليوم صراعا رهيبا هو التعبير الحى عن التحديات التى تفرض على دولنا غير المنحازة الصـــمود أمام هذه التحديات .

ان نتيجة هذا الصراع سوف تحدد الى مدى بعيد ليس فقط مصير منطقتنا بل ايضا مصير تجمعنا . ان نجاحنا سوف يدعم فلسفتنا ودورنا كدول غيرمنحازة .. كما ان عجزنا او فشلنا — لا قدر الله — سوف تنعـكس آثاره على تداعى الاحداث على جميع دولنا .

من هنا فان قضية الشرق الاوسط هى اليوم اخطر القضايا التى تواجـه عالمنا غير المنحاز وانه اصبح واضحا ان القلق والتوتر الذى تعانى منه المنطقـة نتيجة الاحتلال المستمر الجاثم على الاراضى العربية منذ ربع قرن والذى انطلق مرة اخرى من قواعده منذ سنوات لتوطيد مراكزه يقترن الان بالمحاولات من اجل تدعيم السيطرة الاجنبية على ثروات شعوب المنطقة وحرمانها من اســتغلالها لتحقيق التنمية والتطور .

وفى مواجهة هذا التحدى المزدوج الذى نعيش ابعـاده ومراميه واهداف الصهيونية العالمية والامبريالية من ورائه فاننا نعمل من اجل تدعيم تضامن دولنا وشعوبنا دفاعا عن حقوقنا ومصالحنا المشروعة ودفاعا عن كل المعانى والآمال التى جئنا الى هنا لنؤكد ايماننا وايمان شعوبنا بها وتطلعاتها اليها .

وبالاضافة الى هذه القيم والمعانى والآمال فلقد حملنا الى هنا ثقتنا الاكيدة فى توالى اتساع جبهة الدعم لنضالنا من خلال عالمنا غـير المنحـاز الذى تبنى قضيتنا العادلة لانها قضيته . وقد كافح ويكافح معنا سياسيا ودبلوماسيا فى كل مجالات العمل لدحر القوى المساندة للعدوان والسيطرة والاستغلال .

ولقد كان لدولكم موقف فى جورج تاون عبرتم فيه عن ارادة الدول غير المنحازة احسن تعبير .. كما كان للدول التى تمثلكم فى مجلس الامن موقف آخر عرضه فى يوليو الماضى .. كما ارتفعت اصوات اربع عشرة دولة من دول المجلس الخمس عشرة بالتنديد الواضح والصريح لمواقف اسرائيل الاستعمارية والسياسية الصهيونية العنصرية .

ويسرنى وانا اخاطب هذا الجمع ان اذكر بالتقدير مساهمة عدد من وزراء الخارجية البارزين الحاضرين هذا الاجتماع فى الجهود المشكورة فى الامم المتحدة ولما قررته المجموعة الافريقية عن رجاء احد الزملاء الرؤساء الاستمرار فى هذا الجهاد السياسى فى الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة .

ان هدفنا هو تحقيق السلام العادل فى منطقتنا وتحقيق التقدم والرخاء لها حتى نستطيع ان نسهم فى سلام ورخاء العالم غير المنحاز والعالم اجمع .

ولن يقوم السلام الا على اساس الانسحاب الكامل لقوات العدوان الاسرائيلى من جميع الاراضى العربية وتأمين الحقوق المشروعة للشعب الفلسطينى المتطلع الى تأكيد حقه المشروع فى تقرير مصيره .. ولن يتحقق الاستقرار والتقدم الا من خلال الاعتراف بحقوق شعوبنا فى السيطرة على ثرواتها واستخدامها فى خدمة قضية التطور الاقتصادى والاجتماعى وفق رغباتها وارادتها الحرة .. ونحن على ثقة من أن دولنا غير المنحازة لن تكتفى باستنكار سياسة اسرائيل والصهيونية وسياسة القوى التى تساندها وانما تتجاوز فى هذه المسألة القول بالعمل .. وهى الدعوة التى ندعو اليها فى كل ما نتناوله من المشكلات وذلك على طريق تحقيق السلام العادل الدائم .

السيد الرئيس .. السادة الرؤساء ..

ان تاريخ البشرية هو حلقات من الصراع المستمر من اجل تحرير ارادة الانسان وتأمين رفاهيته ورخائه ومن أجل أن يسود السلام والعدل حياته .. السلام الذى تعيش فيه كافة شعوب العالم صغيرها وكبيرها تمارس عملها ونشاطها الخلاق من اجل حياة أفضل .. والعدل بمفهومه الكامل هو عدالة سياسية تؤكد الحرية وتنميها وعدالة اقتصادية تساهم فى رفاهية الانسان ورخائه ، وعدالة اجتماعية تدعم حق كل انسان فى أن ينال نصيبه من خيرات الارض ومنجزات العلم والتكنولوجيا الحديثة .

لابد قبل ان انتهى من هذا الحديث ان أذكر بالتقدير والعرفان الرئيس المجاهد كينيث كاوندا الذى تحمل اعباء رياسة تجمعنا منذ ثلاث سنوات قدم عنها تقريرا سيبقى من وثائق عدم الانحياز التاريخية يبين ما تحقق فى فترة رياسته

من تطور فى الحياة العالمية عامة وحياة دول عدم الانحياز خاصـة من نتائج نسجلها بالاعتزاز .

وأحب أن أشير خاصة الى ما لاقته وتلاقيه زامبيا من صعوبات لم تمنعها من المشـاركة فى التـأييد والمعـونة لجهاد الشـعب العربى فى مصر والاردن وسوريا وفلسطين لان الرئيس كاوندا قد ادرك بحكمته الحقيقية أن الجهاد للحرية واحد وان التصدى للعـدوان والعنصرية والاستعمار فى زامبيـا يقتضى التصدى لها فى كل مكان .

السيد الرئيس .. الاخوة الرؤساء ..

ان شعوبنا لتتطلع الى مؤتمرنا هذا واثقة اننا سنعود اليها برسالة هى أن مسيرتنا ستستمر وان طريقنا وان كان شاقا فقد تحددت معالمه ، وان قضـايا الحرية والتنمية والتقدم قد تدعمت وان احلامنا وآمالنا فى السـلام توشـك ان تتحقق فى مسيرتنا معا وفى اطار متين لمتابعة عملنا المشـترك .

وفقنا الله ودعم على طريق الخير والحق خطانا .. واشـكركم .

4 th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON - ALIGNED COUNTRIES
(ALGIERS , SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة ١٩٧٣)

4 a CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS PAISES NO ALINEADOS
(ARGEL , SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4 ème CONFERENCE AU SOMMET DES PAYS NON - ALIGNES
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE

OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

(Algiers, 5-9 September 1973)

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

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1. The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973.

The following countries were present:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya (Arab Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Viet-Nam (P.R.G), Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria (Arab Republic of), Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen (A.R), Yemen (P.D.R), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola (M.P.L.A. and F.L.N.A.), Guinea-Bissao (P.A.I.G.C.), Mozambique (F.R.E.L.I.M.O.), Principe and Sao Tome (C.L.P. Sao Tome), Zimbabwe (Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.), South Africa (A.N.C. and P.A.C.), Namibia (S.W.A.P.O.), Seychelles Islands (S.P.U.P.), Comores Islands (M.O.L.I.N.A.C.O.), Somalia (F.L.C.S. and M.L.D.), Palestine (O.L.P.), Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of).

The following attended the Conference as Guests:

Austria, Finland, Sweden, United Nations Organization,

Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), Arab League,

Solidarity Organization of Afro-Asian Peoples (O.S.P.A.A.)

2. The participants observed that more than half of the Member States of the international community representing the majority of the world's population took part in the Conference. The number and the level of the participants, as well as the general quality of the work, are indicative of the vitality and dynamism of non-alignment.

3. The participants exchanged views on the world situation and the role of non-alignment.

4. Mankind has always aspired to freedom, well-being and peace. Such ideals are no longer unattainable or solely within the reach of a minority. All the peoples of the world can now aspire to them. The creative potentials of our age make this possible; the pressing necessities of peoples make it an historical necessity.

5. The force of national and social emancipation movements which are constantly shaking the worn-out structures of a world undergoing complete change, combined with the uninterrupted progress of the scientific and technical revolution, open up ways towards the total liberation of the whole of mankind.

6. But the past decades have shown that unless this scientific progress is used in the service of peace, it can lead mankind to enslavement and even destruction. It was the dawning of a keen awareness of such realities which inspired the ever expanding movement of non-aligned countries. The Conferences held successively in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown forcefully expressed the aspirations of peoples for peace in a new world order based on independence, progress and justice.

7. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction that the evolution of international relations had confirmed the vitality and lasting validity of the aims, principles and practice of the policy of non-alignment. They were unanimous in the appraisal that the policy of

non-alignment, together with other peace loving, democratic and progressive forces, constitutes an important and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of peoples and countries, for general peace and equal security for all States, for universal application of principles of active and peaceful co-existence, for democratization of international relations, for all-round equitable co-operation, for economic development and social progress.

I

8. Examining the contemporary international developments, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries consider that there have emerged profound changes in the general balance of forces in the world, as a result of the growing forces of peace, independence and progress.

9. Since the Lusaka Conference, the evolution of the international situation has been marked by the strengthening of trends towards peace in the developed world, whereas in other areas centres of tension and war still exist and are aggravated by the increasing deterioration in economic conditions of developing countries.

10. The present strengthening of détente between East and West and the progress towards the settlement in Europe of problems inherited from the Second World War represent important achievements by the forces of peace in the world. The fears created by the nuclear threat as well as the determination of peoples increasingly tend to give primacy to dialogue rather than confrontation.

11. This trend has also been reflected in the intensification of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States and the United States and the People's Republic of China.

12. The essential aim of the East-West rapprochement, of the negotiations of all kinds currently in progress and of the agreements recently concluded or about to be concluded is to establish co-operation within the framework of a system of collective security based on principles which, surmounting ideological differences, aim to regulate international relations. It was within this context that the proposal for a European Conference on Security and Co-operation was translated into reality.

13. The non-aligned countries, which have worked unceasingly to establish peace and eliminate tension through negotiation and recourse to international bodies, welcome all these efforts and initiatives and regard them as a positive step towards the establishment of peace.

14. While considerable progress has been made towards East-West détente, the fact that peoples are in direct confrontation with colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, alien domination and foreign occupation, neo-colonialism, imperialism and zionism, remains an indisputable reality of our age.

15. Peace is far from being assured in all parts of the world, as evidenced by the situation prevailing in Indochina despite the Paris Agreements, and the cessation of American bombardments in Cambodia, in the Middle East where the situation continues to deteriorate, in Africa where there is a renewed outbreak of colonial wars of extermination and of aggression of all kinds against the independent States, and in Latin America, where colonial situations still remain and where there is an increase in imperialist plots against the sovereignty and security of States.

16. As long as colonial wars, apartheid, imperialist aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation and power politics, economic exploitation and plunder prevail, peace will prove limited in principle and scope. In a world where, besides a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries, it would be dangerous to increase such division by restricting peace to the prosperous areas of the world while the rest of mankind remained condemned to insecurity and domination by the most powerful. Peace is indivisible: it could not be reduced to a mere shifting of confrontation from one area to another, nor should it condone the continued existence of tension in some areas while endeavouring to eliminate it elsewhere. Détente would remain precarious if it did not take into consideration the interests of the other countries.

17. In this respect, the non-aligned countries are simply expressing the aspirations of the majority of peoples, as illustrated by the Bandung, Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown Declarations. What these peoples want is to get

rid of the colonial yoke where it still exists, eradicate apartheid, zionism and all forms of racial discrimination and segregation, and put an end to the regimes which are inspired by them and find in them their raison d'être.

18. It is also a question of establishing a genuine independence by eliminating foreign monopolies and assuming control over their national resources and exploiting them for the benefit of their peoples. The peoples of the non-aligned countries wish to safeguard their own personality, to revive and enrich their cultural heritage, and to promote in all fields their authenticity which had been seriously alienated by colonialism. They finally strive to consolidate their independence through effective exercise of their national sovereignty against any hegemony, in other words to reject any form of subordination or dependence and any interference or pressure, whether political, economic or military.

19. In this respect, international security cannot be achieved if it does not include an economic dimension which guarantees to all countries the right to implement their development programmes free from economic aggression and any other form of pressure.

20. The non-aligned countries pledge to reinforce their common action in order to promote the principles of economic security in international relations.

21. Furthermore, the rejection of military alliances which are part of the pattern of great power rivalry and the dismantling of bases on which such alliances rely, constitutes a fundamental principle of national independence and the policy of non-alignment. It is also necessary to create conditions for promoting the accelerated development of developing countries.

22. The Conference reaffirms the determination of the non-aligned countries to observe strictly the principles of respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle their disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and calls upon all States to act likewise.

23. The evolution of the international situation fully confirms the validity of the principles and motivations of the policy of non-alignment and necessitates its reinforcement.

24. In Asia, Africa and Latin America more and more countries are demonstrating their desire for emancipation and their readiness to face up to the trial of force imposed by neo-colonial tutelage and imperialist monopoly.

25. Accordingly, non-alignment has continued to grow in scope and acquire a wider acceptance by expressing, at the international level, the aspirations of an increasing number of States, of national liberation movements and of all the forces for emancipation and progress throughout the world.

26. In order to assume fully their international responsibilities and contribute to the solution of the problems of our times which involve the fate of all the peoples of the world, the non-aligned countries must continue to work, together with all forces striving for peace, liberty and progress, with a view to bringing about a change in international relations towards democracy and equality of all States, and to ensure that decisions which could affect big and small countries are not taken without their full participation on an equal basis.

II

27. In this context, the Conference emphasizes the need for more resolute action by non-aligned countries in order to find an urgent solution to the conflicts of which the Third World is the arena and where the policy of force of imperialism and colonialism clashes with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples.

28. In the Middle East, the situation continues to give rise to deep concern. Israel's obstinate persistence in its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation, as well as its policy of oppression directed against the inhabitants of the territories occupied by force, is a challenge to the international community, the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a threat to international peace and security.

29. Drawing renewed attention to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, the Conference calls for immediate and unconditional

withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied territories, and pledges itself to assist Egypt, Syria and Jordan in liberating their occupied territories, by every means.

30. In this connection, the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people is a basic prerequisite for the establishment of an equitable and lasting peace in the area. The struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their usurped homeland is an integral part of the struggle of all peoples against colonialism and racial discrimination and for self-determination. Member countries of the Conference call upon all States, and in particular the United States of America, to abstain from providing Israel with arms, or any political, economic or financial support which may enable it to continue its aggressive and expansionist policy.

31. Israel's persistence in its defiant attitude towards the international community and the United Nations will lead non-aligned countries between them and, within the framework of the United Nations, in conjunction with the member States of that organization, to take individual and collective measures against it in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

32. The Conference gives its firm support to and expresses its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their sore trial and the heavy sacrifices they are making to recover their national dignity and entity.

33. The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the signing of the Paris Agreements on Vietnam, and considers them as a common victory for the Vietnamese people and the peoples of non-aligned countries, as well as all peace and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world. The Conference expresses its concern at the refusal of the United States of America and the Saigon Administration to observe strictly the Paris Agreements.

34. The Conference calls for the immediate cessation of any commitment and interference by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of the peoples of Indochina, and respect for the free exercise of the right of the Indochinese peoples to self-determination, which is a prerequisite for the establishment of real peace in the area.

35. The Conference of Heads of State or Government invites member countries to give their diplomatic support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam, which is the sole authentic representative of the population of South Viet-Nam, and to contribute to the reconstruction of war-devastated Viet-Nam.

36. The Conference hails the victory of the Cambodian people in stopping the US bombing of Cambodia, and condemns the stubborn US policy of aggression as at present evidenced by widely based US support for the Phnom-Penh regime.

37. It condemns the military intervention of the USA and its allies in Cambodia and its interference in Cambodian domestic affairs.

38. It declares the only legal and rightful government of Cambodia to be the GRUNK, under Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State, and urges all non-aligned countries to recognize it immediately.

39. The Conference welcomes the signature of the Vientiane Agreement and hopes that the parties will sign protocols to set up a national coalition government in Laos.

40. Strict implementation of the Vientiane Agreement is essential for an effective and lasting restoration of peace and national harmony corresponding to the legitimate aspirations of the people of Laos.

41. In particular, the Conference welcomes the determination of the countries of this region to continue to follow a policy of non-alignment.

42. The Conference supports the action of independent and peaceful reunification undertaken by the Korean people, requests the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and considers that the Korean problem must be solved without foreign interference.

43. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have studied very carefully the situation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which are experiencing the most serious forms of exploitation, oppression and destruction at the hands of the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism with the political, economic and military support of some Western Governments and international capital. The colonial and racist regimes in this region are in addition a

direct threat to the free development of all African countries, and more particularly Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

44. The collusion of the colonialist, segregationist and illegal minority regimes respectively of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and the many forms of aid which such regimes receive from certain NATO countries, reflect the strategic aims of imperialism in the region.

45. The Heads of State or Government note that colonial, neo-colonial and racist powers have continued their policy of aggression, domination and apartheid since the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa was approved. The Conference reiterates that armed struggle is the only way of ending colonial and racial domination in this region.

46. In this connexion the Conference hails the heroic struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and that of all peoples fighting for their freedom. It pays tribute to the courageous struggle waged under particularly difficult conditions, by the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

47. The Conference considers it urgent to put an end to the colonial presence in the so-called Spanish Sahara, so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), the Comoro Islands and the Seychelles.

48. The Conference supports the programme of action adopted at the Oslo International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid and calls for its effective implementation.

49. The Conference invites the Governments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to condemn Portuguese colonialism and all other forms of colonialism and racism, to reaffirm the United Nations declarations and resolutions on decolonization and not to allow Portugal, which is waging colonial wars in Africa, to obtain protection on account of the strengthening of security and co-operation in Europe.

50. The Conference stresses the need for co-operation on the part of the non-aligned countries with all countries and forces opposed to colonialism and neo-colonialism, so as to provide active and material support to the armed struggle of African liberation movements.

51. The Conference stresses the necessity of putting an end to colonial domination where it still survives in Latin America. It reaffirms the complete solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the peoples of the region still subjected to colonialism and demands that their inalienable right to national independence be recognized. It supports the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for their national independence and supports the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

52. It requests that the United States Government refrain from doing anything likely to affect directly or indirectly the exercise by the people of Puerto Rico of their right to independence.

53. The Conference demands that the military bases of the U.S.A. on Cuban, Panamanian and Puerto Rican territories be restored to the countries which are their rightful owners.

54. It supports the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for the affirmation of their sovereignty, the restoration of their natural resources and implementation of the structural changes essential for their development, and condemns the imperialistic aggressions and pressures to which these countries are subjected.

55. The Conference considers that the struggle for the liberation of Latin America is an important factor in the struggle of its peoples against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and is a contribution towards achieving and strengthening peace and international security.

56. The Conference hails the Government and people of Chile, who in their struggle to consolidate their independence and build a new society are facing the combined aggression of reaction and imperialism. It expresses its solidarity with Chile in its efforts to achieve the economic and social transformations already started, to avoid civil war and preserve its national unity.

57. It hails the Government and people of Peru in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty, win back the wealth of their country and change its economic, social and political structures.

58. It hails the victory of the Argentine people in their struggle for true independence and social progress.

59. It supports the Government and people of Panama in their efforts to recover their sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

III

60. The non-aligned countries stress the need for the détente initiated between great powers, already hailed by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to lead to the effective breaking up of the military alliances stemming from the cold war.

61. It reaffirms the objective set in the Declaration of the Third Summit of non-aligned countries regarding the dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all parts of the world.

62. It gives its support to countries struggling for the removal of military bases established on their soil under unequal treaties and maintained against the wishes of their peoples.

63. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries emphasize that the strengthening of international security forms an integral part of the programme and actions for achieving peace and progress for all peoples and all countries. This aim can be reached only by constructing an international security which would cover all parts of the world and which would be equal for all peoples and all countries.

64. It considers that the creation of zones of peace and co-operation in the various regions of the world, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, is calculated to reduce tension, eliminate foreign military presence and to promote peaceful co-operation among the countries concerned.

65. The Heads of State or Government welcome the adoption by the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the setting up by the United Nations of an ad hoc committee to consider the measures aimed at implementing the Declaration. They consider that action designed to promote the objectives of the Declaration will

contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. They urge all powers to co-operate in order to achieve the objectives of the implementation of this resolution.

66. The Conference expressed its concern at the growing tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and the deployment of foreign naval forces.

67. The Conference supports the efforts exerted by the Arab States and peoples in the Arabian Gulf to safeguard the stability, security and well-being of the region and to preserve its independence as well as resist any foreign interference in its affairs, whatever the sources.

68. Drawing attention to the link between European security and security in the Mediterranean, the Conference supports the lawful rights of non-aligned countries in this area to participate in decisions relating to their security. Furthermore, the Conference upholds those countries' endeavours to establish an area of peace and co-operation on the basis of respect for the interests of the countries concerned and of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

69. The Heads of State or Government welcome the Kuala Lumpur Declaration aimed at the creation of an area of peace, freedom and neutrality free from any form of interference by Powers from outside the region, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation and in the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration. They consider it to be a positive contribution to the establishment of international peace and security, and appeal to all States to respect its principles and objectives. They express the hope that military presence in this region, including foreign bases, will be eliminated.

70. The participants devoted particular attention to the strengthening of the security and to the defence of the non-aligned countries against all dangers from outside. They expressed their coutries' determination to increase their mutual solidarity and assistance in the case of threats to their independence and territorial integrity.

71. The Conference noted with concern that the flow of conventional arms to non-nuclear states, which is a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and which gives rise to tension in some regions, is continuing. It demands that an end be put to the flow of such armaments.

72. The Conference declares itself in favour of general and complete disarmament, and especially a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of atomic weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the total cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments and all regions of the world.

73. In this connexion, the Conference demands the suspension of the French nuclear tests being programmed and carried out at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

74. The Conference also declares itself in favour of the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons.

75. The Conference demands that a world conference on disarmament, with the participation of all States, shall be convened as soon as possible.

76. The Conference further emphasizes the enormous benefit to the well-being of all peoples and to the social and economic development of developing countries which could ensue from the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the releasing of resources resulting from disarmament.

77. The Conference recalls the Declaration on the United Nations adopted by the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and reaffirms its devotion to the principles and objectives of the Charter. It considers that the United Nations could be an effective instrument for fostering international peace and security, increasing co-operation and safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

78. The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connexion, it welcomes the restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.

79. The Conference supports the admission into the United Nations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a full and sovereign member of the family of non-aligned countries. It took note in this connexion that the conclusion of the recent agreement in New Delhi on 28 August 1973 has opened the way for the solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems for the establishment of durable peace in the South Asian continent.

80. However, current operational conditions in the Organization are not always in line with the new realities of international life and do not fully permit it to perform its mission of peace and development.

81. Disregard for United Nations decisions and the tendency of great Powers to monopolize the Organization's activities, to render it inactive or to divert it to their own private interests, contradict the universal nature of the Organization and reduce its standing and prestige.

82. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the Organization. To this end, the Security Council, the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.

83. They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the Charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.

IV

84. The Conference expresses its concern at the constant deterioration of economic conditions in developing countries, with an ever-widening gap between them and the industrialized countries. The efforts made in the context of the First United Nations Development Decade and the first years of the Second Decade have failed to achieve any substantial results.

85. The increase in cases of infringement of the sovereignty of States, the neo-colonial exploitation of developing countries, particularly by transnational companies, the continued inadequacy of the internal structure of the United Nations and the fact that some industrialized countries have expressed reservations and imposed limitations regarding the implementation of the International Development Strategy, are the reasons for the constant deterioration of the situation in developing countries. Furthermore, the non-aligned countries consider that improved economic relations and increased trade between developed countries should in no instance impair the fundamental interests of developing countries, especially by reducing those countries' participation in world trade and international co-operation.

86. Finally, with regard to the monetary situation and in the light of current negotiations, the Conference notes the lack of sufficient political will on the part of the industrialized countries to consider, within the envisaged system, the specific needs of the developing countries as regards their foreign trade and the financing of their development.

87. With a view to establishing conditions for real development, the Conference reaffirms the need to put an end to all forms of foreign domination and exploitation. It proclaims the right of states to recover their natural resources and develop them for the benefit of their peoples, within the framework of a freely chosen development programme.

88. The Conference considers that sub-regional, regional and international co-operation, on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, is an appreciable contribution to development policy.

89. The Conference invites non-aligned countries to intensify concerted action among themselves in all fields in order to participate actively in the solution of international economic problems, especially in view of the forthcoming monetary and trade negotiations and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

90. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recalled the Statement on the Sea-bed and the Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress adopted at Lusaka, and reviewed the progress made since then. They noted with satisfaction that the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 was in harmony with the principles set forth in the Lusaka Statement on the Sea-bed, and that those principles had continued to guide the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed. They also noted with satisfaction that the suggestion made at Lusaka for the convening of a conference on the Law of the Sea to deal with all the questions relating to the marine environment in a comprehensive manner had been accepted by the international community.

91. The Heads of State or Government agree to support the adoption of zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles, measured from base lines, within which the riparian State would exercise its rights to exploit natural resources and to protect the other related interests of its peoples, bearing in mind the special rights and interests of developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked or geographically handicapped, without prejudice either to freedom of navigation and overflight, where applicable, or to the regime concerning the continental shelf.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm the vital importance of a rational exploitation of the resources of the seas and oceans, in the interests of economic development and the promotion of the well-being of peoples.

93. The participants reaffirm their adherence to the basic principle that the area and resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind and recommend the setting up of an international authority, possessing wide powers which would be responsible for administering this area for the benefit of the international community as a whole, and especially the developing countries.

94. The participants urge all interested parties to abide by the moratorium banning the exploitation of the resources of the international zone until such time as a regime is established.

95. They stress that the new rules of the Law of the Sea must effectively contribute to the elimination of threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

96. The participants recommend that the legislation on utilization and exploitation of ocean space include appropriate measures for ensuring the preservation of the sea environment.

97. The Heads of State or Government proclaim the urgency of holding the Conference on the Law of the Sea at Santiago, Chile, in 1974, as well as the need to ensure its success by proper preparation, and consider that prior consultation among non-aligned countries is essential in order to co-ordinate their positions and actions concerning problems of substance and procedure with a view to arriving rapidly at satisfactory results.

VI

98. In closing the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government, in order to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the policy of non-alignment, the justice and rightness of which have been confirmed by recent developments in the international situation, decide to reinforce their action and co-ordinate their efforts.

99. This is a necessity which is rendered all the more imperative by the fact that the principles of non-alignment have been adopted as a basis for action by many organs of regional and international co-operation.

100. The major changes now taking place at the political, economic and technological levels in a world that is becoming even more highly organized, the urgency and acuteness of the problems of liberation and development, as well as the necessity for true peace, are factors which today induce the non-aligned

countries to intensify their activities and organize mutual co-operation in order to give a new content to their solidarity, and to guarantee their participation in the settlement of major international problems.

101. It decides that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries shall be held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1976.

الإعلان بشأن النضال من أجل التحرر الوطني

Declaration on the Struggle for National Liberation

DECLARATION ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers, from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Having made a thorough study of the problems of decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination still affecting the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, has adopted the following declaration:

The confrontation of peoples with colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism and imperialism, remains a fundamental reality of our era, continually emphasizing the common destiny and the indivisible nature of the struggle of the peoples of the Third World.

The policy of non-alignment, one of the main aims of which is the struggle for independence and the safeguarding of national sovereignty, fully identifies with the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The close ties between the national liberation movements and the non-aligned countries are not purely historical in origin, but draw their strength from their association with the common ideals of freedom, justice and peace; they are the expression of the solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the face of the continuous threats and attempts of systems of domination to subject the newly independent countries to other forms of political and economic domination.

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government emphasises that the Third World continues to be the favourite battlefield for colonial wars and imperialist plots. The situation in this part of the world is characterised by armed resistance to colonial systems and imperialist aggression and by the struggle for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence and the economic and social advancement of peoples.

The process of détente and co-operation taking place in certain parts of the world will continue to be limited in effect and incapable of meeting the aspirations of peoples to freedom, security and peace as long as it tolerates with the continued existence of colonialism and racism, and foreign exploitation and aggression in other areas of the world.

The national liberation movement is confronting the increasingly accentuated action and political, economic and military mechanisms that tend to freeze the existing situation and to introduce new forms of oppression and exploitation aimed at checking the process of Third World emancipation.

In fact, colonialism continues to flourish in various forms all rooted in political subjection and economic exploitation.

The situation in countries still under foreign domination and the threats that this situation pose to neighbouring countries are a clear indication of the designs of imperialism and of the vulnerability of young independent States.

The aims of imperialism are to exploit the immense riches of these regions and to hinder the evolution of independent neighbouring countries by resorting to armed aggression and economic pressure with a view to gaining complete control of the area as part of its global strategy.

It is a fact that the coalition of systems of domination is being continually strengthened, with the encouragement of monopolies and foreign economic and financial interests which are expanding their activities in the colonized territories and whose ventures are supported by capital supplied by most of the western countries.

In Southern Africa, the oppressors are intensifying their settlement policy. They are strengthening their military alliance, as is shown by the frequent intervention of South African troops in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. They are making intensive efforts, in close collaboration with the large monopolies, to achieve co-ordinated economic exploitation of the whole of Southern Africa, thus further aggravating the dangers which threaten the future of the African continent.

Apartheid in South Africa is not just a system of racial discrimination; it is above all a form of colonialism based on fascist oppression of the people by a minority of alien settlers who exploit the people and deprive them of their fundamental rights, denying the most elementary human values. In Zimbabwe, Namibia, and the countries under Portuguese domination, the racist minories are pursuing a systematic policy of settlement and are bent on changing the ethnic composition of the peoples of these countries, destroying their cultural heritage and exploiting the wealth of these countries for their exclusive benefit.

In this connexion, the case of Palestine, where zionist settler-colonialism has taken the form of a systematic uprooting of the Palestinian people from their homeland and represents a very serious threat to their survival as a nation, is exactly the same as the situation in Southern Africa, where racist segregationist minorities use the same method of colonial domination and exploitation pursuant to the requirements of a single imperialist strategy. In Latin America the peoples of Puerto Rico and Panama are confronted with an anachronistic colonial system and are struggling for complete recovery of their independence and the safeguarding of the integrity of their territories against the same American imperialists who, in those countries, practice open racial discrimination against the black population. Their struggle, like that of the Indochinese and Arab peoples to free their occupied territories, are an integral part of the liberation movement of the peoples of the Third World and deserve the support and active solidarity of all peoples of the world.

Having exhausted all peaceful means, and faced with the obstinacy of the colonial powers and the complicity of their protectors, in particular some member States of NATO, namely the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, the oppressed peoples have no alternative but the legitimate recourse to armed struggle in order to impose respect for their right to self-determination and independence.

Since the Lusaka Conference, the liberation movements have achieved significant successes.

Vast areas, where a new way of life is being established, have been liberated in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. In other parts of Africa, namely in Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as in South Africa, political and military struggles are being intensified and strengthened.

Despite the manoeuvres of French and British colonialism, the peoples of the Comores, the so-called French Somalia (Djibouti) and the Seychelles continue their march towards freedom, overcoming all obstacles and attempts at territorial dismemberment and confounding the strategic designs of the colonialist Powers in the Indian Ocean, as evidenced by the transfer of the French base from Diego Suarez (Madagascar) to Djibouti. Despite the repeated attempts to exterminate the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Movement is steadfastly continuing its fight for the liberation of its country.

The people of the Sahara still under Spanish domination have registered a great success with the recognition of their right to self-determination and independence by the relevant resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

The people of Puerto Rico have also recorded a great success with the recognition by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization of its right to self-determination and independence. The historic victories achieved by the peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos are a major contribution to the liberation of the peoples of the world.

In the international arena, the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle waged by peoples striving for national liberation and the growing recognition of the liberation movements as the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples, constitute a significant achievement.

In this connexion, the decision of the United Nations and some specialized agencies to accord observer status to the liberation movements is particularly welcome.

Colonialism has reacted to these successes with renewed savagery and brutality, even going so far as the large-scale use of methods of genocide as they did at Wilyamu in Mozambique and making terrorism and political assassination State institutions. The cowardly assassination of the great African leader, Amilcar Cabral, like that of Eduardo Mondlane, the founder President of FRELIMO

and the murder of the three Palestinian leaders, Kamel Adwan, Abu Youssef and Kamal Nassir, bear witness to the desperate situation and dilemma in which colonialism finds itself.

The increased military assistance which the regimes of oppression and exploitation continue to receive from some western Powers, in defiance of world public opinion, and massive capital investments contribute to the strengthening of their power and their capacity for internal repression as well as the increase in their potential for aggression. The patent reinforcement of the Pretoria-Salisbury-Lisbon axis, now increasingly being extended to Tel Aviv, highlights the identical objectives pursued by these regimes and calls for coherent and appropriate action on the part of the non-aligned countries, the national liberation movements and all the other forces which defend liberty, justice, progress and peace in the world.

In the face of the renewed aggressivity of imperialism and colonialism, concrete material aid to the liberation movements should be greatly increased in all fields in order to enable them to face up to the requirements of the situation with which they are confronted.

The non-aligned countries are increasingly conscious of the importance of the stake which the Third World represents for the forces of hegemony. The many difficulties they encounter in their desire to consolidate their sovereignty and ensure their development strengthens their conviction that the safeguarding of their independence is inseparable from the attainment of the aspirations of all oppressed peoples to freedom and independence.

The sustained struggle and solidarity of the peoples of the Third World is a deciding factor in the establishment of new international relationships capable of guaranteeing international peace and security.

In this connexion, the encouragement of a policy of detente and peace in Europe must not be interpreted or used as a factor designed to encourage or give respectability to Portuguese facism and colonialism.

Detente cannot mean either acceptance of situations of oppression in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, or the transfer of zones of tension from the European continent to the countries of the Third World. Such developments heighten the challenge to the non-aligned countries and the national

liberation movements. So long as colonialism in any of its forms continues to exist, the non-aligned countries should join forces with the liberation movements in a common struggle to end it. No independent country will remain free while imperialist bases and institutions remain in even one colony. Consequently, the assistance and support that the non-aligned countries provide to the peoples fighting for their freedom are based on the unity of the fight which they are waging and on their common aspirations.

Fully aware of the need to assume, in all circumstances, their duty of solidarity with struggling peoples, the non-aligned countries, in the face of the coalition of the systems of domination and exploitation,

- Undertake to increase their military, material, political and moral assistance to the liberation movements and to take all necessary steps to enable them successfully to pursue their fight, especially by:

(1) the creation of a support and solidarity fund to increase the effectiveness of the struggles of national liberation movements. They appeal to all peace and justice-loving States, as well as to all political, social and humanitarian institutions to assist them;

(2) the opening of offices in the capitals of the non-aligned countries;

(3) the granting of means to facilitate travel by representatives of the liberation movements.

- Undertake to pursue sustained action to mobilize public opinion in favour of the just cause of the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and to strengthen their solidarity with them,

- Decide to do everything in their power to isolate the colonialist, racist and apartheid regimes, inter alia by:

(1) the severance or suspension or freezing of all relations with Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel;

(2) the denunciation of these regimes in all international political, economic, cultural and social forums;

(3) the organization of campaigns to inform world public opinion, especially in the western countries, and to denounce the support that some of the Governments of these countries provide to Portuguese colonialism and to the regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel. These western powers must choose between the friendship of the non-aligned countries and the support they give to colonialist and racist regimes.

- The implementation of effective measures in the economic and trade fields against countries which blatantly violate every decision of all major international organizations in order to isolate colonial and racist regimes.

- Endorse the recommendations of the Oslo Conference and decide to support their adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, while at the same time stressing the need to take concrete action on those recommendations. In particular, they support the proposal for the convening of a conference of representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and liberation movements against colonialism.

- Call for the immediate implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Res.1
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973

Seriously disturbed by the intensification of repressive measures by the racist minority regime in South Africa against the South African people,

Deeply concerned at the large-scale deployment of military power by South Africa throughout the territory, constituting a threat to peace and security in Africa and throughout the world,

Alarmed at the increasing interventions by the South African authorities for the purpose of supporting the other racist colonialist regimes in Southern Africa,

Noting with abhorrence the adoption and implementation of the fraudulent Bantustan policy by the racist regime as an alternative to full and unfettered political and economic rights for the people,

Deploring the economic, financial and military assistance that certain NATO powers continue to allocate to the racist regime in South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in popular resistance in the face of savage repression,

Viewing with deep concern the continued incarceration, for over ten years, of leaders of the liberation movement such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others,

Disturbed by continued investment in South Africa by many Western countries, especially the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany in defiance of resolutions to the contrary by the United Nations,

Welcoming the programme of action relating to South Africa, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid held in Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973.

1. Reaffirms its full support for the South African people in their legitimate national liberation struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination to recover their sovereignty;

2. Commends the determination of the South African people in their just struggle to achieve their national liberation;

3. Pledges itself to increase its financial, material and political assistance to the South African liberation movement;

4. Pledges constant economic, diplomatic and moral support to the independent States in the areas which are subjected to economic threats and subversive acts by the white racist minority regimes in Southern Africa;

5. Condemns the Bantustan policy aimed at balkanising the territory and dividing the people along ethnic lines as being abhorrent to the concept of true Africanism;

6. Further condemns the continued economic, financial and military assistance given to South Africa by certain NATO powers, in particular the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, thereby enabling the Government in Pretoria to maintain and reinforce its policy of repression and apartheid;

7. Invites all States and especially the major Western Powers and Japan to suspend all scientific collaboration with South Africa, in particular with regard to arms and atomic power, and to refrain from granting patents and licences to that country.

8. Calls on all non-aligned countries to take all steps, including diplomatic and, where possible, economic steps, both through the United Nations and unilaterally, to bring countries which encourage investments in South Africa to withdraw their investments;

9. Urges all non-aligned governments to take every opportunity to demand the release of all South African political prisoners.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.2

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE-EAST SITUATION
AND THE PALESTINE ISSUE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the non-aligned countries concerning the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's persistence in occupying the territories of three non-aligned countries, which constitutes a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people against colonialism, zionism and racism to recover in their entirety their national rights, a struggle which forms an integral part of the liberation movement throughout the world,

Reaffirming the inadmissability of the acquisition of territories by force, which is in flagrant contradiction of the principles of the United Nations Charter and constitutes a grave danger to world peace,

Deeply concerned by Israel's policy of aggression and expansion which constitutes a serious infringement of the sovereignty of the Arab peoples of the Middle East as well as a threat to their security and territorial integrity,

Considering that Israel's continued policy of aggression against and occupation of Arab territories deprives the countries of the region of their right to exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources, which is in contradiction of the objectives of the non-aligned countries and of the United Nations Development Strategy, as well as United Nations resolutions affirming the right of States to exercise sovereignty over the natural resources contained in their territories

Denouncing Israel's persistent recourse, since its creation, to methods of violence and terrorism,

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and demanding its strict application by the Israeli occupation forces,

Convinced that the military, economic, political and moral support given by certain Western countries, particularly the United States of America, enables Israel to continue to implement its policy of aggression and to consolidate its occupation of Arab territories;

1. Demands the immediate and unconditional evacuation by the Israeli forces of all Arab territories occupied since June 1967,

2. Reaffirms its total and effective support to Egypt, Syria and Jordan in their lawful struggle to regain, by all means, all their occupied territories,

3. Calls upon the non-aligned countries to pledge their support for the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle against zionist racist and colonialist settlements for the recovery of their full national rights, emphasizes that the recovery of these rights is a fundamental prerequisite for a just and lasting peace, and declares its recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of their just struggle;

4. Demands that all States forbid emigration to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories;

5. Denounces all those powers and in particular the United States of America, which afford military, economic, political and moral support to Israel, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from such aid;

6. Affirms the necessity for strict application of the Geneva Convention, and considers that all the illegal measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change the geographical and demographical aspects of those territories and the consequences of such measures are null and void, and should under no circumstances be recognized,

7. Condemns Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, further condemns the Israeli policy of changing the nature of the occupied territories, and considers that such actions constitute war crimes and a challenge to humanity as stated in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

8. Welcomes the decision of certain member countries to break off relations with Israel, and requests the other member countries to take steps to boycott Israel diplomatically, economically, militarily and culturally, as well as in the field of sea and air transport, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

9. Invites the Foreign Ministers of member States to present the views of the non-aligned countries on this question to the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

N/C/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.3
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION

ON

ANGOLA, GUINEA BISSAU, THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS MOZAMBIQUE AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the Summit Conferences of Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka, and at the Georgetown Conference;

Recalling the resolutions, recommendations and declarations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regarding the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1972;

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe, and the legitimacy of their struggle;

Noting the great successes achieved by the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique in their heroic armed struggle for national liberation, as evidenced by the continued development of that armed struggle and by the liberation of vast areas of their countries;

Noting with satisfaction that PAIGC is about to proclaim the State of Guinea Bissau;

Noting Portugal's obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Noting that NATO is continuing to supply Portugal with arms, thus enabling it to pursue the war of colonial repression;

Noting once again with deep concern that foreign economic and financial interests in these territories continue to increase, hindering the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the African countries under Portuguese colonial domination.

1. Strongly condemns the colonialist policy of the Portuguese Government and its obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Condemns the member countries of NATO, such as the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as Japan, which continue to provide assistance to Portugal in its colonialist war, and invites them to put an end to such assistance;

3. Condemns the foreign financial interests which operate in the countries under Portuguese colonial domination and exploit the human and material resources of those countries;

4. Condemns the plans to build the Cabora-Bassa dam in Mozambique and the Cunene dam in Angola, which are colonialist and imperialist ventures intended to strengthen the fascist and racist colonial regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and to perpetuate the supremacy of a white minority in Southern Africa;

5. Reaffirms its unqualified support for and complete solidarity with the peoples struggling against Portuguese colonialism, and undertakes to step up its political, military, financial and material support to this just cause;

6. Welcomes the successes achieved by the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe;

7. Requests members of the Non-Aligned Movement to give political and diplomatic support to the State of Guinea Bissau as soon as it is proclaimed by the Popular National Assembly of that country;

8. Pledges itself to take political, diplomatic, economic and trade measures against those Western countries and Japan which continue to give their political, military and economic support to the fascist colonial regime of Portugal;

9. Urges members to secure through diplomatic channels the expulsion or suspension of Portugal from membership of NATO until it:

(a) Terminates its colonial war in Africa;

(b) Withdraws all its troops from African soil; and

(c) Grants independance immediately to the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome e Principe.

10. Invites the United Nations specialized agencies which have not yet done so to give assistance to liberation movements for the achievement of their programmes of rehabilitation in the liberated regions, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions;

11. Invites the Security Council to impose on Portugal the economic sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

12. Pledges itself to give constant support to all States, particularly Tanzania, Zambia, Congo, Zaire, Guinea and Senegal, which are the victims of repeated acts of aggression by Portuguese colonialism.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.4
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka Summit Conferences and the Georgetown Conference as well as the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming further the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to exercise effectively their right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible, as the administering power, for bringing down the illegal racist minority regime and for ensuring the effective transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal suffrage,

Considering past and present appeals by anti-imperialist, national and international organizations to the British Government to convene a truly representative constitutional conference on Zimbabwe,

Considering the adamant refusal of the British Government to convene such a conference and that instead the British Government has opted for concluding settlements with the racist minority regime to the total exclusion of the Zimbabwe people,

Considering the clandestine negotiations currently taking place between the envoys of the British Government and the Smith regime,

Noting the rejection by the people of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposals" agreed between the Government of the United Kingdom and the illegal racist minority regime,

Reaffirming that all attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations' Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Strongly deploring the arbitrary and illegal detention of Zimbabwe political leaders and patriots by the illegal racist minority regime,

Deeply concerned at the presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory to assist the illegal regime in maintaining its domination,

Deploring the fact that the measures adopted by the Security Council have not succeeded in bringing down the illegal regime because of the constant collaboration of the Western Powers with it, thus preventing the application of economic sanctions,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the Government of the United States of America continues to import chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe in violation of Security Council decisions,

Reaffirming its conviction that sanctions will be effective only if they are wide-ranging, mandatory and effectively supervised and enforced,

Further reaffirming that such sanctions should be extended to Portugal and the South African regime because of their support for the illegal Salisbury regime,

Convinced that appeals to the United Kingdom to settle the Zimbabwe question are a sterile exercise in view of its vetos in the Security Council of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its full support for and complete solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle for national independence and the exercise of their right to self-determination on the basis of universal suffrage;

2. Appeals to all its member states and their national organizations to provide and increase all-round material and other assistance to the liberation movement of Zimbabwe;

3. Undertakes to increase its material, financial and moral support for the Zimbabwe liberation movement;

4. Strongly condemns the refusal of the administering power to employ all means, including force, to bring down the illegal racist minority regime;

5. Condemns the continued presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory and calls upon the administering power to secure the immediate removal of all such forces from the territory,

6. Condemns non-application of the economic sanctions against the illegal regime decided on by the Security Council, such as the United States Government's continued importation of chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe,

7. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or grant any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, in any circumstances, to the illegal racist minority regime and to ensure Zimbabwe's progress towards independence in accordance with the true aspirations of its people,

8. Invites the Security Council to extend the scope of the economic sanctions to include the full force of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, against the illegal regime and to impose similar sanctions on Portugal and South Africa.

9. Urges all governments and the United Nations and its specialized agencies to give their full moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe.

10. Pledges its constant support to all States, especially Zambia, which are subjected to economic and military threats and provocative acts of aggression by the racist minority regimes in Southern Africa.

11. Calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power in Southern Rhodesia to ensure the immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restricted persons and the resumption of political activity in the territory.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.5
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of the armed struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO,

Noting with encouragement and appreciation the effective political mobilization of the Namibian people by SWAPO that resulted in the overwhelming rejection of the machinations and intrigues of South Africa's illegal administration attempting to fragment the territorial unity of Namibia,

In view of the constant attempts by the imperialist powers, especially the United Kingdom and France, two of the permanent members of the Security Council, to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Considering the inalienable right of the Namibian People to self-determination and independence and the continued illegal presence of the South African regime in Namibia,

Noting with alarm the presence of the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in Namibia in violation of United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the decision of the International Court of Justice which terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia and demanded that all countries sever all relations entered into by South Africa concerning Namibia;

Vehemently condemns the alarming increase in killings, arrests, torture and imprisonment of SWAPO members and leaders by the illegal racist administration of South Africa in Namibia;

Pledges itself to increase concrete material, moral and diplomatic support to thefighting people of Namibia through SWAPO;

Further pledges itself to live up to Resolution NAC/CONF.3/Res.15 on Namibia adopted at the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Lusaka (Zambia);

Recognizes SWAPO as the legitimate representative and spokesman of the Namibian People in conformity with the decisions and resolutions of the

Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Conference on Namibia (Brussels) and the Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid (Oslo);

Supports the termination of the dialogue between the UN Secretary-General and the illegal South African regime in Namibia, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Namibia expressed through SWAPO, the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the resolution adopted at the last OAU Summit Conference;

Pledges itself to render effective support to the United Nations Council for Namibia so as to ensure a smooth and effective hastening of freedom and independence for Namibia;

Unreservedly condemns the presence of South African military bases, troops and police on Namibian soil;

Demands the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the territory;

Demands a clear position on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany before its entry into the United Nations Organization;

Further demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian prisoners, both in Namibia and Robben Island in South Africa;

Also demands that captured Namibian freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war;

Expresses alarm at the continued exploitation of the natural resources of the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil thereof in the waters off the coast of Namibia;

Calls upon the international community to recognize the sole right of the Namibian people, as represented by SWAPO acting through the Council for Namibia, to exclusive possession of the rights and benefits from such activity.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.6

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED SPANISH SAHARA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the attitude and intentions of the Spanish Government as regards the decolonization of the Sahara under its domination,

Recalling resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African United and of the Non-Aligned Countries concerning the question of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

1. Denounces the dilatory manoeuvres whereby the Spanish Government seeks to evade its obligations and the decisions of international bodies, in order to prolong a situation the maintenance of which involves serious risks of tension in the area;

2. Expresses its complete solidarity with the populations of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

3. Reaffirms its unshakeable attachment to the principle of self-determination and its concern to see it applied under conditions that would ensure to the people of the Sahara under Spanish domination the free and authentic expression of their will, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding this territory.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.7
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED
FRENCH SOMALI COAST (DJIBOUTI)

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the very serious situation in the so-called French Somali Coast;

Reaffirms the right of the people of the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with Resolution 1514(XV) of the United Nations General Assembly;

Condemns the transfer of French troops previously stationed in Madagascar to the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti);

Requests the French Government to end repression in the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) (deportations, electrified barrier systems and anti-personnel mines) and to grant the territory independence without further delay.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.8
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE COMORES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Having considered the persistence of colonialism, especially in the African continent,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Taking account of the unanimous desire of the people of the Comores archipelago to obtain their independence as soon as possible, as they clearly declared on 3 December 1972 at the legislative elections in the Comores,

Condemning any dilatory action aimed at retarding the Comores' accession to independence and infringing their political and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Comores archipelago to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. Calls upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to ensure the accession of the territory of the Comores to complete and immediate independence in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;

3. Strongly reaffirms the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comores archipelago and condemns any attempt to partly or completely destroy them or to delay its full independance;

4. Deplores the French Government's refusal to heed the appeals from international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Group and co-operate with them in order to expedite the complete independence of the Comores archipelago;

5. Requests all member States of the Non-Aligned Group to provide the moral and material aid necessary to the National Liberation Movement of the Comores (MOLINACO) in its efforts to achieve the immediate freedom of the Comores.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Rev.9
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON VIET-NAM

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the Lusaka Summit Conference and at the Georgetown Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the cease-fire agreement and the restoration of peace in Viet-Nam, as well as the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam and the Joint Communique of 13 June 1973,

Deeply concerned at the violations of the capital clauses of the Agreement and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam which have been committed by the United States of America and the Saigon administration and which have seriously aggravated the situation in that part of the world since the Agreement came into force,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the cease-fire agreement and the restoration of peace in Viet-Nam and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam and regards the victory of the Vietnamese people as a common victory for the great family of non-aligned countries and for all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;

2. Expresses further satisfaction at the extensive efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam - the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people - to implement the Paris Agreement on Viet-Nam and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam;

3. Demands that the United States of America and the Saigon administration immediately and definitively cease to violate the Paris Agreement on Viet-Nam, and genuinely implement the said Agreement, particularly the clauses relating to the cease-fire, the freeing of hundreds of thousands of political detainees and the guaranteeing of democratic freedom for the people;

4. Calls on non-aligned countries to intensify their support for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam at all political, moral and diplomatic levels in its just struggle to build a peaceful, independent, neutral and democratic South Viet-Nam as a step towards the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland, and to provide all material assistance for the rehabilitation of Viet-Nam.

N.A.C/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.10
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9, September 1973,

Recalling the resolution on Cambodia adopted at the Georgetown Conference and its full support for the Five-Point Declaration of 23 March 1970 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the settlement of the Cambodian problem;

Recalling that independent and non-aligned Cambodia, formerly an oasis of peace, has been dragged into the United States war of aggression in Indochina, since March 1970, as a result of the anti-national coup d'etat,

Recalling the legality and legitimacy of the Royal Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, victim of the coup d'etat against Cambodian neutrality,

Considering that by its collective recognition of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia it has provided the Cambodian people with the most valuable support in their rightful struggle for independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

1. Demands that the United States Government desist from all acts of aggression against Cambodia and interference in its internal affairs, and in particular stop all aid to the Phnom Penh regime, and that its military personnel and the foreign armed forces it has engaged in Cambodia be withdrawn;

2. Calls upon all peace and justice-loving countries to give official recognition to the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal Government of Cambodia;

3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in its struggle at the international level and its unwavering support within the United Nations and other international organizations.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Res.11
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF KOREA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that Korea has remained divided for almost 30 years,

Noting that tangible progress was achieved in 1972 towards the peaceful reunification of Korea, but that since that time obstacles have arisen,

Mindful of the fact that the continuation of this division constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in Asia and in the world,

Demanding that foreign interference in Korea be brought to an end and that the right of the Korean people to self-determination be guaranteed in order to allow them to manage their own affairs themselves and to settle the question of the reunification of Korea by peaceful means,

Bearing in mind the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and their unanimous opposition to the proposal for membership of Korea in the United Nations in the form of simultaneous membership by two Koreas which would make it possible to perpetuate the division of the country,

1. Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea and an end to foreign interference in all its forms in the domestic affairs of Korea;

2. Further calls on the United Nations General Assembly, at its Twenty-Eighth Session, to consider the question of Korea and to decide on the withdrawl of foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag and on the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea with a view to facilitating the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea;

3. Declares that Korean membership in the United Nations can only be achieved in the name of a single State, after the complete reunification of the country or after the establishment of a confederation of North and South.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.12
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the statements and resolutions approved by the Summit Conference in Cairo in October 1964 and the Georgetown (Guyana) Conference in August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico,

Considering that Puerto Rico is a Latin American country which has never been able to exercise its right to self-determination or to enjoy independence, because it has been stifled by foreign intervention, and that at the present time it is one of the main enclaves of colonialism in Latin America,

Apprised of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization on 30 August 1973 reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), calling on the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the exercise by the Puerto Rican people of their right to self-determination and independence and their economic, social and other rights, and in particular to prevent any violation of these rights by corporations under its jurisdiction, and deciding to keep the matter under permanent review.

Conscious of the fact that new forms of colonialist economic exploitation are being conducted in Puerto Rico by the oil and petrochemical industry, and that plans are currently being made to escalate such measures to a degree that would convert the territory of Puerto Rico into a gigantic oil depot of the United States,

1. Expresses full support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and requests the United Nations General Assembly to endorse those resolutions;

2. Demands that the Government of the United States of America refrain from carrying out, directly or through transnational companies, any investment project that would involve an irreversible change in the physionomy, structure

or ecology of Puerto Rico, or which would affect the territorial integrity and/or the national unity of that territory.

3. Requests the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and other appropriate bodies to expedite and extend measures to help the Puerto Rican people to achieve full sovereignty and independence and the recovery of their national heritage.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Res.13
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that the Non-Aligned Countries, at the Lusaka and Georgetown Conferences, formulated important principles concerning the Law of the Sea which have influenced the position of the United Nations General Assembly as well as the preparations for the next Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) which contains a statement of the principles relating to the sea-bed and ocean floor based on the declaration adopted in September 1970 at Lusaka,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3016 (XXVII) which reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, both in territories included within their international frontiers and in the sea-bed and ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof within the limits of their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters,

Recalling further the principles, recommendations and declarations adopted at the meetings of the Asian-African Legal Advisory Committee (Colombo 1971, Lagos 1972 and New Delhi 1973), at the second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (Lima 1971), at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Caribbean Countries (Santo Domingo 1972), at the regional seminar of African States on the Law of the Sea (Yaounde 1972), at UNCTAD III (Santiago de Chile 1972) and at the Conference of the Organization of African Unity (Addis Ababa 1973),

Reaffirming the vital importance of the rational exploitation of marine and ocean resources for the economic development and promotion of the well-being of peoples,

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Considering, finally, the need for further co-ordination between the Non-Aligned Countries to ensure international recognition of these principles at the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974 and which, according to resolution 2750 C (XXV), is to [illegible] consider the various subjects and questions of the juridical regime governing oceanic space, having regard to the political and economic realities as well as to scientific and technological progress in the last decade,

1. Welcomes the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolutions 2750 (XXV) and 3016 (XXVII);

2. Supports the recognition of the rights of coastal States in seas adjacent to their coasts and in the soil and sub-soil thereof, within zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles measured from the baselines, for the purposes of exploiting natural resources and protecting the other connected interests of their peoples, without prejudice either to the freedom of navigation and overflight, where applicable, or to the regime relating to the continental shelf;

3. Stresses the need to establish a preferential system for geographically handicapped developing countries, including land-locked countries, in respect both of access to the sea and of the exploitation of living resources in zones of national jurisdiction;

4. Recommends that the new Law of the Sea take into account the particular conditions in each region;

5. Reaffirms the principle that the zone and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind;

- the need to take the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as a basis for establishing a system for administering that zone;

- the need to set up an international authority to undertake, under its effective control either directly or by any other means on which it might decide, all activities related to exploration of the zone and exploitation of its resources, having due regard to the economic and ecological

repercussions of such activities on the special needs and interests of developing countries whether coastal or land-locked and distributing equitably the benefits and other advantages resulting from such activities;

6. Recommends also that the new rules governing the use and exploitation of ocean space should take into consideration the conservation of the marine environment;

7. Considers that the new rules should effectively help to remove threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

8. Stresses the urgency of the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974, and the need to ensure its success through adequate preparation and the adoption of rules of procedure permitting the rapid achievement of positive results and ensuring the maximum possible degree of agreement;

9. Reiterates that, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil thereof Outside the Limits of National Jurisdiction, as adopted under resolution 2749 (XXV), and with the provisions of resolution 2574 (XXIV), no State or persons, physical or juridical, may exploit the resources of the area pending the establishment of the international regime agreed on;

10. Recommends that the representatives of the non-aligned countries at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and at the Conference on the Law of the Sea, should hold prior meetings to co-ordinate their positions and actions on matters of organization and substance relating to that Conference with a view to ensuring the establishment of a new regime governing ocean space which is based on the principles of justice, security, peaceful co-existence, development and well-being for all peoples.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.14
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON DRUGS

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the constant increase in the ravages caused by drugs and narcotics which particularly affect the youth and which, in the medium-term, represent a definite threat to the health and economy of Third World countries,

Solemnly appeals to all member countries and recommends that they undertake to carry out emergency measures in their own territories to combat that scourge;

Urges them to co-ordinate their efforts by co-operating closely in the adoption and implementation of legislation designed to stamp out trafficking in drugs, narcotics and other harmful products or substances.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.15
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE ENTRUSTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling that non-aligned countries have made constant efforts towards progress, justice and peace as well as for the eradication of tension factors in the world, through negociation and recourse to international forums in order to promote universal detente, and peaceful co-existence,

Considering the concern expressed in the statements of Heads of State or Government in the course of the debates of the Fourth Conference held in Algiers, to reinforce and ensure the continuity of the role of non-aligned countries in international relations and particularly in international organizations,

Entrusts the current Chairman with the task of presenting the deliberations and decisions of the present Conference to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Twenty-Eighth Session.

Economic Declaration

الإعلان الاقتصادى

4th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة ١٩٧٣)

4e CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS
PAISES NO ALINEADOS
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4ème CONFERENCE AU SOMMET
DES PAYS NON-ALIGNES
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT

OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

(Algiers, 5 - 9 September 1973)

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Introduction

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries made a detailed review of the development of economic and social conditions in developing countries in the context of the prevailing world situation since the Lusaka Conference, particularly in the light of the International Development Strategy of the United Nations, and of the third session of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, preparation for multilateral trade negociations and the reform of the monetary system and the important Conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries held at Georgetown.

They noted that the trend in the international situation towards detente, which has always been the aim of the non-aligned countries and which is a positive factor for the strengthening of peace in some parts of the world has had little appreciable effect on the development of the developing countries and on international co-operation. The Heads of State or Government therefore considered that the increasing trend towards closer economic relations between developed countries should in no way adversely affect the basic interests of developing countries.

I. The struggle against imperialism

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries noted that imperialism is still the greatest obstacle to the emancipation and progress of the developing countries which are struggling to achieve standards of living compatible with the most basic standards of well-being and human dignity. Imperialism not only hampers the economic and social progress of developing countries but also adopts an aggressive attitude towards those who oppose its plans, trying to impose upon them political, social and economic structures which encourage alien domination, dependence and neo-colonialism.

This situation derives from a systematic policy pursued by imperialism everywhere which remains unchanged even though is implementation may assume different forms according to time and place. In particular, it must be pointed out that, in addition to being an infringement of the principles of sovereignty and independance imperialist policy sometimes has recourse to open aggression against the economies of countries which reject alien domination. This policy even resorts to the use of force and the unleashing of criminal wars such as those affecting the peoples of Indochina and the Arab peoples of the Middle East.

Many countries are still subject to imperialist domination and neo-colonialist exploitation, which constitue a threat to the sovereinghty of State and hamper the development of the peoples concerned. This situation accounts for the considerable and ever-increasing disparity between the industrialised countries and the under-developed world.

Moreover, some peoples are still victims of direct colonization and apartheid which deprive them of their fundamental rights to sovereignty and independance and prevent any possibility of development.

Thus the developing countries, in general, are still subject directly or indirectly to imperialist exploitation. Colonialism and imperialism have been unable to withstand the vast political liberation movement marked by the historical turning point of Bandung, but they have adapted themselves in order to perpetuate, in different forms, their stranglehold on the ressources of the developing countries to ensure all kinds of priveleges and reliable outlets for their manufactured products and services.

Policies have been implemented which are based on the use of overt and covert economic aggression, as illustrated by the manifold and increasingly pervasive activities of transnational and monopolistic commercial financial industrial companies.

In their struggle to achieve independence, economic development and full equality in international relations, the non-aligned countries, individually and collectively, with the of progressive forces are effectively resisting imperialist aggression, and have thus emerged as a major force in the struggle against imperialism throughout the world.

II - Economic Situation of the Developing World

In view of this increasingly alarming situation, numerous compelling factors, the most significant of which is the determination of peoples to free themselves from any form of alien domination by taking their destiny into their own hands have led the internationl community to elaborate various policies aimed at establishing a new type of international economic relations.

The determination of the vast majority of the developed countries to perpetuate the existing economic order for their sole benefit, wilk little regard for the whishes of the developing countries, has virtually thwarted all attempts at progress. The failures of the first Development Decade and the unsatisfactory implementation of the recommendations of UNCTAD III together with the disappointing results of the first three years of the current Decade have already jeapordized the achievment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy.

III - Review of the International Development Strategy

The developing world which accounts for 70 per cent of world population, subsists on only 30 per cent of world income.

Of the 2,600 million inhabitants of the developing world, 800 million are illiterate, almost 1,000 million suffer from malnutrition or hunger, and 900 million have a daily income of less than 0,3 U.S. dollar.

In the light of all these considerations, estimates up to 1980 cannot be but extremely pessimistic.

.../...

Assuming that the objectives set for the Second Development Decade can be achieved and this is in no way certain, gross national income in the developing countries would increase by only $ 85 as against $ 1,200 in the industrialized States.

By the end of the present decade, average annual per capita income will be $ 3,600 in the developed countries, but only $ 265 in the developing countries.

The acknowledged failure of the International Development Strategy can be explained both by the lack of political will in developed countries to take urgent action and by the failure to make the growth target actually respond to the expectations of the developing countries.

Indeed, the necessary international co-operation has been lacking. The attitudes of the Governments of some developed countries and the behaviour of transnational firms and other monopolies benefiting from the plundering of developing countries have not contributed to the creation of an external economic situation in line with special dra wing rights (SDR) targets.

Other factors are the inflationary rise in the cost of imports, and the pressures on the balance of payments due to transfers deriving from private foreign investments, repayment of the principal and the heavy cost of external debt servicing and the aggravating effects of the international monetary crisis.

The arms race and the competition for space conquest continue to absorb large sums of money, whereas assistance through international multilateral co-operation is becoming increasingly reduced in relation to the growing needs of developing countries.

The numerous projects intended to enable the developing countries to benefit in an organized way from the results of scientific research and technological progress have not even begun to be seriously implemented, whereas there is a continuous drain of a large number of highly qualified personnel especially scientists and technicians, from the developing countries continues unchecked.

Clearly, however, only a proper conception of development based on the requisite changes to internal structure particular to each country, and which encompasses growth in all the key sectors will enable our countries to achieve their development targets. This process is inseparable from the social process which calls for full employment, income redistribution and the over-all solution of problems such as health, nutrition, housing and education. It is equally obvious that these aims can only be achieved through conscious and democratic participation of the masses which one the determing factors in any national endeavour to achieve dynamic, effective and independent development.

IV - Trade and Monetary Problems

The Heads of State or Government noted that the already modest share of developing countries in world trade is continually decreasing, while the terms of trade are constantly deteriorating.

The share of developing countries in world trade declined from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17,6 per cent in 1970.

The Generalized System of Preferences automatically excludes the main agricultural products and imposes strict controls on the import of all products considered as sensitive by the developing countries ; in addition, it is not applied by all countries.

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. The recent increase in the price of certain raw materials has not benefited the developing countries as a group, since import prices have increased even more, and the profits resulting from the rise in the price of raw materials have been made by the trensnational companies.

The trade situation of the developing countries has worsened as a result of the international monetary crisis for which they are in no way responsible, although they are bearing the brunt of it.

The transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries has continued to decrease, while the volume of the latter's external debt has quadrupled during the last decade and is now over 80 thousand million dollars.

Furthermore, there has been no improvement in the terms of development financing.

The Heads of State or Government noted that economic power has hitherto been used in trade negotiations to frustrate the aspirations of developing countries. They therefore regard the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations as of great importance for reversing the adverse trends in the trade of developing countries. They agreed that non-aligned countries and other developing countries and other developing countries should take a united stand in the negotiations and aim at universal acceptance of the principle of equity in international relations. They Strongly believe that the multilateral trade negotiations will pave the way for a new and just international division of labour. To this end, the negotiations should aim at :

- ensuring for, developing countries net additional benefits, an increased share in world trade and diversification of their exports ;

.../...

- Placing emphasis in other bodies on complementary objectives and measures to enable developing countries to obtain maximum benefits from the negotiations ;

- Winning acceptance of the principles of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment in respect of developing countries ;

- Extending the Generalized System of Preferences ;

- Ensuring that any erosion resulting from the negotiations is compensated ;

- Ensuring that the co-ordinated approach to trade and monetary problems takes the fullest account of the special interests of developing countries ;

- Ensuring that preferential treatment in respect of developing countries is included in any reform of the framework of international trade and the rules of GATT.

The reform of the international monetary system concerns the developing countries in all its aspects and to the highest degree.

Because of the basic principles governing it and the way in which it works, the monetary and financial system devised at Bretton Woods has served only the interests of some developed countries. The efforts made by the developing countries to bring about a progressive adjustment of the Bretton Woods system in order to take account of their specific needs have failed. This clearly illustrates the lack of political will on the part of certain industrialized countries to establish and promote true co-operation between developed and developing countries within the framework of the international financial and monetary system.

.../...

The new international monetary system in the establishment and working of which the developing countries should participate on an equal footing, should be universal guarantee the stability of flows and conditions of financing international of trade and take into account the specific situation and needs of developing countries on the basis of preferential treatment.

V - <u>Special Measures in favour of the least Developed Countries, including land-locked Countries</u>

The Heads of State or Government viewing with concern the persisting stagnation in the economy of the least developed countries, consider that the international community should intensify the special assistance given them in the bodies belonging to the United Nations system by increasing the volume of aid and providing them with financial and technical assistance in all fields of development, including communications and diversification of exports.

They further consider that special international assistance should also be provided to the land-locked developing countries to enable them to overcome their geo-structural handicap and to derive full benefit from the resolutions adopted by the United Nations bodies in this regard.

In this connexion, the problems of land-locked countries surrounded by countries against whom economic sanctions have been applied by the United Nations deserve special attention.

VI - <u>Food Problems</u>

In wiew of the catastrophic scale of the food crisis in vast areas of the world , especially in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa, which aggravates the food shortage which has continued for fifteen years without improvement, it is imperative that the international community adopt as a matter of extreme urgency the measures dictated by this situation, which is now coupled with the unchecked rise in the price of staple products.

.../...

The Heads of State or Government consider it necessary to adopt more effective solutions than those at present proposed in the field of international co-operation concerning staple products.

To rescind the restrictive measures relating to production and stocks, which have a highly detrimental effect on the volume and substantially increase the price, of certain agricultural products of the developed countries which are essential to the developing countries.

VII - Sovereignty and Natural Resources

In view of the seriousness of the problems with which thay are faced developing countries realize more than ever before the vital necessity of making every possible effort to consolidate their national independence and reinforce their fighting front by challenging imperialist and neo-colonial exploitation structures and by organizing co-operation and solidarity with one another in intercontinental and regional organizations. The action taken in non-aligned countries after the Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown Conferences, the decline of colonial and neo-colonial groupings, the strengthening of the unity of action of the "Group of 77", particularly on the basis of the Charter of Algiers and the Lima Declaration, and régional co-operation and integration activities, are all steps marking the transition from passive submission of claims to the affirmation of the developing countries' determination to rely first and foremost on their own resources, individually and collectively, to take over the defence of their fundamental interests and to organize their development by and for themselves.

The Heads of State or Government, while recalling the inviolable principle that every country has the right to adopt the economic and social system which it deems most favourable to

.../...

its development, reaffirm each country's inalienable right to the full exercise of national sovereignty over its natural resources and all domestic economic activities.

Any infringement of the right of effective control by any State over its natural resources and their exploitation by means suited to its own situation, having respect for the ecological balance, including nationalization and the transfer of property to its nationals, is countrary to the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and hampers the development of international co-operation as well as the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Conference gives its unreserved support to the application of the principle that nationalization carried out by States as an expression of their sovereignty, in order to safeguard their natural ressources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and its mode of payment and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State.

The non-aligned countries give their ready and unreserved support to the developing countries and to the territories under colonial domination which are subject to boycott, economic aggression or political pressure and are struggling to recover effective control over their natural resources and the economic activities which are still under foreign domination.

In this connection, the Heads of State or Government recommend the establishment of effective solidarity bodies for the defence of the interests of raw material producing countries such as OPEC and CIPEC, which are capable of undertaking wide-ranging activities in order to recover natural resources and

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ensure increasingly substantial export earnings and income in real terms, and to use these resources for development purposes and to raise the living standards of their peoples.

The results obtained in the hydrocarbons sector, which was previously exploited for the sole benefit of the transnational oil companies, demonstrate the power and effectiveness of organized and concerted action by producing and exporting countries.

Similarly, the determination of an increasing number of developing countries to terminate treaties, agreements and conventions imposed on them by force andevidence, is producing increasingly positive results. This process should be extended, accelerated and co-ordinated in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and in other developing countries, in order to strengthen solidarity among the developing countries, reverse the trend towards a deterioration of their situation and secure the establishment of a new international economic order which would meet the requirements of genuine democracy.

The non-aligned countries decide to use all possible means so that the global approach for the achievement of the aforementioned objectives is accepted by the international community, which would take the fullest possible account of the provisions contained inter alia, in the Charter of Algiers, the Lusaka Declaration, the Lima Declaration and the Georgetown Action Programme.

VIII. Transnational Companies

The Heads of State or Government denounce before world public opinion the unacceptable practices of transnational

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companies which infringe the sovereignty of developing countries and violate the principles of non-interference and the right of peoples to self-determination, which are prerequisites for their political, economic and social progress.

The Conference also recommends that steps be taken by non-aligned countries for joint action on transnational companies, within the framework of a global strategy designed to modify qualitatively and quantitatively the system of economic and financial relations which subordinates developing countries to industrialized countries.

IX - Transfer of Technology

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries recognize the need for developing countries to bridge the gap between them and the industrialised world in the field of technology.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries stress that environmental measures adopted by one State should not adversely affect the environment of other States, or zones outside their jurisdiction.

The non-aligned countries consider it necessary to ensure effective co-operation between countries through the establishment of adequate international standards for the conservation and harmonious exploitation of natural resources common to two or more States in the context of the normal and habitual relations existing between them.

They also believe that cooperation between countries interested in the exploitation of such resources should be developed on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations within the frame work of the normal relations existing between them.

Co-operation between developed and developing countries in the environmental field requires that the former de-mine the territories which they had mined during previous wars and acts of aggression, since these mines are a source of pollution in a number of developing countries.

XIII. <u>Charter of economic rights and duties of States</u>

The non-aligned countries deem it necessary that the United Nations General Assembly should give priority, at its twenty-eight session to the elaboration of the Charter of economic rights and duties of States.

This document should give expression to the economic aspirations of countries struggling to achieve over-all development as well as those of the international community as a whole.

XIV. Preservation and Development of National Cultures

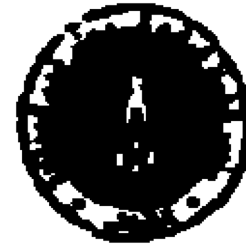
It is recognized that the activities of imperialism are not confined solely to political and economic fields but also cover the cultural and social fields, thus imposing an alien ideological domination over the peoples of the developing world.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries accordingly stress the need to reassert indigenous cultural identity and eliminate the harmful consequences of the colonial era and call for the preservation of their national culture and traditions.

They consider that cultural alienation and the imported civilization imposed by imperialism and colonialism should be countered by repersonalization and by constant and determined recourse to the country's

own social and cultural values which define it as a sovereign people, master of its own resources so that all peoples shall exercice effective control over all their natural wealth and strive for their economic development under conditions ensuring respect for their sovereignty and authenticity, and peace and genuine international co-operation.

4th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة ١٩٧٣)

4a CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS PAISES NO ALINEADOS
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4ème CONFERENCE AU SOMMET DES PAYS NON-ALIGNES
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

(Algiers, 5-9 September 1973)

Contents:

Resolution No.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.1
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE DROUGHT SITUATION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that the non-aligned countries will have to rely first and foremost on their own efforts, both individually by national endeavour, and collectively by more intense co-operation among themselves;

Considering that the problem of world food shortage is aggravated by the phenomenon of cyclical droughts, affecting in particular the countries of the Sahel region of Africa and other countries situated near that region, and also countries of the Indian sub-continent and South-East Asia;

Deeply concerned at the inadequacy of the measures taken by FAO and WFP resulting from the failure of the developed countries and the international financial institutions to make the necessary resources available to those organizations;

Urgently appeals to the developed countries and the international financial institutions to make available to FAO and WFP the resources necessary for launching a rapid and effective operational field programme to alleviate the effects of drought in those countries that have been affected by it;

Decides in principle to create, within the framework of the Economic and Social Development Fund for non-aligned countries, a specific aid programme for member countries of the Conference that have suffered from the effects of drought;

Instructs the co-ordinating body set up by the Conference of non-aligned countries to study practical ways and means of implementing this programme.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.2
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL MEASURES RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown,

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked countries and the special measures that should be considered and implemented in their favour,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the decisions of the United Nations and its related agencies recommending financial and technical assistance for these countries particularly with respect to infrastructure of all kinds,

Recommends

1. A set of special provisions to be urgently considered and implemented in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs,

2. Invites the appropriate international bodies of the UN system to provide for the establishment of a special fund for subsidizing the additional transport costs of the land-locked developing countries.

3. Urgently requests the speedy implementation of the various resolutions adopted in this respect by the United Nations and its related bodies.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.3
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

CONSIDERING:

That imperialist threats and the application of measures of pressure and coercion of an economic nature among States are just as harmful as military aggression and create a state of imbalance which endangers international peace and security,

That the United Nations Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, have imposed on States the duty of abstaining in their relations from applying measures of economic pressure and coercion designed to limit the sovereignty of States,

That resolution 3016 (XXVII) of the United Nations General Assembly declared coercive actions, measures or legislative regulations by States to be in violation of the Charter, and that resolution 330 of the Security Council called for the cessation of the application of any type of coercive economic measure against States in Latin America and specified that the latter should adopt appropriate measures to prevent their encouragement and use by transnational companies inasmuch as they endanger international peace and security,

That international security should be based not only on renunciation of the use of armed force but also on the renunciation of resort to any kind of aggression in economic relations by means of pressure, coercion, economic blockades, the freezing of credits or any other direct or indirect measures aimed at limiting the sovereignty of States and at obstructing the country's right to developmental self-determination,

That there are other emergency situations which do not result from economic aggression and which cannot be solved by a developing country's internal efforts, which means that collective economic security measures should be designed to give joint aid to the State affected,

That operational procedures should be worked out for co-ordinated and concerted action to apply the solutions in question,

DECIDES as follows:

1. Any non-aligned country which deems itself the victim of measures of pressure and coercion as aforementioned may request the convening of a high-level consultative meeting of such non-aligned countries as it considers appropriate in order to determine the strategy for collective action designed to limit the effect and duration of such measures.

2. The non-aligned countries should take joint action to meet internal economic emergencies which arise in a country and cannot be overcome by the latter's own efforts.

3. The non-aligned countries should take joint action at the United Nations with a view to extending the Organization's security system to include economic security, as a prerequisite for promoting the all-round development of those countries and the well-being of the peoples of the developing world.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.2

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.4
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
FOR NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown;

Conscious of the importance of economic development, and of its role in the consolidation of independence and of the effectiveness of economic co-operation in strengthening relations among the non-aligned countries;

Aware of the pressing need for investment and the part it plays in the field of economic and social progress, together with the importance of co-operation among member countries for this purpose;

Decides:

1. To establish an Economic and Social Development Fund for Non-Aligned Countries, open to the participation of all interested non-aligned countries with the following objectives:

(a) Financing economic and social development projects and participating in development activities in non-aligned countries;

(b) Promoting investment in non-aligned countries in co-operation with similar organizations;

(c) Providing technical assistance and services in various economic development fields.

2. To create a committee of experts to work out the rules and regulations of the Fund and determine its capital. Such a committee would also be entrusted with promoting co-operation among developing countries in monetary and financial matters, including closer co-operation between their Central Banks; it should report to the non-aligned Governments at least six months before the next meeting of Foreign Ministers, or if necessary convene a special prior meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.5
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON
SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED
AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown,

Conscious that the production capacity and trade flows of the least developed among the developing countries have been and continue to be extremely low, and that there is an urgent need for the commercial polich measures which are applied to all developing countries to be supplemented by a liberal and considerably larger contribution of financial and technical assistance for the least developed countries, in order to eliminate the existing bottle-necks in their economy at the production level,

Recognizing that the relevant provisions of the various decisions taken by the United Nations and its related organizations should be implemented as soon as possible,

Recommends

1. That in international economic action top priority should be given to the urgent implementation of the programme adopted by UNCTAD III and other specialized international institutions of special measures in favour of the least developed countries, especially in the area of trade, and efforts exerted towards formulating and implementing new measures in all fields, above all in trade and financing, so as to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefits from general measures undertaken in favour of all the developing countries.

2. Urgently requests the speedy implementation of the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its related organizations, and a permanent review of the implementation of the measures taken in their favour.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.6
9 September 1973

ECONOMIC EFFECTS ARISING OUT OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB STATES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973:

In the light of the provisions of the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown stressing the necessity of mobilizing efforts and resources in order to ensure maximum economic growth in non-aligned countries as well as the need for co-operation with a view to removing all obstacles, whether internal or external, which hamper economic development,

Having considered the harmful national and international repercussions of the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East in the economic field,

States that the only means of counteracting these effects is prompt action aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and a just solution of the Middle East problem which would safeguard the rights and freedom of the peoples of that area, remove the threat of renewed military clashes, and hence eliminate the causes of tension and economic deterioration.

In this way the countries of the Middle East could join the other countries of the world in the pursuit of peaceful productive objectives, in the development of their resources and in raising the standard of living of their peoples.

Such development can only improve the overall international economic situation and consequently make it possible to re-open the Suez Canal as a vital artery of international navigation.

Denounces any implicit or explicit threat, either at present or in the future, against the oil-producing countries of the region with the view to exerting pressure on those countries and reducing their legitimate right to safeguard and exploit their natural resources.

Demands that the people of Palestine be allowed to exercise their natural and lawful right to return to their homeland and thus be in a position to make the best possible use of their creative abilities and participate with other peoples in the struggle for construction and progress;

Denounces Israel's attempts to alter the demographic and geographic nature of the areas it is still illegally occupying by force since 1967 as well as the statements of Israeli leaders who have voiced their determination to annex those areas definitively.

Also denounces the establishment of settlements by Israel in these areas peopling them with an increasingly large number of inhabitants not native to them. This policy is carried out through various pressures exerted on the Arab population with a view to forcing them to relinquish their land for the benefit of Israel, or to leave their country for ever. Israel has also imposed a blockade and stifled Arab economy in the occupied territories in order to maintain this economy in continuous underdevelopment and subservience to Israel.

Further denounces Israel's exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied territories and declares all such dealings null and void inasmuch as that they violate the principles currently prevailing in international law, the Geneva Agreement, the Charter of the United Nations and subsequent resolutions of that organization and threaten international peace and security.

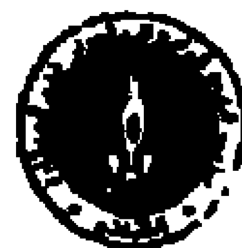
Requests that such measures as would immediately prevent Israel from carrying out such dealings be taken and declare null and void all past or future dealings.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.6

Action Programme for Economic Cooperation

برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادى

4th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة ١٩٧٣)

4e CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS
PAISES NO ALINEADOS
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4ème CONFERENCE AU SOMMET
DES PAYS NON-ALIGNES
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(Algiers - 5-9 September 1973)

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their belief that the primary responsability for ensuring the rapid develoment of their countries rests with themselves. They declare their resolve to work towards attainment of individual and collective self-reliance. To that end they agree that continuous and co-ordinated efforts will be exerted at the national level to reduce unemployment, mass poverty, inequality of income distribution and economic dependence on the developed countries, and to mobilize all national resources for integrated and balanced development of all sectors of the economy.

They have also decided that co-operation between developing countries should be expanded in the following specific directions :

i) - In the interest of promoting trade among developing countries, each developing country should work towards the target of doubling the rate of growth of its imports from other developing countries.

ii) - No developing country should accord to imports from developed countries more favourable treatment than that accorded to imports from developing countries.

iii) - Within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT, developing countries should engage in a round of negotiations among themselves to promote intra-developing-country trade.

iv) - To facilitate inter-regional trade, serious thought should be given to the possibility of establishing clearing and/or payments arrangements embracing the developing countries.

v) - Developing countries should endeavour to deploy untied aid funds to the maximum possible extent for procurement from other developing countries.

vi) - Close co-operation and consultations should be established between the central banks of developing countries in order to promote greater monetary and financial co-operation between them and to study the possibility of creating a joint financial institution for that purpose.

vii) - Institutional arrangements should be explored for employing surplus funds available in developing countries for financing projects with specific export orientation . These arrangements should be supported by supported by developed countries and international financial institutions.

viii) - Projects in developing countries requi rng foreign technical know-how should be supported to the maximum possible extent through the sharing and exchange of the technical know-how available within the developing countries themselves.

ix) - Effective co-operation among the various existing organizations including those of the United Nations system, at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional level should be ensured with a view to intensifying the organizations' future relations in all fileds.

x) - Co-operation should be established in the monetary field through the creation or adaptation at the regional or sub-regional level of agencies for co-operation therein.

xi) - Credit relations should be developed on a preferential basis between developing countries.

xii) - Developing countries should establish and strengthen producers' associations in respect of major commodities of importance to the world economy in order to halt the deterioration in their terms of trade, eliminate unhealthy competition, prevent harmful activities on the part of multinational corporations and strengthen their bargaining power.

xiii) - Developing countries should take concerted action in the field of mass communications on the following lines in order to promote a greater inter-change of ideas among themselves,

a) - Reorganization of existing communication channels which are the legacy of the colonial past and which have hampered free, direct and fast communication between them.

b) - Initiate joint action for the revision of existing multilateral agreements with a view to reviewing press cable rates and facilitating faster and cheaper intercommunication.

c) - Take urgent steps to expedite the process of collective ownership of communication satellite and evolve a code of conduct for directing their use.

d) - Promote increased contact between the mass media, universities, libraries planning and research bodies and other institutions so as to enable developing countries to exchange experience and expertise and share ideas.

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e) - Urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a special Chair of Non-alignment at the proposed United Nations university so as to facilitate research on the historical evolution and the present and future role of non-alignment in the changing world order. Developing countries should themselves promote similar studies in their universities and research institutions.

f) - Likewise establish at regional and inter-regional levels scientific and technical research institutes to study projects of national, regional and inter-regional interest among developing countries, and facilitate training of scientific and technical staff, inter alia through the granting of scholarships for training and advanced training.

xiv) - Non-aligned countries should exchange and disseminate information concerning their mutual achievements in all fields through newspapers and periodicals, radio, television and the news media of their respective countries. They should formulate plans for sharing experience in this field, inter alia through reciprocal visits of delegations from information media, and through exchange of radio and television programmes, films, books, photographs, and through cultural events and art festivals.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Heads of States or Government solemnly reaffirm their determination to continue to worktowards securing all the necessary conditions both in their respective countries and in international relations for their accelerated economic and social development and a higher standard of living for their peoples.

They call upon the international community to restore the development objective to its rightful place in the functioning of the United Nations system and to establish a new system of

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world economic relations based on equality and common interest of all countries. To this end the developed and developing countries should co-operate to solve each other's problems, particularly by setting the following objectives :

1) - The developing countries should secure the withdrawal of the reservations expressed by some developed countries at the time of the adoption of the International Development Strategy, and the fulfilment of the commitments assumed by them. Efforts should also be directed towards seeking new areas of agreement and widening the existing ones within a time-bound programme to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries.

2) - Those developed countries which have not so far implemented the Generalized System of Preferences should do so without further delay. Furthermore, the Generalized System of Preferences should be widened to include agricultural and other sensitive products of the developing countries, and the margin of preferences itself should be increased to improve the trade opportunities available to developing countries. The trend towards intensification and multiplication of non-tariff barriers, safeguards and other restrictive practices should be eliminated so that the developing countries obtain full benefit from the Generalized System of Preferences.

3) - The liberalization of trade and the progressive removal of tariff barriers among developed countries should be accompanied by corresponding measures to safeguard the advantages enjoyed by developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences.

4) - Considering the importance of multilateral trade negotiations and the farreaching repercussions they will inevitably have on world trade, the developing countries should strive, at the preparatory and negotiating stages, for recognition of the principles of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment in relations between developed and developing countries. Since the results of the multilateral trade

negotiations will only begin to take effect after those negotiations have been concluded, it is of paramount importance that during this period no freeze is imposed on action in favour of the developing countries' trade and of its targets such as those fixed in the International Development Strategy.

5) - Efforts should be made to build up export potential of developing countries, particularly by the adoption of essential structural adjustments in the economies of developed countries conducive to a more rational international division of labour.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

1) - Developing countries should participate fully and on an equal footing in the formulation and application of an equitable and durable international monetary system.

2) - The new international monetary system should take into account the interest of the international community as a whole on the basis of a new agreement taking into consideration the profound upheavals which have taken place since Bretton Woods.

The principle of preferential treatment for developing countries should be applied in the new monetary arrangements.

3) - The new monetary system should ensure the effective participation by developing countries in the decision-making process through adoption of a voting quota system. It should ensure stable but flexible exchange rates so as to provide an environment conducive to the growth of the developing countries' trade.

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There should be adequate and orderly creation of liquidity to meet the global needs of trade through the additional allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs).

A link should be established between special drawing rights (SDRs) and development financing in the interests of developing countries.

4) - The international financial institutions should effectively play their role as development financing banks without resorting to political discrimination against countries. In addition, the resources released by disarmament should be yield considerable funds for promoting the development of developing countries.

5) - The developed countries should accept a time-bound programme for the implementation of targets of net flow of financial resources to developing countries. The official components of the net transfer of financial resources to the developing countries should be increased.

6) - The adverse consequences for the current and future development of developing countries arising from the burden of external debt contracted on hard terms should be neutralized by appropriate international action. The World Bank should play an efficient role where it can do so in the settlement of the debt problems within the context of a policy of general measures taking acount of the economic situation of the debtor countries and the origin of the foreign debt.

7) - Appropriate measures should be taken to alleviate the heavy burden of debt-servicing, including the method of re-scheduling.

8) - The international financial institutions should increasingly orient their lending policies to suit the emerging needs of developing countries.

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9) - The regional and subregional development banks will need to be provided with considerably greater resources in order strengthen their operations and establish closer co-operation among themselves.

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

1) - The provisions as regards the transfer of technology in the International Development Strategy will need to be implemented without delay, and the developing countries should take a joint stand on this question in international bodies.

2) - Monopolistic practices, applied by transnational corporations through market-sharing and price-fixing should be ended and the costs of transferring technology to developing countries reduced.

3) - New international legislation for the transfer of technology to the developing countries on a preferential basis should be formulated and an international code of conduct should be adopted and implemented without delay.

4) - Urgent measures should be taken at both national and international levels to stop the brain-drain from developing to developed countries.

COMMODITIES

The progress made towards the formulation of international commodity agreements has so far been extremely slow. The competent international bodies should give priority to this work. The problem of commodities like tea, which have suffered a continuous decline in price , should be dealt with expeditiously on the basis of global agreements.

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SHIPPING

1) - Developing countries should obtain the means for enabling their ever-wider participation in freight and insurance operations in shipping so as to increase the volume and profitability of their trade and improve their balance of payments on a permanent basis.

2) - The participation of the Governments of developing countries concerned in consultations between liner conferences and shippers is essential, particularly in the matter of rate-fixing, surcharges and frequencies, and of the quality of services which have a direct impact on the cost of foreign trade operations.

3) - It is essential to formulate and apply a binding code of conduct for liner conferences, which should be prepared by the forthcoming United Nations Conference of plenipotentiaries and take fully into account the developing countries' special needs and problems.

ENVIRONMENT

Additional cost of environmental programmes should not be allowed to come in the way of more basic development needs of developing countries. Any assistance in the environmental field provided to developing countries by the developed countries should be additional to whatever is already being channelled as development assistance. The preoccupation of developed countries with environmental control ought not to lead to adverse effects on the flow of development assistance or on the trade of developing countries.

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CO-OPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

1) - The socialist countries should consider incorporating in their development plans the export needs and possibilities of the non-aligned countries in order to facilitate increasing the proportion of imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the latter on a preferential basis.

2) - Socialist countries should accord the most favourable terms for intensifying trade, economy, scientific and technical co-operation with non-aligned countries. Special action should be considered in the fields of transfer of technology and training of national personnel of developing countries.

The non-aligned countries shall intensify information activities on opportunities for expanding trade and co-operation with the Socialist countries through the establishment of joint committees, the exchange of delegations, the organization of fairs and exhibitions and the increased collaboration between chambers of commerce and industry and other appropriate institutions.

The non-aligned countries shallencourage the development of scientific and technical co-operation with the Socialist countries, inter alia, through the conclusion of intergovernmental conventions, the establishment of the necessary joint bodies and the stimulation of relations between the organizations and institutions concerned.

COORDINATION

The Heads of State or Government reviewed the work carried out by the co-ordinators in pursuance of the Georgetown Action Programme, in the following fields :

1) - Trade industry and transport,
2) - Financial and monetary co-operation,
3) - Technology, know-how and technical assistance,
4) - International co-operation for economic development

They directed that the mandate of the co-ordinators should be extended until the next Conference of Heads of State or Government.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the concrete work carried out by the co-erdinators, particularly in the field of trade, industry and transport and recommended that :

a) - A practical action rogramme based on the studies so far made should be under taken.

b) - Further studies should continue for the final formulation of the project for inter-regional co-operation.

c) - Active involvement of relevant organizations of the United Nations system should be sought for financial and technical s upport.

They agreed in principle to the proposal to set up a Development and Solidarity Fund to pool their excess resources in order to finance emergency projects and render long-term technical assistance to member countries of the Movement.

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They have decided that a working party be established to urgently draw up a project and submit it to the next Ministerial Conference of non-aligned countries or, if necessary to a special meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy which could take place earlier.

The Heads of State or Government endorsed the following conclusions reached by a Committee of experts from non-aligned countries appointed in pursuance of the Georgetown Programme of Action in regard to guidelines for foreign private investment.

i) - That all foreign private investment should be subject to prior authorization and to a system of centralized government control.

ii) - To ensure that foreign investment supplements the domestic effort and is consistent with national development plans, incorporates appropriate technology, leads to the further development of technology, generates employment, represents a net saving in foreign exchange, involves management that is decentralized from the parent company etc...

iii) - That any reinvestment of profits made by foreign companies should be considered as new investment and subject to authorization by the recipient State.

iv) - To prohibit the purchase of existing national assets by foreign investors, except in very special and justified cases.

v) - To set specific provisions for all matters relating to remittances of profits.

vi) - To exclude the possibility of receiving foreign investment in those sectors of the economy which can be considered strategic according to the conditions of each country, such as the extractive industries, commodity industries, public utilities.

mass communications media, banking, insurance and marketing.

They further approved the following recommendations made by the Group of Experts for purposes of regulating and controlling the operations and activities of multinational corporations.

i) - The adoption of common rules in respect of multinational/transnational companies.

ii) - To extend and support the unrestricted application of the principle that any State effecting a nationalization in order to regain its natural resources is exercising a sovereign right.

iii) - To integrate such joint action within an overall strategy designed to bring about quantitative and qualitative changes in the system of economic and financial relations that subordinate the underdeveloped countries to the developed capitalist countries.

iv) - To maintain close links with the group of 20 eminent persons convened by the United Nations to analyse this matter, in order to ensure that all economic, political and cultural variables, as well as variables having to do with international relations, are suitably treated, and also to ensure that the results of the group's work remain in line with the initial objectives set when it was established.

v) - To establish an information centre on transnational compagnies with the aim of ensuring a free exchange of experience and information between non-aligned countries in order to facilitate the full and effective utilization of experience available in many non-aligned countries.

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Such a centre would be responsible for training personnel, providing services and carrying out research.

The Heads of State or Government decided that a group of experts should be nominated and entrusted with the task of preparing a specific study on this matter within a period of three months.

FOOD CRISIS

The Heads of State or Government urged that in the context of the serious food crisis confronting vast areas and populations of the world an emergency joint conference of FAO and UNCTAD should be convened at Ministerial level in order to formulate a programme of international co-operation to overcome the increasing shortage of food and other commodities and maintain stable prices.

They also considered advisable that a conference of developing countries be convened on commodities with a view to developing an effective strategy for restructuring world trade and improving their bargaining power.

The Heads of State or Government recommend that non-aligned countries should act as a catalytic force in the Group of 77 in order to increase the effectiveness and solidarity of the developing countries.

They invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a special session of the General Assembly at a high political level devoted exclusively to the problems of development including the revitalization of structures and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy well before the mid-term review due in 1975.

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In that respect they instructed the Chairman of the Conference to communicate that decision and also urged that a Ministerial leval meeting of the Group of 77 be convened on the eve of that review.

القمـــة الخامسة

كولومبو – سرى لانكا

(١٦ إلى ١٩ أغسطس ١٩٧٦)

Fifth NAM Summit

Colombo – Sri Lanka

(16th to 19th August 1976)

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Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement	بيان الرئيس محمد أنور السادات رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الخامسة لحركة عدم الانحياز
Political Declaration	الإعلان السياسي
Political Resolutions	القرارات السياسية
Economic Declaration	الإعلان الاقتصادي
Economic Resolutions	القرارات الاقتصادية
Action Programme for Economic Cooperation	برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادي

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطـــاب

الرئيس محمـــد انور السادات

فى مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة

كولومبو ١٩٧٦

بسم الله

السيد الرئيس :

الاخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات ،

يسرنى أن استهل كلمتى بتقديم اصدق التهنئة للسيدة باندرانيكا بمناسبة اختيارها بالاجماع رئيسة لهذا المؤتمر الهام الذى ينعقد فى عاصمة بلد صديق كان فى طليعة الدول التى سلكت طريق عدم الانحياز وظلت وفية لها ولمبادئها على مر السنين ، وأود أن انوه بالجهد العظيم الذى بذلته فى الاعداد لمؤتمرنا هذا بما يوفر له كل اسباب النجاح واسمحوا لى أن اوجـــه لشعب سرى لانكا الصديق وحكومته تحية قلبية من شعب مصر الذى يكن لسرى لانكا وقيادتها أعمق مشاعر المودة والاحترام كما تربطه بها أوثق علاقات التعاون وتجمعـه معها مسيرة عدم الانحياز التى هى أعظم ما تحرص عليه مصر ، فلسفة ٠٠ وسياسة ٠٠ وحركة وما زلنا نذكر بالتقدير الدور التاريخى الذى قام به الزعيم الراحل باندرانيكا الذى كان فى مقدمة الرواد الاوائل للحركة الذين أرسوا قواعدها ووضعوا حجر الاساس فى البنيان وأرجو أن تتفقوا جميعا بالاشادة بالجهد الممتاز الذى بذله الأخ الرئيس هوارى بومدين حين تحمل عبء هـــذا التجمع طوال الاعوام الماضية فلم يترك فرصة الا واغتنمها لرفع شأن عـــدم الانحياز ، ولم يمر حدث دولى الا وكان دور عدم الانحياز بارزا فيه وعنصرا هاما فى رسم مداره وتوجيه مساره ، وجدير بنا فى هذه اللحظات أن نتذكر فضل الزعيمين الراحلين جواهر لال نهرو وجمال عبد الناصر اللذين تفانيـا بالدعوة لعدم الانحياز وتثبيت دعائمها وكان لهما حظ الاشتراك فى كل هذا ، مع الرئيس تيتو الذى هو أعظم رمز لحركة عدم الانحياز فى حكمته وشجاعته واصالة التزامه ومن دواعى الفخر والاعتزاز أيضا أن أحيى الدول الصديقة التى تحضر مؤتمرنا لاول مرة بعد أن اختارت طريق عدم الانحياز بمجرد حصولهـــا على استقلالها وتحرير ارادتها والواقع أنها ظاهرة لا يمكن لاحد أن يتجاهلهـــا أو يغيب عنه عن مغزاها ٠

ان جميع الدول التى استردت حريتها فى السنوات الاخيرة قد ارتضت عدم الانحياز عقيدة تحكم حركتها على الصعيد الدولى وفلسفة تستوحى منها سياستها واطارا يحدد مسيرتها واسلوب تعاملها مع مختلف القوى ويكفى أن أذكر انه بعد ان كانت قارتنا الافريقية الجيـــدة ممثلة فى مؤتمرنا الأول فى بلجراد فى سبتمبر ١٩٦١ باحد عشر دولة فقط أصبحنا الآن نجد ثمانية وأربعين دولة افريقية تمثل مقاعدها فى هذه القاعة وهو ما يعنى أن راية عدم الانحياز أصبحت ترفرف على كافة ربوع القارة التى تخلصت من الاستعمار والامبريالية بل انه فى الواقع اقتراع اجماعى من الشعوب التى تحررت بالثقة فى مبادئنا وسياستنا وحركتنا • وما أسعدنا اذ نرى بيننا اليوم أخوة يمثلون الشعوب الشقيقـــة موزامبيق وغينيا بســـاو والرأس الاخضر وساوتومى وبرنسيب والكومور وانجولا وسيشيل وجمهـورية فيتنام الاشتراكية الموحـــدة وكوريا الديمقراطية ، وكذلك ان يكون مؤتمرنا هذا اول مؤتمر تتمتع فيه منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية بالعضوية الكاملة وهو ما يعتبر تطورا ايجابيا على الطريق الطويل سواء بالنسبة للمنظمة التى اثبتت صدق تمثيلها لشعب مناضل يخوض معركة ضارية لقوى الاستعمار والعنصرية أو بالنسبة لحركة عدم الانحياز واصرارها على التمسك بمبادئها والوفاء بالتزاماتها وتحمل مسئولياتها فى تبنى قضية الكفاح والتحرير التى هى قضية واحدة لا تتجزأ •

السيد الرئيس

ليس من المبالغة أن نقرر أن مؤتمرنا هذا يعد من أخطر المؤتمرات التى شهدها تاريخ الحركة سواء بالنظر الى المرحلة التى يمر بها عالمنـــا المعاصر والمتغيرات الجديدة التى تحكم العلاقات الدولية أو بالنظر الى التحديات التى نواجهها فرادى وجماعات والتغييرات العميقة النوعية والكمية التى مرت بها أسرة عدم الانحياز فى السنوات الاخيرة وقبل أن ننتقل الى عملية التوصل الى رؤية مشتركة بما يجب أن تكون عليه الامور وللمدار الذى يجب أن تأخـــذه مسيرتنا الواحدة يتعين علينا حتى لا نتحرك من فراغ أن نلقى نظرة فاحصة على سجل انجازاتنا فى الحقبة الماضية لكى نتصرف بأسلوب علمى موضوعى على نواحى القوة والضعف فى حركتنا وأوجه القصور فى أدائنا وكيفية اعطاء الحركة دفعة جديدة تكون تجديدا لشبابنا وعلاجا لما أسفرت عنه الممارســة والتجربة من سلبيات ومعوقات وليس من المقصود بهذا أن نظل أسرى الماضى أو أن نكف عن التطور بل ان قوانين الحـــركة تحتم أن نتعرف على الواقع دائمـا لنغيره ونطوره بما يتفق مع الحقائق والاوضاع والمفـــاهيم الجديدة التى تطفو الى الســـطح كل يوم اذن فنحن نستعرض الماضى ليس كقيـــد على حريتنا وسياج لا يمكن أن نجتازه وانما كمصدر للدرس والعبرة ونقطـة ننطلق منها الى المستقبل على اقدام اكثر ثباتا ورسوخا •• وليس من المعقول

ولا من المقصود أن تظل حركة عدم الانحياز حبيسة المفاهيم التى سيطرت عليها فى الخمسينات والستينات .. لان الديناميكية الهائلة للواقع السياسى الدولى والتفاعلات الضخمة المستمرة للقوى التى تحركها . ويبروز العديد من المؤثرات والمتغيرات التى لم تكن قائمة انذاك تحتم اليوم اجراء مراجعة جذرية لهـــذه المفاهيم والنتائج التى اسفرت عنها .. فاذا كان العالم من حولنـــا متغيرا متطورا وتلك حقيقة ثابتة لا جدال فيها . بل هى طبيعة الامور . فلا يعقل أن نتخلف نحن عن الحركة والتطور والا فان معنى هذا أن تتجاوزنا الاحـــداث ونهدر طاقاتنا فى محاولة ملاحقة التطورات وتتسع الفجوة بين الامل واليأس..

وأول ما يجدر ملاحظته فى هذا الشأن ان حركتنا ولدت فى أوج الحرب الباردة والاستقطاب الثنائى بين كتلتين تتصارعان فى كل اتجاه وتؤمن كل منهما بأن اى كسب تحققه الاخرى هو خسارة محققة بها بنفس القدر . ومن ثم تسابقت الكتلتان على التسليح ووسائل الدمار واساليب الحرب التى تضمن لها التفوق والردع وكانت الكتلتان المتصارعتان تنظران الى دول العالم الثالث على انهـــا مجرد أداة فى صراعها وعنصر من عناصر التنافس على كسب مناطق النفوذ وقد شعرت دولنا وشعوبنا بأن هذا الوضع يشـــكل تهديدا خطيرا لأمنها دون أن يكون لها دور يذكر فى توجيه مسار الاحداث والتحكم فيه كمـــا انه لا يدخل اى ضمان لمصالحها بل انه يهدد بنسف مقومات استقلالها السياسى وممارسة سيادتها الوطنية ولذلك فقد قرر الرواد الأوائل لحركتنا فى بعد نظرهم وعمق رؤيتهم التاريخية انه يتعين على دول العالم الثالث أن تتجمع وأن تضم صفوفها فى مواجهة هاتين الكتلتين وأن تتحرك على المسرح الدولى طبقـــا لضوابط وقوانين تحميها من شظايا الحرب الباردة وغبارها وتحولها من اداة فى لعبة الكبار الى قوة فاعلة مؤثرة لها دور ملموس فى تقرير السياسة وتحديد ميزان القوى . وقد وجدت هذه الدول أنها بوقوفها خارج دائرة الاحـــلاف العسكرية ومناطق النفوذ تكون قديرة تماما على الامساك بميزان توازن القوى والدفاع عن أمنها ومصالحها ازاء العالم الخارجى . فضلا عن تكاتفها معا بعيداً عن الارتباط بالكتلتين ، وصراع القوى ينعكس ايجابيا على عملية التنمية الاقتصادية التى كانت الحلم الذى يراود الجماهير فى جميع بلاد العالم الثالث والامل الذى يتعلق به وباختصار لقد جمعت دول عدم الانحياز فى تلك الحقبة مصلحة مشتركة تتمثل فى تحقيق الســـلام وتجنيب العـــالم ويلات الحرب ومحاربة الاستعمار والعنصرية بكافة أشكالها التقليدية والجديدة والخـــروج من التخلف الاقتصادى والكفاح من أجل تحقيق مستوى أفضـــل من الافراد والجماعات ورغم التحديات الضارية التى واجهتها حركتنـــا والمعوقات التى وضعت فى طريقها فقد تمكنت من تحقيق بعض الانجازات التى سمحت بها ظروف تلك المرحلة اذ قامت بدور ملموس فى تجاوز اخطار الحرب البـــاردة وتخفيف حـــدة التوتر الدولى وارساء مبادىء التعايش السلمى وتصفيـــة الاستعمار ومحـــاربة التفرقة العنصرية فضلا عن تعميق مفهـــوم الديمقراطية

فى العلاقات الدولية وتقرير حق جميع الدول بالمشاركة فى ارساء أسس تطوير التعاون الدولى وتلك كلها انجازات كبيرة اذا نظرنا اليهـــا بمقاييس المرحلة التى تمت فيها وفى ظل المفاهيم التى كانت سائدة آنذاك غير أن العالم كمـــا ذكرت فى حالة تغيير مستمر بل ان من سمات العصر الذى نعيش فيه أن التغيير اصبح يتم بسرعة أسطورية لا مجال معها للتباطؤ او الوقوف موقف المتفرج.فان كل ساعة تمضى دون حركة ايجابية تعتبر نكسة الى الوراء لا مجـــرد وقت تهدره · فلا بد اذن أن يجرى تحركنا بالسرعة التى تتفق مع ايقاع العصر ومع المعدل الرهيب للتطور فى شتى المجالات وفى مقدمتها العلوم والتكنولوجيـــا ويكفى أن نتذكر ان البيانات العلمية المتاحة فى شتى فروع العلوم الطبيعيـــة اصبحت تتضاعف مرة كل خمسة عشر عاما . وتلك ظاهرة فريدة لا يمكن أن نغفلها من حساباتنا اذا كنا حريصين على اللحاق بدفع التقدم والتطور الى الامام · ومن المتغيرات التى ظهرت على المسرح العالمى ذلك التطور الذى حدث بين الكتلتين وبالذات فى مجـــال العلاقات بين الولايات المتحدة والاتحـــاد السوفيتى· اذ أنها اتجهت تدريجيا وبخطى ثابتة نحو الانفراج والوفاق ، بحيث لم يعد هدف كل من الطرفين هو القضاء على الطرف الآخر أو الحاق الهزيمة المسلحة به بل هو التوصل مع الطرف الآخر الى حلول وسط يتبادل الطرفان فيها تقديم التنازلات وهو ما يعنى أن هاتين الدولتين أصبحتا تهتمان فى المقـــام الاول بترتيب العلاقات بينهما بما يحقق لهما أقصى قدر من المنفعة والمصلحة المتبادلة وفى الحدود التى يأتى فيها الوفاق لتخفيف حدة التوتر وابعادا لشبح الحرب النووية فانه يكون ظاهرة ايجابية يرحب بها · وقد كنا أول من سعى الى القضاء على الحرب الباردة ونادى بالانتقال الى عهد من التعاون والتضامن بين الامم والشعوب لمواجهة المشاكل الضخمة الناجمة عن تزايد السكان بمعدلات تفوق معدلات الزيادة · وبخاصة فى مجال الغذاء وضمان حد معقول من التعمير والرعاية الصحية والاجتماعية لكل طفل فى أنحاء العالم كل هذا فى ظل نظام دولى جديد خال من الاستغلال والسيطرة غير أن الوفاق كما هو مفهوم ومطبق حتى الآن يحمل بين ثناياه بعض العناصر السلبية التى تستحق أن نتوقف عندها ونتبعها بالملاحظة المدققة · لاننا اذا تغاضينـــا عن ذلك نكون غافلين عما يدور حولنا مقصرين فى حق انفسنا وحق الاجيال المقبلة من ابنائنا · أول هذه العوامل السلبية المتصلة بالوفاق أن القوتين الأعظم لا تنظران اليه باعتباره منهاجا جديدا يحكم العلاقات الدولية بوجه عام · بل باعتباره ترتيبـــا خاصا لضبط العلاقات بينهما وتوجيهها نحو مزيد من التعاون مع ابقاء التنافس على مناطق النفوذ ونشر المصالح الانانية لكل منها فى مختلف انحاء العالم ولازلنا نسمع تصريحات تتحدث عن المناطق التى تزعم هذه القوى أو تلك أن لها حقوق تاريخية أو تقليدية فيها بما يجعلها أكبر قوة من القوى الاخرى وفى هذا الحجم ردة وتقهقر الى المفاهيم البالية التى يجب الا نكتف باعلان رفضنا لها بل يتعين أن نواجهها وأن نتصدى لها بكل حزم وصلابة وحينمـــا واجهت مصر والامة

العربية معها اتفاق الدولتان الاعظم على فرض ما اسمياه « بحالة الاسترخاء العسكرى فى منطقة الشرق الاوسط عقب اجتماع قادة البلدين فى مايو ١٩٧٢ وهو ما كان يعنى تكريس احتلال أراضينا وتجميد مشكلة الشرق الاوسط لم أتردد فى اتخاذ القرار الذى املاه على شعورى بالمسئولية الجسيمة التى اتحملها وولائى لحق الشعب المصرى وحق كافة شعوب العالم الثالث فى الحياة الحرة الكريمة • وليس ابلغ فى التعبير عن هذا الوضع مما قاله لى صديقنا العظيم الرئيس تيتو الذى تدين له حركتنا بالكثير وستظل دائما مقترنة باسمه، ان الوفاق لا يزال مقصورا على مناطق معينة من العالم وان معظم الدول لم تشعر بعد بنتائج الانفراج الدولى وأن دول عظمى معينة لا تستخدم الوفاق كستار لخلق مناطق نفوذ ونقليل تدخلها فى الشئون الداخلية لدول أخرى فحسب بل وتتدخل تدخلا سافرا •• مصداقا لهذا القول فاننا نجد أن سباق التسليح لا زال مستمرا وان التدخل فى الشئون الداخلية للدول بدأ يأخذ صورا جديدة فى غاية الخطورة كما أن أساطيل الدول الكبرى المدججة بالاسلحة الفتاكة تجوب البحار بالقرب من سواحلنا فى البحر الابيض المتوسط والمحيط الهندى مما نشعر معه بأن أمننا القومى ليس اعتبارا تتوقف عنده الدول الكبرى كثيرا • ومن جهة أخرى فلقد لجأت القوى الكبرى الى تسوية بعض المشاكل الدولية فيما بينها على انفراد دون اللجوء للمنظمات الدولية التى تضطلع فيها دول العالم الثالث بدور نشط وهذا اتجاه يترتب عليه اضعاف دور عدم الانحياز فى حسم المسائل الدولية هذا عن العلاقة بين القوى الكبرى وانعكاساتها على السياسات الدولية بوجه عام • ومن جهة أخرى • فهناك تغييرات قد تكون متصلة بها أو مستقلة عنها تعرضت لها دول العالم الثالث وحركتها على الصعيد الدولى• ويتعين علينا أن نستعرضها بروح المصارحة الاخوية والامانة التى تمليها جسامة المسئولية لاننا لا يمكن أن نكتفى برصد حركة الآخرين واصدار حكم عليها دون أن نتحسس موقع أقدامنا ونحلل مسلكنا وأسلوبنا فى التصرف كما اننا لا نستطيع أن نرسم طريق للمستقبل الا من واقع التجارب التى مررنا بها والكفاح الذى خضناه على مر السنين وفى هذا الصدد تبرز الملاحظات الآتية :

أولا : ان التزايد العددى فى قائمة الدول غير المنحازة لم يصحبه تصاعد مماثل فى تعلية الحركة فى الفترة السابقة وقدرتها على التأثير على مجرى الاحداث أى أن الزيادة الكمية لم تترجم الى زيادة نوعية تتناسب معها •

ثانيا : ان حركة عدم الانحياز أصبغت بصبغة الشعارات التى سيطرت على كفاح الشعوب فى الفترة التى أعقبت الحرب العالمية الثانية كوسيلة لتعبئة الجماهير وراء قضية تحقيق الذات المستقلة واثبات الهوية المتميزة ، واذا كانت هذه الظاهرة ضرورة لها ما يبررها فى الفترة الماضية فانها بيقين قد أصبحت قيدا ونقطة ضعف فى عالمنا المعاصر الذى انحصر فيه

دور الشعارات والكلمات البراقة واصبح فيه التحدى الحقيقى هو الانحياز الفعلى الذى غير مسار الشعوب ويؤمن مصالحها فى الحاضر والمستقبل اما اذا استسلمنا لاغراض الشعارات وهذا هو الاختيار السهل ، فاننا نكون قد اسهمنا فى جعل حركة عدم الانحياز مجرد شكل او رمز تاريخى خال من اى مضمون حقيقى ٠

ثالثا : ان الوحدة داخل أسرة عدم الانحياز لا زالت اضعف من النمط الذى يسود العلاقات داخل كل من الكتلتين الشرقية والغربية ٠ فمع ان هذين المعسكرين قد شهدا فى السنوات العشر الاخيرة تغييرات عميقة انبثق عنها قدر ملموس من التنوع والتعدد والتفكك لرابطة المركزية التى كانت تجعل أعضاء كل كتلة مشدودين الى قوة الجذب الرئيسية بداخلها ، الا أن القدر من التجانس والتماثل ووحدة الاتجاه داخل كل كتلة لا يزال يفوق مقدار الوحدة المتوفرة داخل حركة عدم الانحياز وتلك ظاهرة لا بد من معالجتها اذا كنا نريد حقا أن ندفع قضية العمل الواحد قدما الى الامام ٠

رابعا : يتصل بهذا ان الدولتين الاعظم منذ بدانا عملية تعزيز الجسور بينهما لجأت الى اشعال الخلافات داخل التجمعات الدولية الخارجة عن نطاقها وذلك كوسيلة للاحتفاظ بمراكز نفوذ أو خلق دوائر جديدة للنفوذوالتاثير نتيجة اعتماد هذا الطرف او ذاك عليه وحتى دون اسهام الدول الكبرى فى ايجاد النزاع فان الصراعات الاقليمية والمحلية فى بعض دول العالم الثالث قد دفعت بها الى الاستعانة بالقوى الكبرى لدعم مواقفها فى هذه الصراعات ٠

خامسا : ان التنمية الاقتصادية أو الاجتماعية بكل ضغوطها ومتطلباتها الملحة كانت توجب على الدول النامية الاعتماد على مصادر خارجية لتمويلها وهو أمرا استغلته الدول الكبرى لممارسة الضغط على دول عدم الانحياز والتأثير على سياستها لأن من يملك العطاء والمنح دون معقب يعطى لنفسه الحق فى التدخل وممارسة النفوذ ٠

سادسا : ان كثيرا من المشاكل والخلافات التى ظهرت بين بلدان عدم الانحياز ظاهرة سلبية تنعكس بالضرورة على فعالية الحركة وهيبتها على الصعيد الدولى ٠

سابعا : ان حركة عدم الانحياز التزمت فى تصديها للقضايااللتى تهمهابالاسلوب التقليدى المتبع فى المحافل والمنظمات الدولية القائمة وهو اسلوب اصدار القرارات دون ايجاد القنوات والاطارات التى تضمن وضع هذه القرارات موضع التنفيذ وتحويلها الى سياسة تلتزم كل دولة بالدعوة لها وفرضها على العالم الخارجى ٠٠ كل هذا لا ينال من

الجهد الذى قمنا به والانجازات التى حققناها وانما يتعين علينا أن نقيم بالتجربة بصفة مستمرة حتى نضمن لها الحيوية والقدرة على النمو المستمر وملاحقة التطورات السريعة التى يمر بها العالم كل يوم · واسمحوا لى ايها الاخوة ، أن أشرككم معى فى التوصل الى تصور عام ننطلق فيه جميعا من ايماننا الذى لا يتزعزع بمبادىء عدم الانحياز ·

واختيارنا الحر لعدم الانحياز سياسة ومنهجا يهدى مسيرتنا على الصعيد الدولى وتقديره · اننا نستطيع أن نتوصل الى هذا التصور على أساس الخطوط العامة الآتية :

أولا : انه اذا كان التعريف القديم لعدم الانحياز هو الابتعاد عن التورط أو الارتباط بالتكتلات الدولية والاحتفاظ بحرية الحكم على تصرفات الدول والمشاركة ايجابيا فى السياسة الدولية دون انحياز الى معسكر دولى معين أو قوة بذاتها فان هذا التعريف أصبح قاصرا غير متفق مع ظروف الربع الاخير من القرن العشرين وانما يجب تطوير مفهوم عدم الانحياز وجوهره بحيث يرتكز على حرية الاختيار وحرية الارادة بعيدا عن ضغوط الدول الكبرى وتأثيراتها سواء كانت هذه الضغوط سياسية أواقتصادية أو غير ذلك .. ودعونى اقرر أمامكم أن مصر قد حققت الانتصارات التى حققتها ضد قوى الاستعمار العنصرى والامبريالية بفضل اصرارها على الاحتفاظ بارادتها المستقلة وحريتها فى اتخاذ القرار الذى تمليه مصلحتها القومية والمبادىء السامية التى يؤمن بها شعبها الذى ظل غيورا على استقلاله وسيادته طوال تاريخه .

ثانيا : اننا فى تحركنا الدولى كمجموعة مترابطة يجب أن لا نركن الى أسلوب رد الفعل بل نعمد الى الاخذ بالمبادأة بكل شجاعة بحيث لا نعطى القوى الاخرى الفرصة بمواجهتنا بأمر واقع تحاول فرضه علينا أو تكبيلنا بقيوده · ويتطلب هذا منا أن نعلن رأيا جماعيا واضحا وقويا لجميع القضايا الدولية الهامة ·

ثالثا : اننا يجب أن نعطى التضامن بيننا ثنائيا وجماعيا أولوية قصوى فى معاملاتنا الدولية فى جميع المجالات السياسية والعسكرية والاقتصادية بحيث لا يسوغ أن تتقاعس دولة غير منحازة عن الوقوف الى جانب دولة شقيقة مراعاة لأى صلة منها بالعالم الخارجى لأن القوى الاجنبية اذا وجدت أننا نتعامل معها بصرف النظر عن التزاماتنا التضامنية المتبادلة سوف تتعامل معنا على أساس الانفراد بكل منا على حدة ولا يمكن أن ننتظر من غيرنا أن يعطى حركتنا وزنا لا نعطيه نحن لها فى تعاملنا اليوم وليس معنى هذا أن نتقوقع أن ننعزل عن الآخرين فلسنا دعاة عزلة أو طعن · انما كل ما نعنيه هو أن ينظر كل منا الى الآخر باعتباره حليفه

الطبيعى وشريكه الذى يتفق معه فى الفلسفة والمصلحة والسياسةويستحق التفضيل والاولوية ، فاذا كانت المعاملات بيننا وبين الغير تدار على أساس التعامل فان التبادل فيما بيننا يجب أن ينطلق من الالتحام والتفاعل ·· لكل منا والمساندة والتضامن والمؤازرة بلا تحفظ · · ولاصدقائنا خارج الحركة ، التفهم والتعاون والاستعداد لمد الجسور ، ولخصومنا ، المجابهة الحازمة بلا هوادة ·

رابعا : اننا يجب ان نتكاتف جميعا بالوقوف بحزم ضد محاولات التدخل فى الشئون الداخلية لأى من دول عدم الانحياز ، لأن هذا التدخل الذى تصاعد فى السنوات الاخيرة بدرجة خطيرة وأخذ صورا جديدة من القرصنة الدولية والارهاب والتخريب · واستخدام المرتزقة والحرب الاعلامية والنفسية هو فى الواقع تهديد موجه لنا جميعا ، اذا تسامحنا معه وتركناه يتفشى · فاذا فعلنا ذلك فسوف تظن الدول الكبرى التى تلجأ اليه هى وعملاؤها الذين يهتمون بأمرها ، انه قد اصبح وسيلة متاحة لتحقيق اطماعها ·

خامسا : اننا يجب الا نقنع باتخاذ القرارات واصدار البيانات التى لا يترتب عليها أى تحريك فعلى للمواقف وانما تكون على أحسن الفروض مقدرا يعطينا انطباعا زائفا باننا قد واجهنا مشكلة أو حسمنا موقفا وهو ما يعنى اننا نستبدل القول بالفعل والتحرك · تاركين المجال لغيرنا للتصرف وحسم المواقف ويتطلب هذا أن نبحث بكل جدية مسألة ايجاد الصيغ التنفيذية الجديدة بوضع قراراتنا موضع التنفيذ بحيث لا تكون هذه القرارات غير واضحة بل تكون واضحة للجميع ·· اننا نعنى ما نقول وأن الكلمة منا ليست بديلا للفعل بل هى مجرد تعبير عن التزام حقيقى بالفعل والحركة وقد يقتضى هذامنا أن نتخذ خطوات سياسية أو عسكرية أو اقتصادية محددة نحو عمل جماعى نضمن به الا يستخف بنا أحد او أن يظن اننا اذا اتخذنا قرارا معينا فسرعان ما يختفى فى زوايا النسيان بعد أن ينفض جمعنا وأن ينفرط بنفسه · وأمام مؤتمرنا هذا فرصة تاريخية لاتخاذ خطوة رائدة على هذا الطريق · اقترح أن اركز فيها على قضيتين تخوض فيهما شعوبنا كفاحا مجيدا ضد قوى الاستعمار والعنصرية وهما :التصدى لاستمرار الاحتلال الاسرائيلى للاراضى العربية بالرغم من القرارات المتعاقبة الصادرة فى المؤتمرات بصفة مختلفة ومن الامم المتحدة وتنص على انسحاب اسرائيل من جميع تلك الاراضى العربية ·· اما القضية الثانية فهى قضية كفاح الشعوب الافريقية ضد انظمة الاقلية العنصرية فى زيمبابوى وجنوب افريقيا وناميبيا · فلا شك

ان التصاعد فى النشاط والكفاح للشعوب الافريقية الشقيقة التى يقع عليها عبء المواجهة المباشرة لتلك الانظمة العنصرية والارهابية هذا التصاعد يجب أن يقابله التزام محدد من جانبنا جميعا فى مساندة حق أشقائنا فى هذه الاقاليم فى الحياة الحرة الكريمة وما لم يشعر المعتدون بأن استنكار بلدان عدم الانحياز لموقفهم سوف يترجم الى مواقف فعلية وخطوات تنفيذية وسياسية وعسكرية فسوف يظنون انهم يستطيعون الاستمرار فى عدوانهم دون أن يضطروا لدفع الثمن •• وعندما أتحدث عن اتخاذ الخطوات التنفيذية المحددة فلست أتكلم أساسا عن انشاء الاجهزة الجديدة بقدر ما افكر فى اتفاقنا على تحرك منسق يقوم فيه كل منا بدور محدد فى المجالين السياسى والعسكرى بحيث يكون التزامنا واضحا فى طبيعته ومداه وأبعاده واضحا لنا ولغيرنا ، قبل القيام باى تحرك او اتخاذ أى موقف •

سادسا : يتصل بهذا ، اننا يجب أن نحرص فى عملنا على المتابعة المستمرة حتى لا تكون كفاءتنا حلقات متفرقة لا رابطة بينها وانما تكون سلسلة متصلة وهو ما يتطلب أن نبدأ البحث فى كل لقاء من حيث انتهينا من اللقاءات السابقة وليس من فراغ كما أنه يتطلب تقييما مستمرا لحركتنا لما أنجزناه وعجزنا عن تحقيقه حتى نتحرك على أرضية صلبة وحتى يكون فى مقدورنا أن نقدم لشعوبنا التى حملتنا الامانة سجلا كاملا لعملنا •

ايها الاخوة الاعزاء ••

لقد استعرضنا فى آخر مؤتمر لنا فى الجزائر تطور العلاقات الاقتصادية خلال الثلاثين عاما التى مضت منذ نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية وقيام منظمة الامم المتحدة وكانت محصلة تقييمنا هى أن النظام الاقتصادى التقليدى لم ولن يقوم بتنفيذ ميثاق الامم المتحدة أو القرارات الهامة التى اتخذتها المنظمة لتحديد مركز الدول النامية وتضييق الهوة للدخل للفرد وفى التقدم التكنولوجى بينها وبين الدول المتقدمة وكفالة حد المبادرة باقامة نظام اقتصادى دولى جديد على اساس من العدالة والمساواة وزيادة تكافؤ الفرص بما فى ذلك التوزيع العادل لمنافع التجارة الدولية وثمار التقدم التكنولوجى طبقا لما يقتضيه مبدأ المنفعة المتبادلة والتكافؤ الدولى • وقد شهدت السنوات الثلاث التى انقضت منذ عقد مؤتمر الجزائر أولى الخطوات نحو تحقيق هذا التحول التاريخى فى العلاقات بين الدول الصناعية والدول النامية • فعقدت أول دورة اقتصادية خاصة فى

تاريخ الامم المتحدة لبحث مشاكل المواد الاولية والتنمية تلبية لدعوة من الأخ الرئيس هوارى بومدين كما أن حرب التحرير التى خضناها فى اكتوبر ١٩٧٣ كان لها اثر كبير فى اقناع الدول الصناعية ولو على مضض بمدى اعتماد اقتصادها على التعاون المتبادل مع الدول النامية المنتجة للمواد الاولية وهكذا كان لهذه الحرب المجيدة التى وقفتم معنا فيها بكل شرف كان لها دور تاريخى لاستكمال الاستقلال السياسى للدول عن طريق تثبيت استقلالها الاقتصادى الذى هو عنصر لا غنى عنه فى تحرير الارادة الوطنية والقومية · وكان طبيعيا بعد ذلك أن يتجه المجتمع الدولى الى اعادة توزيع مكاسب التجارة الدولية والتقدم التكنولوجى على أن بلورة هذا الاتجاه فى تحول فعلى فى السياسات الاقتصادية والتجارة التى تستبيحها الدول الصناعية يبتعد بها عن الاستغلال والضغط لا زالت خطوة ننتظرها ونعمل من اجلها · ونحن نرى بكل صدق الا تخيب آمالنا فى الجهود المبذولة حاليا من أجل دفع قضية التعاون قدما واعادة ترتيب العلاقة بين الدول النامية والدول المتقدمة الصناعية تلك الدول التى بنت نهضتها الصناعية على اكتافنا الى حد كبير ·

السيد الرئيس ،

الاخوة الاعزاء ،

لست بحاجة لأن أكرر أن قوة بلدان عدم الانحياز تكمن بالدرجة الاولى فى تضامنها ووحدتها ومصر ترحب بالطابع المميز لمؤتمر القمة الخامس وهو اعطاء هذا التضامن وتلك الوحدة دفعة عملية على الطريق نحو تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتى الجماعى وهو ما يقتضى منا أمرين :

الأول : على أساس مبدأ الاعتماد على النفس باعتباره أضمن الوسائل لاستمرار الجهد القومى وابطال مفعول أى ضغوط أجنبية ·

الثانى : أن تكون نيتنا صادقة فى اعطاء الاولوية للتبادل الاقتصادى والتجارى فيما بيننا والسعى لتحقيق قدر متزايد من التكامل الاقتصادى والتعاون المتبادل الذى يجعل تجمعنا هذا مرهوب الجانب قادرا على الصمود فى وجه أى ضغوط او مؤتمرات مناوئة وبهذا العنصر يتحقق لمبدأ الاعتماد على النفس صفة الجماعية والتبادلية ومن ثم نستطيع ان نحقق الاكتفاء الذاتى المنشود ونحن لا ننظر الى مبدأ الاكتفاء الجماعى كبديل للتكافؤ الدولى بل انه عنصر مكمل له ولا يتناقض معه بشرط أن يكون مفهوما للدول الصناعية أن التكافؤ اذا لم يكن قائما على العدالة وتكافؤ الفرص والمساواة فى السيادة فانه يكون خرافة لا معنى لها · كما أن على هذه الدول أن تدرك أن تحقيق العدالة

والمساواة فى النظام الاقتصادى الدولى هو شرط اساسى لتحقيق النمو المطرد ليس فى الدول النامية وحدها بل فى الدول الصناعية ذاتهـــا وبذلك يكون احترام هذا المبدأ شرطا لا غنى عنه لاستقرار السـلم والامن الدوليين وبعبـــارة أخرى فلا يمكن أن يكون الفقر والفاقة والحاجة هنا والرخاء والازدهار والرفاهية هناك ٠

أيها الاخوة ،

أن التزام الشعب المصرى وقيادته بمبادىء عدم الانحيـــاز هو حجر الزاوية فى كل سياسة نرسمها وكل خطوة نخطوها ، وهو المعيار الذى نصدقه فى الحكم على أى تحرك على الصعيد الدولى وينبع هذا كله من ايماننا العميق لوجود التحام مصيرى بين شعوب عدم الانحياز فى افريقيا وآسيا وأوروبا وأمريكا اللاتينية ، تلك الشعوب التى خاضت نفس التجارب النضالية وانطلقت من نفس الامانى وجمعها كفـــاح انسانى واحد من أجل التحرير والتنميـــة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الشاملة واذا كانت تجارب الماضى والحاضر والمشاكل المتشابهة التى واجهتنا قد جمعت بيننا ووحدت مسيرتنا فان تحديات المستقبل والأمال التى تراودنا للاجيال القادمة من أبنائنا تجعل ترابطنا حتمية لا جدال فيهـــا ٠

وفى هذا الاطار المبدئى بين شعب مصر واستند الى تأييده فى كفاحه من أجل تحرير أرضه وتمكين الشعب الفلسطينى الشقيق من استرداد حقه بتقرير مصيره والتعبير عن ارادته المستقلة وليس من قبيل الصدف اننا خضنا معركة التحرير المجيدة فى اكتوبر ١٩٧٣ بعد شهر واحد من لقـــائنا فى الجزائر ، لعلكم تتفقون معى لأن اسرائيل التى كرست نفسها لتكون مصدرا للعدوان على الشـعوب العربية والافريقية واداة لتنفيذ المؤآمرات والمخططات المشبوهة فى المنطقة وحليفة للنظم العنصرية التى تحكم بالحديد والنار شعوبا افريقيـــة شقيقة عزيزة علينا جميعا ٠ لعلكم تتفقون معى فى أن اسرائيل وهذا شأنهـــا فى حاجة الى درس جديد يزيل ما بقى لديها من أوهام التفوق والسيطرة ويقنعها دون أدنى شك بأن الدول غير المنحازة لن تقبل أن تستمر دولة كهذه مهما كانت القوة التى تساندها وتقف وراءها فى تحدى ارادتها الجماعية ومشاعرها ٠

ونحن كما عودناكم لا نتنصل من المسئولية ولا نلقى على أحد عبء النضال من اجلنا فنحن نقبل التحدى ونصر على مواجهته مهما كلفنا ذلك من تضحيات وسوف نكون دائما فى طليعة المحاربين من أجل التحدى وانما يهمنا ويشد من ازرنا أن تتجلى وحدتنا فى كل خطوة نخطوها وأن تكون هناك مشاركة حقيقية منا جميعا فى الكفاح ضد العدو المشترك . ولست اتصور ان احدا منا يقبـــل أن يستمر العدوان الذى يتعرض له الشعب الفلسطينى ، وليس فقط فى خطوطه

السياسية والعامة بل أيضا فى حياته اليومية وحقه فى الحياة المنتجة الخلاقة كسائر الشعوب . ولذلك فاننا مطالبون كما ذكرت من قبل بأن نتخذ معا الاجراءات العملية الكفيلة بوقف هذا العدوان وردعه وضمان عدم تعرض أى منا بأسمه فى المستقبل . ولست أشك كذلك فى أننا سوف نتصدى بكل حزم لمحور تل أبيب الذى يحاول ارهاب الشعوب الافريقية والعربية الى حد التلويح بانتاج الاسلحة النووية والتهديد باستخدامها . وأرى ان هؤلاء العنصريين نسوا أننا لا نتعامل بهذا المنطق ولا ترهبنا الحركات المسرحية . لاننا وقد تصدينا للقوى الكبرى التى حاولت الاستيلاء على حنوتنا واهدار كرامتنا ، لا يمكن أن نتردد لحظة فى التصدى لمؤامرات الاذناب ومن يحاولون التشبث بالنظريات الاستعمارية التى أصبحت من مخلفات عصور الظلام والتخلف . ومن جهة أخرى ..فنحن نؤكد من جديد تضامننا التام مع أخواننا فى آسيا فى كفاحهم المجيد فى سبيل تثبيت الاستقلال الذى حصلوا عليه بعد كفاح مرير ونقف معهم ضد المخاطر التى يتعرضون لها نتيجة امتداد الصراع بين القوى الكبرى الى الاراضى والمحيطات الآسيوية واذا نظرنا حولنا لوجدنا أن لبنان الشقيق وهو بلد غير منحاز له وضعه الاستراتيجى الحساس يتعرض منذ اكثر من عام لعملية مستمرة من التدخل الاجنبى بددت الأمن والاستقرار فيه وأحالت حياة الأفراد والجماعات الى فوضى لا حد لها فلا بد ان يكون هذا الوضع محل اهتمام بالغ من دول عدم الانحياز ولا بد أن تعلن وقوفها الى جانب حماية لبنان من التدخل الاجنبى ومساعدته فى مقاومته والحفاظ على استقلاله ووحدة اقليمه وشعبه وتدعيم التعايش الاخوى بين الشعبين اللبنانى والفلسطينى . وعلى ذلك فنحن ننتظر من هذا المؤتمر ان يقر تلك المبادىء التى هى جوهر النظام الدولى المعاصر وأن يشترك معنا فى مطالبة من يتدخل فى الشئون اللبنانية أن يرفعوا أيديهم عن هذا البلد الشقيق وأن يتركوا شعبه حرا فى تسوية مشاكله وحسم أموره . ومن الظواهر الايجابية أن حركة عدم الانحياز تنتشر باستمرار فى أمريكا اللاتينية ويأتى هذا الانتشار متوازيا مع تزايد ادراك شعوب تلك القارة ان طريق عدم الانحياز هو السبيل الوحيد الى السلام والعدالة والامان .

ويسعدنا ان تحضر مؤتمرنا هذا سبع دول لاتينية ذات عضوية كاملة وعشر دول أخرى بصفة مراقب ، ولا يمكن أن نغفل كذلك الاسهام الايجابى الذى تقدمه الدول غير المنحازة فى أوروبا وبخاصة يوغوسلافيا التى حملت الدعوة لعدم الانحياز وقدمت نموذجا مشرفا لاستقلال الارادة والالتزام بالآخاء العالمى .

أيها الاخوة ،

اننا الآن فى مفترق طرق التاريخ ونحن نواجه مسئولية جسيمة واختيارا مصيريا لا نملك ازاءه سوى أن نعقد العزم على السير معا على طريق التحرير

والسلام والتقدم · نكون منحازين الى العدل والمساواة وكرامة الانسان الحر دون تفرقة أو تمييز على أساس الجنس أو اللون أو الدين منحـــازين الى الاستقلال التام وعدم التدخل فى الشئون الداخلية للدول وحق الشعـوب فى استغلال مواردها الطبيعية منحازين ضد الامبريالية وسيطرة رأس المـــال والشعارات الزائفة وامبريالية الايديولوجيات والاستغلال وانتهـــاك الحقوق الطبيعية للشعوب وسيادته ومصر من جانبها تعاهد على أن يظل عدم الانحياز الدستور الذى لا تحيد عنه والالتزام الذى يسبق كل ما عداه والدرب الذى تسير عليه وهى تضع يدها فى أيديكم لكى نضع معا استراتيجية جديدة للسلام ومنهجا للتقدم الانسانى فى عصر الفضاء ونبنى صرحا نقدمه للاجيال المقبلة من ابنائنا يكون جذوة لا تنطفىء والهاما لا يخفو نوره وقوة لا تقهر توحـــد ولا تفرق ·· تحمى ولا تهدد · تعدل فلا تبغى ·· وغدا تشرق شمس الحرية فى كل أنحاء العالم وترفرف رايات السلام فى كل مكان والله يوفقنا ويرعانا ويبارك عملنا ·

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله ··



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The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 - 19 August, 1976.

The following countries participated as Members in the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentine Republic, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon (United Republic of), Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt (Arab Republic of), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama,

Peru, Qatar, Republic of Maldives, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The Conference granted a special status to Belize including the right to address the Summit.

The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Equador, El Salvador, Grenada, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela.

African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations, Organization of African Unity, Arab League,

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, African National Council of Zimbabwe, Djibouti Liberation Movement, South West Africa People's Organization, Somali Coast Liberation Front, The Secretary-General, Islamic Conference.

The following countries attended the Conference as Guests:

Austria, Finland, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries was held in the context of an international situation characterised by an intensification of the struggle of the peoples of the world for their political and economic independence and for peace and progress, and for an international political and economic order based on the principles of self-determination, justice, equality and peaceful co-existence between peoples and nations of the world. The Conference noted with gratification that since the policy of Non-Alignment was first advanced more than two decades ago it had demonstrated its growing impact on the developing international situation and that the Non-Aligned have played a constructive and progressively effective role in world affairs. Non-Alignment had proved to be one of the most dynamic factors in promoting the genuine independence of States and peoples and the democratization of international relations and in creating conditions more conducive to peace, justice, equality and international co-operation in the world.

2. The Non-Aligned countries have at their Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers and by their concerted action made a major contribution towards the positive transformation of international relations and the promotion of world peace. The Conference considered that the Fourth Summit constituted an important landmark in the development of the Non-Aligned Movement, reinforcing its unity and solidarity in its efforts to promote international peace and security giving a new impulse to the struggle of peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other forces against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of alien domination.

3. Examining the international scene during the period since the Fourth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the principles reaffirmed and the programmes adopted at that time have been vindicated by facts.

4. The Conference welcomed the triumph of the struggle of the peoples of Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam against United States imperialist aggression, the success of the liberation struggle of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe which has led to the final extinction of Portuguese colonialism and the emergence of these independent states.

The Conference particularly welcomed the humiliating defeat of the invading forces of imperialism and Apartheid by the Angolan people. It welcomed with equal satisfaction the successful struggle against Zionism and the striking demonstration of the capacity for struggle of the Arab people in their liberation war of October 1973, against Israeli forces of aggression. The Conference further welcomed the growing international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as well as the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

It considered that these developments were the most momentous achievements since the Fourth Summit Conference.

II. INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

5. From 25 at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961, the membership of the Movement increased to 47 at the Second Summit in Cairo, 53 in Lusaka and 75 in Algiers. At this Fifth Summit held in Colombo the number has increased to 86 and its membership represents not only all continents but a diversity of economic, social and political systems. The increasing adherence to the Non-Aligned Movement is due undoubtedly to a growing appreciation of its efficacy.

III. POLICY AND ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

6. The Conference examined the profound changes that have occurred during the last fifteen years since the First Summit Conference in 1961 and considered the present time opportune for an assessment of the role of Non-Alignment. The Conference considered that the growing role and importance of Non-Alignment made it imperative that its members exercise unceasing vigilance

to preserve intact the essential character of Non-Alignment, maintain unswerving fidelity to its principles and policies and show full respect for its decisions as the best safeguard against any threat to the integrity and solidarity of the Movement.

7. Non-Alignment symbolises mankind's search for peace and security among nations and the determination to establish a new and equitable international economic, social and political order. It is a vital force in the struggle against imperialism in all its forms and manifestations, and all other forms of foreign domination. Non-Alignment upholds the right of all peoples to freedom and self-determination and of all nations to pursue their own independent strategy for development and for participation in the resolution of international problems. It strengthens resistance to the politics of pressure and domination from whatever quarter.

8. The Non-Aligned have always considered that world conflict is not inevitable. They affirm that newly-independent countries have an important role to play in easing tensions and safeguarding international peace. They have rejected the view that international peace can be based on a balance of power or that security can be ensured by countries joining power blocs and military alliances with great Powers. The Non-Aligned have consistently upheld the principle of international co-operation as the basis for a secure world order and have opposed the notion that confrontation can be the only course for the comity of nations.

9. The Non-Aligned Movement's unfaltering support for the principles of true independence and of international co-operation transcending the divisions imposed by power blocs has resulted in the acceptance of these principles by an overwhelming majority of nations. These principles have begun to command increasing respect from the rest of the world.

10. The solidarity of the Non-Aligned and the growing co-operation among them constitute an essential contribution to the evolution of a new international order founded on national independence and international co-operation based on equality, mutual trust and justice.

11. The Conference emphasized the role the Movement has played in the struggle for national liberation which has led to the attainment of independence and freedom by millions of people and the emergence of a great number of new sovereign States. It hailed the victories of these peoples over colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and all other forms of foreign domination.

12. The Conference welcomed the fact that Non-Alignment continues to spread to all parts of the world. It had contributed significantly to the relaxation of tensions and the solution of international problems through peaceful means. It noted the contribution that the Non-Aligned Movement had made towards preventing the division of the world into antagonistic blocs and spheres of influence.

13. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the principles of peaceful co-existence advocated by the Non-Aligned Movement as the basis for international relations had won widespread recognition from the world community. The timely initiative taken by Non-Aligned countries had led to the decision of the world community to create a New International Economic Order based on equity and justice.

14. The Conference affirmed that the policy of Non-Alignment had established itself as an independent and vital force for the creation of a new and just system of political and economic relations providing for the solution of major international problems. The participation of Non-Aligned countries had become a determining element in the solution of most international problems.

15. As a result of recent developments, the importance of ensuring the genuine and complete independence of States as distinct from merely formal sovereignty, had been enhanced. The problem of unequal relations between States, often amounting to domination, continues to be a disturbing phenomenon even negating the hard won freedom of some States. Today, one of the principal tasks of the Non-Aligned remains the combating of unequal relations and domination arising from neo-colonialism and similar forms of domination.

III. (a) ASIA

16. The Conference noted that the Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was the first to be held in the Continent of Asia. The occasion was therefore one of historic importance having regard to Asia's experiences and her rich cultural heritage. The history of Asia had been marked by successive periods of foreign conquest and colonial domination, which had created in the peoples of Asia a determination to preserve and defend their freedom by eschewing involvement in military blocs and alliances. Asian commitment to Non-Alignment first found expression in the Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi in 1947. The concept of Non-Alignment itself was given concrete expression at the Bandung Conference in 1955. In the last three decades Asian nationalism and the desire of Asian peoples for sovereignty and independence had been repeatedly challenged and frustrated by the intervention of foreign powers.

17. The struggles of the Asian peoples for freedom, justice and equality have been victorious. A resurgent Asia enters the last quarter of the twentieth century with its peoples united in their determination to overcome the problems of under-development and the adverse consequences, economic, technological and cultural, resulting from long subjugation to colonial rule.

18. The Conference paid tribute to the impressive contributions made by Asian, African, Latin American and some European countries to the development of Non-Alignment with its positive impact on the international scene. It expressed the hope that increasing adherence to Non-Alignment will help consolidate peaceful relations in all continents and thereby vastly enhance the prospect of international peace and security. The Non-Aligned countries participating in the Conference pledged themselves to act in unison to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and, faithful to its principles to extend their fullest co-operation towards the establishment of a new International Political and Economic Order based on equity and justice throughout the world.

III (b). AFRICA

19. The Conference noted that the identification of the African continent as a whole with Non-Alignment was a development of major significance in the history of Non-Alignment. Africa gave numerical strength to the Movement which contributed to making it a powerful force in the U.N. Africa gave a firm anti-colonial and anti-racist content to the Movement. As a continent which has suffered from big Power deals, and from the worst ravages of slavery and colonialism, it brought out most sharply the prerequisites of a new international order. As the continent with the largest number of least developed countries, and one which suffered the enormous Sahel famine, it gave impetus to the demands for a new international economic order.

20. In Africa, in short, is the acid test of the success of international efforts towards a new order based on human dignity and human well-being the world over. Africa must, therefore, remain a special concern of the Non-Aligned Movement.

21. The emancipation of Africa, the ending of racial discrimination against people of African origin all over the world, the protection of Africa from the rivalries of external Powers, the de-nuclearization of Africa, and international co-operation for the economic and social development of Africa should not be merely regional or continental concerns but the priorities of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the United Nations.

IV. RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS

22. The Conference considered the international situation and took note of the positive changes which have taken place in international relations thereby creating more favourable conditions for the resolution of major international problems. At the same time, the Conference expressed its deep concern that many crises remained unresolved and have even been aggravated resulting in serious threats to international peace and security.

23. The underlying cause of international tensions, which imperilled world peace and security was attributable mainly to the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism and other forms of alien domination which endeavour by pressure

or threat or use of force to hinder the political and economic emancipation of nations and maintain the existing pattern of unjust and unequal relationships in the international community, thereby denying peoples their inalienable right to freedom and self-determination.

In this context, the Conference noted that several Non-Aligned countries have been subjected to various forms of pressure and have been exposed to threats or acts of aggression and that the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole have been the target of organized campaigns of vilification and intimidation designed to deter them from pursuing a united and independent role in international relations.

The Conference stressed that there was now, more than ever before, a vital need for the Non-Aligned countries to maintain the closest unity among themselves. In addition, they should continue to endeavour to co-operate with all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world and thus strengthen their capacity successfully to combat imperialism in its desperate efforts to recover the ground it has lost in recent years.

24. The Conference welcomed the progress so far achieved in the relaxation of tension between the great Powers. It took note of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expressed the hope that it would lead to further relaxation of international tensions and to progress in the field of disarmament.

Detente, as proclaimed in official declarations, does not seem however to have reduced the struggle for influence which is going on in all continents or to have extinguished the hotbeds of tension.

The persistence of the struggle for influence makes it necessary that Non-Aligned countries should redouble their efforts and be on their guard to resist the political, economic and ideological pressures of the great Powers. The Non-Aligned should derive the strength they need for the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty from active solidarity and friendship, co-operation and mutual respect among the Non-Aligned States.

25. The Conference emphasized that detente was still limited both in scope and geographical extent, that tensions and conflicts exist in other areas and that aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference and racial discrimination, Zionism and Apartheid, as well as economic exploitation continued unabated in various parts of the developing world. They also stressed that relaxation of international tension could not be secured through the policy of balance of power, spheres of influence, rivalry between Power blocs, military alliances and the arms race.

The Conference called for the global relaxation of international tension and for the participation of all countries on an equal basis in the solution of international problems.

26. The Conference, convinced that a relaxation of international tension cannot be secured without the active participation of the Non-Aligned countries, re-affirmed its determination to play a more direct and effective part in the search for just and equitable solutions to outstanding world problems.

26 (a) The Conference expressed its concern at the growing tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and, despite the undertakings contained in the Mediterranean Document of the Helsinki Final Act, the increasing deployment of foreign naval power.

26 (b) The Conference also pointed out that the security of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East is closely inter-related and that it is imperative that renewed efforts be made to remove the causes of tension and to reach just solutions to the existing conflicts in order to ensure peace and security in the region. Accordingly, the Conference urged the States Parties to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to proceed without delay to the full implementation of the Mediterranean Document of the Helsinki Final Act. The Conference also called upon the Non-Aligned countries of the Mediterranean to act in concert in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of Non-Aligned Conferences, in order to remove all obstacles that prevent the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation for the benefit of the countries concerned and in the interest of international peace and security. With this in mind the Conference invited the Non-Aligned countries of the Mediterranean to consult among themselves with a view to arriving at a common position, reflecting the aspirations of the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole to be presented to the CSCE Review Conference in Belgrade in 1977.

V. IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM & DECOLONIZATION

27. The Conference reviewed the success achieved in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Apartheid, Zionism and other forms of alien domination and hailed the victories against imperialism in Viet-Nam, Kampuchea and Laos, and the attainment of their independence by Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, the Comoros and Seychelles.

28. The Conference noted that the process of decolonization had reached its final and decisive phase. Imperialists, however, continued in their attempts to devise new methods designed to perpetuate their domination and exploitation of peoples. Imperialists are reacting to the reverses they have suffered from the success of struggles for liberation by a deliberate policy of vicious repression in those countries over which they still maintain direct control in a desperate effort to regain their lost positions and maintain their domination.

29. The Conference welcomed with satisfaction the intensification of the struggle of peoples still under the direct domination of imperialism and colonialism, racism, Apartheid and Zionism, especially in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Palestine, the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and other territories. In many cases a relentless armed struggle was being waged by the oppressed masses against the most vicious manifestations of imperialism, Apartheid and Zionism. The Conference noted, however, that in some instances new problems had been created. A case in point was the dismemberment of the Comoros by the former colonial power in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people to secure independence for the former colonial territory as a single entity. The Conference condemned French agression against an independent State recognised by the international community. The Conference took the view that the continued French presence in Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Comoros constitutes a dangerous precedent and demands the withdrawal of France from Mayotte. The Conference asserted that as long as the slightest vestige of colonialism remained there should be unremitting vigilance against similar machinations of colonial powers.

30. The racist regimes in Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia established by alien colonial settlers combine the ugly features of colonialism and racism as they all practise racism and subject the indigenous population to every form of discrimination, oppression, occupation and alien domination. These regimes form a racist axis aimed at the elimination of the liberation movements in Southern Africa and Palestine and the domination of Africa and the Arab world.

31. The tactics of the imperialists are being practised with unabated intensity in Southern Africa where under the pretext of the "outward looking policy" the imperialists are endeavouring to create divisions in the anti colonialist fronts and liberation movement, with the evil intention of establishing spurious independence in Namibia, Zimbabwe and in some parts of South Africa through Bantustans. The Conference resolved that these tactics of the imperialists should be met by an intensification of efforts for the consolidation of the newly acquired independence of countries in all continents through a concerted strategy for the economic emancipation of every country of the Non-Aligned Movement and unwavering support, political, material and moral, for all liberation movements in their struggle for independence from colonial rule. The Conference reiterated its call for greater solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement and for more effective action against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

32. Although colonialism, as traditionally understood is coming to an end, the problem of imperialism continues and can be expected to continue for the foreseeable future under the guise of neo-colonialism and hegemonic relations. The Non-Aligned have to be alert against all forms of unequal relations and domination that constitute imperialism.

33. The Conference noted also that the international trend is against power blocs and notions of international order based on balance of power and spheres of influence, all of which imply unequal relations between nations which could amount to domination. The Non-Aligned will continue to oppose the principle of polarization around power centres as it is inconsistent with true independence and the democratization of international relations, without which a satisfactory international order cannot be realised.

34. The Non-Aligned identify themselves with national liberation movements in their struggle for independence from colonial rule, all attempts to destroy unequal relations and domination of any sort, and will pursue action towards these ends through every means in accordance with the UN Charter.

35. The Conference taking note of the decision of the Organization of African Unity to hold an Extraordinary Summit on the Question of Western Sahara and the Situation which has resulted in the region, expressed its hope that this meeting would lead to a just and durable solution to this question.

36. The Conference affirmed the right of the people of East Timor to sel.`-.termination in accordance with United Nations General Assembly and security Council Resolutions.

37. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the critical situation prevailing in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti).

It reaffirmed the inalienable and sacred right of the people of the territory to self-determination and the immediate accession to genuine and unconditional independence.

The Conference endorsed Resolution 480 of the 27th Session of the O.A.U. Council of Ministers as approved by the Summit on the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and called on all parties concerned to urgently undertake steps for the implementation of the above Resolution as well as Resolution I of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference at Lima.

The Conference demanded that France urgently take the necessary measures for the creation of a conducive atmosphere for ensuring a peaceful, just and democratic process leading to immediate and unconditional independence and to that end to allow the return of the National Liberation Movements recognised by the O.A.U. in accordance with the U.N.General Assembly Resolution 3480 (XXX) before a referendum; in order to freely participate in the political life inside the territory.

38. The Conference demanded the restoration of the sovereignty over Guantanamo, the Panama Canal Zone and the Malvinas respectively to Cuba, Panama and Argentina who are the rightful owners of these territories.

VI SOUTHERN AFRICA

39. The Conference welcomed the historic and far-reaching changes that have taken place in Southern Africa since the Algiers Summit. The decisive victories of the liberation movements in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe over Portuguese colonialism and the crushing defeat of the South African aggression against Angola have provided new horizons for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. The Conference took note with satisfaction that the liberation of Mozambique and Angola in particular have provided for the freedom fighters invaluable additional rear bases.

40. This changed geopolitical situation has given a new impetus to the struggle for freedom, justice and human dignity in Africa as evidenced by the escalation of the armed struggle in both Zimbabwe and Namibia. It has also further inspired and steeled the determination and resistance of the oppressed black masses of South Africa against the inhuman and criminal system of Apartheid and racial discrimination. The degree of resistance by the oppressed black people has escalated to the new level of a national uprising.

41. The Conference considered the struggles in Zimbabwe and Namibia as well as the uprising in South Africa as being developments of great significance., They constitute the final and decisive phase in the liquidation of the tyrannical racist minority regimes.

42. The Conference considered the desperate and ruthless measures being adopted by these regimes as an attempt to maintain the status quo. Massacres of civilian populations in Zimbabwe; cold blooded and indiscriminate murders of school children, women and innocent by-standers in Soweto, Langa and other South African townships by the ruthless South African armed forces; massive repression including arbitrary arrests and detentions in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa as well as constant acts of aggression against the front line African States of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana have all become part of the arsenal of the racist minority regimes.

43. The Conference particularly recalls with indignation the unprovoked and criminal invasion of Angola, on the eve of its independence, by the Apartheid regime of South Africa in an effort to reverse the tide of liberation, and extend racist oppression beyond the borders of South Africa and Namibia. It condemns the Defence Amendment Act of 1976 enabling the racist regime to despatch troops beyond the borders of South Africa.

44. The Conference congratulated the Government and people of Angola for their heroic and victorious struggle against the South African racist invaders and their allies, and commended the Republic of Cuba and other States which assisted the people of Angola in frustrating the expansionist and colonialist strategy of South Africa's racist regime and of its allies.

45. In the same context, the Conference requested that the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council calling on the racist regime of South Africa to pay compensation for the material and human losses caused by the war or agression conducted by its regular armed forces against the People's Republic of Angola (No.S 387 of 31 March 1976) should be respected and implemented. It recommended further that economic and technical aid should be provided to meet the problems of the national reconstruction of Angola and appealed to its members to support this request in all the international organizations.

46. It denounced the continuing campaign of defamation and hostile acts against the People's Republic of Angola and requested all States which have not yet done so to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries and to put a stop to any aid or assistance to individuals or groups of individuals whose activities are directed against the peace and internal and external security of the People's Republic of Angola, thereby impeding the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

47. Taking into account these developments, the Conference expressed its deep concern that the situation in Southern Africa continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security notwithstanding the favourable conditions that now exist for the complete elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and Apartheid in the region. The Conference vehemently condemned the repeated and wantonly criminal acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique

and by the racist regime of South Africa against Zambia and Angola. It drew the attention of the international community and in particular the United Nations Security Council to the urgent need to take effective measures to put an end to these constant acts of provocation and aggression, recalling in this regard Security Council resolution 387 (1976) condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola and recalling resolution 393 (1976) condemning South Africa's aggression against Zambia.

48. The Conference declared its firm commitment to the complete elimination of colonialism, Apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa. The Conference noting that the racist minority regimes have rejected the offer for peaceful change contained in the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa reaffirmed its support for an intensification of the armed struggle against the forces of colonialism, Apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa, in order to obtain early compliance with the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in April 1975, and the relevant United Nations resolutions on the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

49. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of that right by all means at their disposal. The Conference further reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory must be worked out with the full participation of the African National Council of Zimbabwe. In expressing firm support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle, using all means at their disposal including armed struggle to achieve majority rule, the Conference called for the consolidation of their unity under the leadership of the African National Council of Zimbabwe. The Conference called upon all Non-Aligned countries and other peace and freedom-loving countries to give political, moral, material and diplomatic assistance in order to enable the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their right to self-determination and independence.

50. The Conference recognizing the importance of concerted international action against the Smith regime, calls for the total isolation of that regime in all fields. It particularly stressed the significance of scrupulously enforcing existing mandatory sanctions as well as expanding them to include such areas as communications.

51. To this end, the Conference expressed its support for the decision taken in March 1976 by the Government of Mozambique to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and to apply in full the sanctions as required by the United Nations against the illegal regime there. The Conference called on the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it meet the economic needs arising out of its actions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

52. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and called for renewed efforts to ensure that the racist regime of South Africa is made to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 385 of 1976. The Conference strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation by its policy of Bantustans or the so-called Homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia. The Conference strongly condemned the so-called Windhoek constitutional talks as calculated to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, defy the international community and perpetuate South Africa's domination of the territory.

53. The Conference declared that any so-called constitutional talks undertaken by the South African regime with unrepresentative chiefs and individuals of their own choice and which failed to take into account the legitimate interest of the Namibian people as represented by SWAPO could only be calculated to prolong the struggle in Namibia.

54. The Conference took the view that if the South African regime was really interested in a just solution it should meet immediately under the auspices of the United Nations, with the legitimate representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of power. Alternatively, South Africa should scrupulously and unequivocally comply with the decisions of the Security Council as contained in its resolution 385 of 30 January 1976. The Conference underscored that this resolution, inter alia, stipulated that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity. The Conference categorically rejected any attempt to circumvent those decisions of the Security Council. It declared that any such manoeuvres calculated to sidetrack the legitimate struggle of the Namibians to self-determination and independence could only lead to the escalation of violence with all its attendant consequences. The Conference declared its total opposition to any spurious independence for Namibia and called upon all States to refrain from according recognition to any puppet regime which may be created by the South African regime.

55. The Conference in reiterating its firm support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their national liberation movement, called upon the world community to render every form of assistance to them in their just struggle for independence. Furthermore, the Conference called upon the Security Council to live up to the terms of its own resolution 385 by taking all effective measures, including those provided under Chapter VII of the Charter if South Africa failed to comply with the provisions of that resolution.

56. The Conference reaffirmed that the minority racist regime of South Africa was not only unrepresentative of the people, but had been declared by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 3411G (XXX), to be illegitimate. The policy of Apartheid practised by it is an international crime. It is the bastion of racism and colonialism in Southern Africa and a grave menace to peace in the region. In this respect the Conference hailed the timely and valid decision taken by the General Assembly at the 29th Regular Session excluding the South African delegation from participating in the Assembly proceedings.

57. The Conference recognised that the total eradication of Apartheid and the exercise by the people of South Africa of their inalienable right of self-determination is an urgent and imperative need at the present time. The Conference categorically demanded the immediate release of the 1,000 African school children, students, journalists and other opponents of the South African racist regime who have been detained under the notorious Terrorism and State Security Acts since 16 June 1976 and further demanded that all political prisoners held by the Apartheid authorities be unconditionally released forthwith.

58. The Conference therefore reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle and called upon all States which have relations with the Pretoria regime and which have economic interests operating in South Africa to desist from supporting South Africa and instead to co-operate with the United Nations in its efforts to eradicate Apartheid.

59. In this respect, the Conference was particularly concerned at the growing nuclear and military collaboration of certain Governments with the Apartheid regime. It condemned the deal recently concluded by the French Government to provide nuclear reactors to South Africa . It denounced with equal force any form of agreement providing military equipment to that regime, and in this connexion noted, in particular, the recent decision by France to sell submarines and by Israel to sell missile-equipped corvettes to South Africa. The Conference called upon the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. Further the Conference called upon member states to seprately and collectively impose such sanctions including an oil embargo against France and Israel for persistently violating United Nations General Assembly Resolutions against the supply of arms to the South African Apartheid regime.

60. The Conference considered that at this critical period in the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa, all efforts be made to effectively support their liberation struggle. At the same time, a campaign should be conducted for the total isolation of the Apartheid regime.

The Conference recognized the important role played by the United Nations, especially the Special Committee on Decolonization, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Council for Namibia, in support of the cause of liberation in Southern Africa. However, the effectiveness of the United Nations has been limited because of the attitudes of a few Western Powers which continue to collaborate with the minority racist regimes. While continuing by all available means to persuade these Powers to cease such collaboration, the Non-Aligned Movement must, at this stage of the people's struggle, assume its full responsibility by increasing practical support to the liberation movements, since any delay in effective action is bound to encourage the minority racist regimes to precipitate wider conflicts and resort to massive violence.

61. The Conference endorsed the Resolution of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU which categorically rejected the so-called Bantustans including the Transkei whose sham independence is scheduled for 26 October 1976. It called upon all Non-Aligned States to with-hold recognition from the puppet state. It further called upon all Non-Aligned States to intensify their vigilance against those manoeuvres aimed at consolidating the obnoxious system of Apartheid.

62. The Conference recognised that the current situation in Southern Africa provided for the Non-Aligned Movement both a challenge and an opportunity. It recalled the Movement's contribution to the victory so far scored in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and considered it imperative that decisive practical assistance, material and financial, be given in support of the liberation struggle in order to accelerate the liquidation of colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa. To this end, the Conference bearing in mind the decision of the Fourth Summit Conference in Algiers to establish a Support and Solidarity Fund for Liberation in Southern Africa in order to increase the effectiveness of the struggle, called upon all Members of the Movement to provide practical assistance for the liberation movements. It also called upon them to provide active and effective support for the Frontline and enclave States, namely, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland who are victims of constant harassment, provocation and in some cases repeated acts of aggression by the racist minority regimes.

63. The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing support for the cause of liberation in Southern Africa by the Non-Aligned and Socialist States, as well as a number of Western States, particularly the Nordic countries and Netherlands which have made generous contributions to humanitarian and other assistance to the oppressed people and their liberation movements. It deplored the fact that a few major Western Powers, especially France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America continue to give moral support and encouragement to the racist regimes by their economic, military and other types of collaboration with those regimes and by the continued refusal to support the Liberation Movements in their legitimate struggle.

VII COMBATING RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

64. The Conference recalled and fully endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of November 1963, affirming that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous.

65. The Conference expressed its total support for the "Programme for the Decade of Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination" and called on all States for the fullest co-operation with United Nations in the achievement of its objectives and in particular for the implementation of the pertinent United Nations Resolutions concerning Racism and the elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and the Liberation of peoples subjected to colonial and foreign domination.

66. The Conference endorsed the UN General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXXth Session) which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

67. The Conference recommended that all States that have not already done so take prompt measures to subscribe to the International Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on Repression and Punishment for the Crime of Apartheid as a means of reinforcing international action against racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and Apartheid.

68. The Conference expressed its satisfaction with the results of the International Seminar Against Apartheid held in Havana in May 1976, which denounced the growing military, political and economic collaboration between the South African racist regime and Israel. The Conference condemned the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel and drew the attention of the international community to the sinister and dangerous implications of the collusive actions of the three regimes in this regard.

69. The Conference welcomed the decision to hold a World Conference to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in Ghana in 1977, and urged co-ordinated action by the Non-Aligned to ensure the total success of this forthcoming World Conference.

VIII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

70. The Middle East situation continues to pose a grave threat to international peace and security. About nine years following its 1967 aggression, Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and violate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Israeli aggressors persist in their policy of expansion, annexation, mass expulsion and repression of the Arab population, in violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, and the principles of humanitarian and international law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention. Moreover, Israel continues to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories and take measures aiming at the alteration of the political, demographic and cultural features, and religious character of Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories.

71. Dependent on the United States political, economic and military support, Israel persists in its dilatory tactics and efforts to prolong its occupation in a bid to obstruct the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region.

72. In view of the above, the Conference deemed it necessary that all Non-Aligned countries play an effective role and make positive contribution to the maintenance of world peace by exerting sustained and stronger pressure and adopting a clear stand in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

73. The international community is fully convinced that a just and lasting peace can only be established through an over-all settlement based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's recovery and exercise of their inalienable national rights. Such an over-all settlement can only be reached through the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people on the basis of General Assembly Resolution 3375(xxx).

74. The Conference called upon all countries:

(a) To give all-out support and military, moral and material assistance to the Arab States and the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the struggle to end the Israeli aggression.

(b) To desist forthwith from any action which could contribute to Israel's financial, military or human potential or give moral support to its policy.

(c) Not to recognize any alterations made by Israel in the geographic, demographic, economic, cultural or historical characteristics of the occupied territories, and hold it responsible for the exploitation of these territories' wealth and resources.

(d) To stress the Non-Aligned countries' support for the preservation of the national, religious and spiritual values of Jerusalem and regard all annexation measures taken by Israel as null and void.

(e) To condemn the racist and hostile collusion between South Africa and Israel which aims at creating a racist and expansionist axis to wage war against peoples and deprive them of their national rights.

75. The Conference expressed deep satisfaction at the United Nations resolutions which stress the importance of the establishment of a just and lasting peace in consonance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter.

76. The Conference, gravely concerned over the stagnation of efforts to establish a just peace, is confident that Non-Aligned countries will bring stronger pressure to bear in order to create the impetus necessary for overcoming the obstacles which Israel attempts to force on the international community.

IX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

77. The Palestine and Middle East situation continues to pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

78. Israel's continued usurpation of Palestine, its flagrant denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people as recognised by the United Nations, its persistence in its hostile, expansionist and racist policy and its repressive practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories constitute a defiance of the international community and a violation of the Principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

79. The Conference believed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be established through the solution of the Palestine question, the root cause of the conflict in the region, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions which recognised the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

80. The Conference after considering the Report of the United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People established in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3376 (XXX) endorsed the Report and requests the respective representatives of the Non-Aligned countries at the United Nations to support the Report in the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly and urges the competent bodies of the United Nations to take immediate action in accordance with the programme of implementation recommended by the Committee.

81. Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine People set up by the Thirtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with United Nations Resolution 3236 (XXIX) is a new indication of Israel's persistent defiance of the will of the international community and attempts to prevent the Palestinian People from exercising their inalienable national rights. This only serves to escalate the conflict and tension in the Middle East and creates an explosive situation which poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

82. In view of the obstacle laid by the United States to block any condemnation of or sanctions against Israel by using the veto in the Security Council against relevant draft resolutions, the Conference urged the need to take the most adequate measures in order to strengthen their pressure on Israel in the United Nations and specialised agencies, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its membership in these institutions.

83. The Conference noted with deep satisfaction the United Nations resolutions which invite the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all international efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under United Nations auspices, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of Resolution 3236 (XXIX).

84. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the United Nations resolutions which condemns Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

X CYPRUS

85. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and recalled General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX) - endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974) - which continues to provide the principles and the valid framework for the solution of the problem. It also recalled Security Council Resolution 367 (1975) and General Assembly Resolution 3395 (XXX) as well as the Lima Declaration, which embody principles and conditions advocated by the Non-Aligned Countries through the Contact Group of Five. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Resolutions called upon all States to respect the Non-Aligned status of Cyprus.

86. In urging the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions, the Conference called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and Non-Alignment of Cyprus; demanded the immedicte and unconditional withdrawal of foreign armed forces and other foreign military presence from Cyprus; and, called for the initiation of urgent measures to ensure the safe return of all refugees to their homes. The Conference supported the continuation of meaningful and constructive negotiations between the representatives of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities freely conducted on an equal footing, which should lead to a mutually satisfactory and freely acceptable agreement and emphasised the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

87. The Conference further emphasized that all parties should refrain from taking unilateral action in the situation and deplored such action already taken, more particularly arbitrary actions to enforce a change in the demographic structure of the island in whatever way. The situation brought about by such actions should not be allowed to influence the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

88. The Conference considered that the United Nations should take effective measures to ensure the implementation of its resolutions with regard to Cyprus.

XI. DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

89. The Conference warmly saluted the glorious and historic victory gained by the People of Kampuchea on 17 April 1975 over the war of aggression of the American imperialists. It welcomed this great and unprecedented victory of a small country, sparsely populated and poor, independent and non-aligned, over the world's largest imperialistic power.

90. The Conference reaffirmed its unfailing support for the struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to restore the economy, to build up a new truly democratic and prosperous society, and to defend what has been acquired by victory, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, against any foreign interference. It warmly acclaimed the considerable and rapid results achieved by the people and the Government of Kampuchea in these fields.

91. All these victories and successes are the results of immense sacrifices on the part of the People of Kampuchea and of its determination to maintain, in independence and sovereignty, its self-reliance and its right to control its own destiny. They are also the results of the practical solidarity of all Non-Aligned and Third World peoples, of all those countries which love peace and justice in the world. They make a vast contribution to the spread and reinforcement of the principles of non-alignment and to the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and any act of aggression and foreign interference.

92. The Conference congratulated Democratic Kampuchea on having remained faithful to the principles of Non-Alignment and paid tribute to its constant determination to defend them.

XII. LAO - PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

93. The Conference warmly acclaimed the total victory of the Lao people in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The defeat of neo-colonialism in Laos and the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are not only a victory which ushers in a new era of progress for the Lao people but also a common victory of the national liberation movement and of all progressive and peace-loving forces over imperialism; they help to safeguard peace in South-East Asia, to give fresh impetus to the struggles for national independence and to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement.

94. Nevertheless, the acts of sabotage perpetrated by aggressive imperialism against the young Lao People's Democratic Republic are still continuing.

95. The Conference therefore appealed to all the Non-Aligned countries to unite their efforts in order to put an end to these activities forthwith, and to the United States to help to heal the war wounds in this country.

96. The Conference also appealed to all the non-aligned countries to come to the aid of the Government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in their efforts to achieve post-war economic recovery.

XIII THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

97. The Conference acclaimed the historic and total victory achieved by the people of Viet-Nam in their struggle against aggressive United States imperialism. This great victory has ushered in a new era for Viet-Nam, one of building up a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Viet-Nam.

98. This Victory is also a victory of militant solidarity and effective co-operation between the peoples struggling for independence and freedom and the non-aligned countries and other progressive forces in the world.

99. The victorious struggle of the people of Viet-Nam constitutes a great contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of the Non-Aligned countries and other progressive peoples in the world against the common enemy, namely imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

100. The Summit Conference acclaimed the birth of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam and called upon the international community to co-operate actively in the reconstruction of the Viet-Namese economy, wrecked by the war, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its fifty-eighth session.

101. The Conference further declared that the commitment entered into by the United States under article 21, Chapter VIII, of the "Agreement on ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet-Nam", signed on 27 January 1973, should be honoured and called upon the United Nations Security Council to give prompt and positive consideration to the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam for admission to membership of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 3366 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

XIV. KOREA

102. The Conference expressed deep concern over the grave situation in Korea created by the imperialists, a situation in which a war may break out at any moment. The Conference strongly demanded that the imperialists immediately stop their manoeuvres to provoke war and remove nuclear weapons, military installations and all other means of war they have introduced in the area.

103. The Conference called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, for the closure of foreign Military bases, for the termination of the "United Nations Command" and for the replacement of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement by a durable peace agreement.

104. The Conference supported the struggle of the people in the North and the South of Korea to reunify their country peacefully and without outside interference on the basis of the three principles of reunification stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972.

XV. LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

105. The Conference noted with satisfaction the increasing participation of Latin America in the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist struggle for full independence and sovereignty within the Non-Aligned Movement. Tangible proof of this reality is that new countries in the region have incorporated themselves into the Non-Aligned Movement in recent years and the important Ministerial Conferences of Georgetown and Lima and the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Havana were held in the continent. The convening of the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana (Cuba) in 1979, for the first time in Latin America, is a true reflection of the increasing role this region is playing.

106. Latin America is one of the areas of the world that has suffered most intensely from the aggression of colonialism and United States imperialism. The Conference has examined, in particular, the situation of certain Non-Aligned countries in the area that are the target of pressure, coercion and intimidation. The Conference especially took note of the statements by the Prime Ministers of Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados concerning attempts to "destabilize" their governments.

The so-called "techniques of destabilization" that are used include, among others, deliberate and well-orchestrated attacks through the mass media, selective sales of arms and alleged defense services, intensification of inter-regional conflicts, fanning of internal problems and manipulation of servile support. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and active commitment among the Governments and Peoples of Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and other countries in the region subjected to these or similar pressures, and in particular condemned and denounced energetically all threats against the territorial integrity of Guyana.

107. The Conference denounced threats and new aggressions against Cuba made by United States imperialism and also reiterated its condemnation of the blockade imposed by United States imperialism in an effort to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and demands that it be immediately and unconditionally lifted. It also recognized that the people of Cuba have suffered extensive economic losses due to the blockade and that these must be rectified.

108. The Conference called on the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to make every effort to speed up the Puerto Rican people's decolonization process and to offer them their solidarity and support in achieving self-determination and independence. In this respect, it reaffirmed previous decisions taken by the Non-Aligned Movement on this issue, and also asked the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization to recommend to the General Assembly effective measures for the implementation in respect of Puerto Rico of its resolution 1514 (XV) and demanded that the Government of the United States of America halt all political or repressive manoeuvres that tend to perpetuate Puerto Rico's colonial status.

109. The Conference welcomed the participation of Belize whose aspirations for independence continue to be frustrated by territorial claims. It expressed its unconditional support for the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. In urging the strict implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3432 (XXX), the Conference called upon the parties concerned to pursue the negotiations in conformity with the principles laid down therein.

110. The Conference noted with satisfaction the unanimous Latin American support for the legitimate aspirations of the Republic of Panama, and associated itself with the desires expressed by the countries of the Western Hemisphere that a settlement of this question be achieved during this year of the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama convened by the Liberator Simon Bolivar.

111. The Conference reiterated its firm support and solidarity with the Government and people of Panama in their fair struggle for their effective sovereignty and total jurisdiction over the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

112. The Conference reaffirmed the support of the Non-Aligned countries for the Panamanian control of the Panama Canal and reiterated their firm support for all efforts that the Republic of Panama will make before international forums, in particular the United Nations bodies.

113. The Conference praised the progress made by the Panamanian people under the Revolutionary Government headed by General Omar Torrijos Herrera, offering any support that they may require when facing any action which may cause its destabilization.

114. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Peruvian people and with the Government of the Armed Forces of Peru in their valiant and just effort to consolidate and deepen the gains of the Peruvian revolution, to affirm their sovereignty and promote economic, political and social transformation for the benefit of their people.

115. The Conference expressed its conviction that the Lima Ministerial Conference has been a landmark in the history of the Movement and that the "programme of Solidarity and Mutual Aid" approved at that meeting contains many basic elements of special significance to the Non-Aligned Movement.

116. The Conference paid homage to the Latin-American leader, Salvador Allende, and expressed its deep concern over the aggression and presence of imperialism in Chile, which is reflected in the reversal of the process of recuperating natural resources and making economic and social transformations in the country; in the flagrant

violations of human rights there and the fact that the Military Junta has not allowed the United Nations Human Rights Commission to visit Chile. They expressed their solidarity with the resolutions to this effect passed during the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth United Nations General Assembly Sessions, with the pertinent decisions of various United Nations specialized organizations, particularly the ILO and UNESCO, as well as those passed at the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the World Conference for International Women's Year, the Human Rights Commission in February 1976, and reiterated the decisions previously passed by the Non-Aligned Countries on this matter, reaffirming their solidarity with the Chilean people.

117. The Conference also ratified the decision to keep the situation in Chile under its permanent observation and to promote solidarity with its people.

118. The Conference stated that the presence of United States military bases in Latin America, such as those existing in Cuba and Panama, represents a threat to the peace and security of the region and renewed its demand that the Government of the United States of America immediately restore to these countries the inalienable parts of their territories occupied against the will of their governments and peoples and also demands dismantling of the military bases that exist in Puerto Rico.

119. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the Conference firmly supported the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urged the United Kingdom to actively pursue the negotiations recommended by the United Nations for the purpose of restoring that territory to Argentine sovereignty, thus ending that illegal situation that still prevails in the extreme southern part of the American continent.

120. The Conference expressed its support for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their efforts to develop and strengthen exclusively Latin-American mechanisms for regional and subregional co-operation or integration, and affirmed that these efforts contribute to the solidarity, independent development and strengthening of the sovereignty of the countries in the region.

It expressed its unrestricted backing of the initiation of the efforts of the Latin-American Economic System (SELA) aimed at achieving these ends and, at the same time, condemned every kind of manoeuvre or pressure that seeks to block their development.

121. The Conference backed and encouraged the nationalist and independent measures adopted during the period since the Fourth Summit Conference by Ecuador, Venezuela, Columbia, Panama, Mexico and other countries towards recuperating their natural resources and condemns every attempt at coercion or aggression such as the United States Trade Law passed by the United States Congress which particularly affects the Latin-American countries, among others.

XVI. INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

122. The Conference recalled that at the Lusaka Summit, Non-Aligned nations gave special attention to the situation in the Indian Ocean and called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace from which great Power rivalries and competition as well as bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition be excluded.

123. The Conference noted that the cardinal principles of Non-Alignment are invoked in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) which seeks to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States of the region and calls for the elimination from the Indian Ocean of foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great Power rivalries.

124. The Conference assured all nations that the proposal for the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean does not limit the right to free and unimpeded use of the Indian Ocean by their vessels in conformity with international law as long as such vessels pose no military or strategic threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States.

125. The Conference condemned the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign and imperialist military bases and installations, such as Diego Garcia, by the great Powers in the pursuit of their strategic interests as well as the continuing escalation of great Power military rivalry and tension in the Indian Ocean as they constitute a direct threat to the Independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of States of the region.

126. The Conference recalling UNGA 2832 (XXVI) invites the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to refuse to grant facilities to warships and military aircraft which may be used for any purpose liable to prejudice the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of States in the region in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations.

127. The Conference called on them to dismantle existing foreign bases and military installations which are or may be endangering the territorial integrity and the peaceful and progressive development of other States in the region; or are being used to hamper self-determination for the peoples of the area.

128. The Conference expressed its concern that as a result of recent developments, the Indian Ocean area could become the main focus of great Power rivalry in Asia. Such a development would lead to tension and conflict in the Indian Ocean through growing great Power competition for naval superiority in the area. In these circumstances, it is imperative that the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Proposal be implemented with the least possible delay as a contribution to international peace and security.

129. The Conference condemned the existence of South African military bases in the area and the close military cooperation between the Pretoria regime, Israel and certain Western Powers in the region. The Conference condemned in particular the existence of the Simonstown and Silvermine bases as well as Project Advokaat whose objectives included surveillance over African national liberation movements.

130. The Conference recalled UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) and called upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to promote the objectives of establishing a system of universal collective security without military alliances and to strengthen international security through regional and international cooperation.

131. The Conference further called upon littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to desist from membership in military alliances or pacts conceived in the context of great Power rivalry or which are detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the region.

132. The Conference deplored the un-cooperative attitude adopted by the big Powers and maritime nations, with notable exceptions, towards the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and urged them to enter into consultations with the Committee with a view to early implementation of the United Nations resolutions on this subject.

133. The Conference called upon Non-Aligned States in the region to take concerted action in consultation with other littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean with a view to convening a Conference on the Indian Ocean, as soon as possible, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 3259 (XXIX) and 3468 (XXX) to adopt measures for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

134. In the context of the foregoing paragraphs, the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace includes its natural extensions and the littoral and hinterland States.

XVII DISARMAMENT A[illegible]ITY.

135. The Conference expressed [illegible] onviction that universal peace and security can be assured only by general and complete isarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective iternational control and that essential measures to that end should clude the complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests pending conclusion of a test ban treaty, an unequivocal renunciation of or threat of use of nuclear weapons as well as chemical, ic[illegible] and other weapons of mass destruction and the eli- ls of all such weapons.

136. [illegible]rence declared that the arms race is inconsistent with efforts aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order in view of the urgent need to divert the resources utilised for the acceleration of the arms race towards socio-economic development, particularly of the developing countries.

137. The Conference urged all states to accelerate negotiations, with a view to securing, as rapidly as possible and within the context of the Diplomatic Conference which will hold a meeting in Geneva next year, the prohibition of certain conventional weapons of an indiscriminate or cruel nature, particularly the prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons.

138. The Conference reiterated the urgent need to adopt effective measures leading to the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

139. The Conference also recommended in the meantime, that Members of the Non-Aligned movement request the holding of a Special Session of the General Assembly as early as possible and not later than 1978. The Agenda of the Special Session should include:-

a. a review of the problem of disarmament,

b. the promotion and elaboration of a programme, of priorities and recommendations in the field of disarmament,

c. the question of convening a World Disarmament Conference.

140. The Conference emphasized the necessity to strengthen international peace and security and ratified their firm decision to reinforce solidarity and mutual assistance among the Non-Aligned Countries in order to confront more effectively threats, pressures, aggressions and other political or economic actions directed against them by imperialism.

141. In this sense, the Conference recalled that Resolution No. 3 concerning economic security and collective action adopted at the 4th Summit Conference in Algiers remains fully in force, as do the measures indicated in the strategy of the Lima Programme, whose aim is to guarantee full exercise of their sovereignty and independent development processes particularly in the case of aggressions, pressures or coercion.

XVIII. INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

142. The Non-Aligned commitment to the principle of the true independence of States, as distinct from merely formal sovereignty, means that the Non-Aligned are opposed to any form of interference in the internal affairs of States. The Bandung Declaration of 1955, and the principles affirmed by the Non-Aligned Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers, have been emphatic that interference in the internal affairs of States is totally unacceptable.

143. Such interference is inconsistent with the obligations assumed by Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations. This principle has been re-affirmed in the "Declaration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

144. The Conference expressed alarm at the increasing evidence of the resort to forms of aggression by foreign Powers and other political and economic agencies or institutions, official as well as private, such as transnational corporations, aimed at preserving and protecting their special interests and dominant influence in order to obstruct and thwart the processes of political, economic and social transformation. These policies of aggression are for the most part being implemented by a wide range of indirect and highly subtle and sophisticated techniques such as economic aggression, subversion and defamation of Governments directed at destabilization of States and their institutions.

The Conference recognized that for Non-Aligned [illegible] ced by such interference in the internal [illegible] of States was a matter of grave concern. Although the process of decolonization had made significant headway, there were several cases where the true independence of States had not been safeguarded. Politics of pressure and domination were continuing to seriously threaten the independence of States. Measures calculated to cause disruption and destabilization were threatening internal security and creating political confusion and economic chaos. Non-Aligned countries should act more resolutely against threats of foreign pressure and domination, subversion and interference in their internal affairs. Resistance to pressure and infiltration was indispensable for the preservation of independence of the Non-Aligned countries of the world.

145. The Conference resolutely rejected any attempts to justify foreign interference under any pretext whatsoever, from any source.

146. The Conference recognized that interference could assume multifarious forms, political, economic and military, as well as through the information media. One of the most recent manifestations of such interference is the use of mercenaries to undermine the independence of sovereign States and obstruct the struggle of national liberation movements against colonial rule. The Conference denounced all such forms of interference and emphasized the need for unremitting vigilance on the part of the Non-Aligned in this regard.

147. The Conference noted with serious disappointment the failure of the United Nations Security Council to condemn the Israeli military aggression against Uganda on 4 July 1976. The Conference expressed grave concern at the tragic loss of human life, damage and destruction of the Ugandan property caused by the Israeli aggression.

148. The Conference strongly condemned Israel's flagrant violation of the Republic of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the deliberate and wanton destruction of life and property at Entebbe Airport and further condemned Israel for thwarting the humanitarian efforts by the President of Uganda to have all the hostages released.

149. The Conference demanded that Israel meet the just claims of the Government of Uganda for full compensation for the damage and destruction caused during the invasion.

XIX. THE UNITED NATIONS

150. The Conference recognized the importance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, developing co-operation and establishing equitable economic relations between States, and promoting fundamental rights and freedoms. The Conference therefore reaffirmed the adherence of Non-Aligned countries to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

151. The Non-Aligned countries welcomed the progress made towards the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations through the admission to the Organization, since the Algiers Summit, of a number of countries most of which are members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Conference noted that the responsibilities and obligations that accompany the veto power in the Security Council continue to be ignored by certain permanent Member States. In this context, it deplored the abuse of the veto power by a permanent Member of the Security Council on the question of recommending the admission to the United Nations of countries such as Angola and Vietnam which are fully qualified for such status.

152. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the strength of the Non-Aligned and of the developing countries as a whole at the United Nations has increased appreciably in recent years, and expressed the determination of the Non-Aligned Movement to employ this strength for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. More particularly the Conference urged the full application of the Charter provisions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and also the effective discharge of the functions of the Security Council through the implementation of its decisions.

153. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session decided by resolution 3499 (XXX) to reconvene an enlarged Special Committee on the United Nations Charter and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization. The Conference requested all Non-Aligned States to co-ordinate their views and to make proposals to the Committee with the objectives of promoting action to enhance the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purpose.

154. The Conference expressed the conviction that the progress made towards the attainment of the goal of universality of membership in the United Nations has enabled Non-Aligned countries, in pursuit of the objectives of the democratization of international relations, to play a greater role in the decision-making process and justified the adjustment of the United Nations system, including specifically the revision of the Charter, to the new realities on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty and equality of States. Such adjustment would further require the orientation of the United Nations system in all decision-making processes to accomplish the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

XX. POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

155. The Conference noted with satisfaction that Non-Aligned meetings are giving increased importance to economic affairs. This is a reflection of the fact that the great majority of the Non-Aligned States are poor or under-developed. Economic affairs must, therefore, be their primary concern if political independence is to have real meaning.

156. It is incontestable that there is an integral connection between politics and economics, and it is erroneous to approach economic affairs in isolation from politics. A complete change of political attitude and the demonstration of a new political will is an indispensable pre-requisite for the realisation of The New International Economic Order.

157. The increased importance given to economic affairs at Non-Aligned meetings does not imply acceptance of the view that the political aspects of international affairs should be left to the rich and powerful States, while the poor and weak should mainly concern themselves with economic affairs. That view has to be regarded as part of an imperialist strategy aimed at preserving an international order favourable to the rich and powerful. It is appropriate for the Non-Aligned to be concerned with the political as well as economic aspects of international affairs. The importance given to economic affairs does not diminish the importance given to political affairs at Non-Aligned meetings.

158. It is of supreme importance that the Non-Aligned, along with other developing nations, strive vigorously for the establishment of the New International Economic Order which would end the exploitation of the weak and poor by the powerful and rich. The Non-Aligned realise that the efforts of the developing nations to ensure co-operation in establishing the New International Economic Order have so far failed to secure a satisfactory response from the developed countries. It is significant that the oil producers in securing better prices for their oil were prepared to resort to a confrontation as their appeals for co-operation were rejected. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to make every effort in association with other developing countries, to strive for international co-operation in the establishment of The New International Economic Order. Should they fail in their efforts, the responsibility for creating a situation of confrontation between the developed and the developing countries would fall squarely on the developed world.

159. The Conference recognised the vast potential for economic co-operation amongst the Non-Aligned and the developing countries of the world. The appreciable surplus of capital at the disposal of the Non-Aligned, the considerable technological expertise as well as the rich reservoir of human resources available to them enable the non-aligned and other developing countries to engage in effective co-operation to their mutual advancement and benefit. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to co-operate more actively amongst themselves and with other developing nations to improve their economic status and increase their bargaining power as they could thereby enhance the political effectiveness of the Third World.

XXI PRESS AGENCIES POOL

160. A new International order in the fields of information and mass communications is as vital as a new international economic order.

161. Non-Aligned countries noted with concern the vast and ever growing gap between communication capacities in non-aligned countries and in the advanced countries which is a legacy of their colonial ast. This has created a situation of dependence and domination in hich the majority of countries are reduced to being passive recipients of biased, inadequate and distorted information. The fuller identification and affirmation of their national and cultural identity thus required them to rectify this serious imbalance and to take urgent steps to provide greater momentum in this new area of mutual co-operation.

162. The emancipation and development of national information media is an integral part of the over-all struggle for political, economic and social independence for a large majority of the peoples of the world who should not be denied the right to inform and to be informed objectively and correctly. Self-reliance in sources of information is as important as technological self-reliance since dependence in the field of information in turn retards the very achievement of political and economic growth.

163. Non-Aligned countries must achieve these objectives through their own efforts as well as by more active co-operation on a bilateral, regional as well as inter-regional basis and by co-ordinating their activities in the United Nations and other international forums. It is particularly necessary for non-aligned countries to strengthen their existing infra-structure and to take full advantage of the scientific and technological breakthrough already made in this field. This would facilitate more complete dissemination of objective information amongst their own public as well as the world at large about developments in non-aligned countries in the social, economic, cultural and other fields and their growing role in the international community.

164. The Conference welcomed the Declaration adopted and the important decisions taken in this field at the Conference held in New Delhi from 8 - 13 July 1976 at the high political level of Ministers of Information of non-aligned countries and urged their earliest possible implementation.

XXII. **CONCLUSION**

165. The Conference noted that international trends are distinctly favourable to Non-Alignment. In this connection it is particularly important to take account of developments consistent with the leading objectives of Non-Alignment, the true independence of States and peaceful co-existence.

166. The process of decolonization is nearing completion, and resistance to unequal relations which could amount to domination is becoming stronger. The bi-polar world, in which there were only two important centres of power, disappeared over a decade ago and since then attempts to establish a multipolar world have proved futile as the majority in the international community are against polarization around power centres. The majority also reject the notions of international order based on power blocs, balance of power, and spheres of influence, as all such notions are inconsistent with aspirations towards the true independence of States and democratization of international relations. The international trend is therefore distinctly favourable to the Non-Aligned principle of the true independence of States, and all that it implies.

167. The international trend is also favourable to peaceful co-existence, as shown by the resistance to power blocs and other developments such as the greater earnestness on the part of the great powers in trying to achieve detente. It is furthermore a fact of great importance that the world is becoming increasingly interdependent, a factor of crucial significance in shaping the world of the future. In an interdependent world the only alternative to international co-operation is international rivalry, tension and conflict, and the human aspiration towards a better world has inevitably to manifest itself through international co-operation. Consequently the trend is favourable to international co-operation in accordance with the Non-Aligned principle of peaceful co-existence.

168. The Conference emphasised that the joint activities of Non-Aligned countries constitute an essential requirement for their successful participation in world affairs as well as for promoting their mutual cooperation. Noting that important results have been achieved, the Conference deemed it necessary that for the realisation of the principles of non-alignment and the implementation of programmes adopted by the non-aligned countries, further improvements in the system of co-ordination for their concerted action are called for. The Conference in that context also underlined the need for the development of various forms of co-operation, continuous consultation and co-ordination, and decided to adopt appropriate measures to this end, giving due regard to the democratic character of the non-aligned movement.

169. The fact that the international situation is evolving in a direction increasingly favourable to Non-Alignment suggests that it represents an ineluctable historic force that has to be taken into account if a satisfactory international order is to be realised.

170. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries shall be held in Havana, Cuba, in 1979.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.1

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Deeply concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the imposition by the white minority regime of racist oppression over the great majority of people under the policy of apartheid,

Indignant at the recent massacres of African schoolchildren in Soweto and other African townships in South Africa, the continuing acts of genocide against South African patriots and innocent black population, and the massive and brutal repression against all opponents of apartheid,

Noting the growth of popular resistance by the black people of South Africa and their uprising in defiance of repression,

Noting with deep concern the enormous increase in the military budget of South Africa and the continued supply to it by several Western Powers of military equipment and technical and other assistance for production of arms,

Condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia,

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist regime of South Africa have caused the grave threat to the peace in Southern Africa, and may lead to a wider conflagration,

Further considering that the political, military, economic and other collaboration by a number of Western Powers - especially France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America - has encouraged and enabled the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its crimes,

Convinced of the urgent need for a comprehensive programme of international action to concert efforts by governments and organisations for the speedy and total eradication of apartheid, and to enable the South African people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination,

CBO.76-762

Welcoming the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International Seminar for the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid in Havana, Republic of Cuba, from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Welcoming the coming into force of the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of Apartheid,

1. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its oppression of the great majority of the people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its support to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States,

2. Declares that the racist regime in South Africa is illegitimate and constitutes a grave menace to international peace and security in Southern Africa,

3. Reaffirms its full support to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their legitimate struggle, by all necessary means including armed struggle, to eradicate apartheid and exercise their inalienable right to self-determination,

4. Extends its greetings to the South African liberation movements and to all those struggling against apartheid, particularly the Black consciousness movement in South Africa, and to all those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid,

5. Declares that any aggression by the racist regime of South Africa against independent African States is an act of aggression against all non-aligned countries and against the international community as a whole,

6. Strongly deplores the continued political, economic, military and other collaboration by a number of Western Powers, as well as some other States, particularly Israel, with the South African regime,

7. Specially condemns all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and in particular the proposed sale of nuclear reactors by France, the supply of enriched uranium by the United States of America to South Africa, and technical and other assistance by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom,

8. Condemns the activities of transnational corporations which assist and collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa and profit from racism in South Africa,

9. Condemns any assistance to, or co-operation with, the South African racist regime in its naval build-up in the Indian ocean and the South Atlantic zone,

10. Calls on non-aligned countries, separately and jointly, to take diplomatic, economic and other measures to secure the cessation of all collaboration with the South African regime by States and transnational corporations,

11. Calls on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against the supply of military equipment to, or any form of military co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa,

12. Urges all countries concerned to take steps to prevent the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, and to deny facilities to airlines and ships proceeding to or returning from South Africa,

13. Commends all governments and sports bodies which have boycotted exchanges with South African sporting teams selected on the basis of apartheid,

14. Endorses the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica for an international convention against apartheid in sports,

15. Denounces the bantustan policy of the South African racist regime and calls on all countries to refrain from any form of recognition to, or co-operation with, any authorities set up under that policy,

16. Calls on all States and organizations to increase assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements until they attain liberation from racist oppression,

17. Urges all countries to co-operate with the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid in its efforts to mobilize world public opinion in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa, and make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against apartheid,

18. Endorses the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at their thirteenth ordinary session in Port-Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,

19. Declares that support for the liberation of South Africa and emancipation of the African continent as a whole, will remain a matter of priority for the non-aligned movement.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.2

Original: English

SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY FUND FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Considering the growth of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe for national liberation in defiance of savage repression and wanton killings by the racist minority regimes,

Reaffirming the firm commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to the total emancipation of Africa,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased financial and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and their liberation movements, in the present stage of their heroic struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and racism, and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers in 1973, had decided to establish a Support and Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa,

Considering that this Fund should be urgently reactivated and promoted as a concrete manifestation of the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and their legitimate struggle,

1. Invites all Non-Aligned countries to contribute generously to the Support and Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa and to inform all Member States through the Chairman of their contributions;

CBO.76-960

2. Authorizes and requests the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Group a United Nations to further convene a pledging conference, during the Thirty-fi .. session of the General Assembly, to receive pledges of contributions to the Fund by the Non-Aligned countries from those delegations not in a position to do so at this Conference.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.3

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NAMIBIA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Recalling resolution number 5 on Namibia adopted at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 which terminated South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and subsequent resolutions on Namibia including resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385 of 30 January 1976 which demands that South Africa urgently makes a solemn declaration for the holding of free elections in Namibia under the United Nations supervision and control,

Recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of June 1971 which put South Africa under obligation to withdraw from Namibia,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's militarization of Namibia, and the use of that territory as a base for attacking neighbouring African countries as evidenced by the condemnation of South Africa by the Security Council for her aggression against the Peoples Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

1. Strongly condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime which has militarized the international territory in order to repress the indigenous people of Namibia and has used Namibia as a base for launching military attacks against neighbouring African States, especially Zambia and Angola, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security

CBO.76-1102

2. Commends the advance of the heroic . of the Namibian people under the leadership of their authentic national lit n movement, SWAPO, for their inalienable right to self-determination and nat.onal independence, and pledges to increase political and diplomatic support, material and financial assistance to SWAPO to enable it to effectively prosecute the struggle for national liberation;

3. Denounces the so-called constitutional talks arranged by the racist régime in order to perpetuate its domination of the territory with the regimented collaboration of tribal chiefs, and calls upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to any puppet régime which the racists may install in Namibia; and declares that any meaningful talks for the transference of power only be with the genuine representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, auspices of the United Nations;

4. Calls upon the Security Council to live up to its resolution 3 30 January 1976 which calls, inter alia, for the holding of free ele the supervision and control of the United Nations and that in the even. on-compliance by South Africa of the provisions of resolution 385, the Security Council will meet again to consider appropriate measures including recourse to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

5. Mandates the current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Conference to bring this resolution to the attention of the Security Council when it meets again to consider the question of Namibia on or before 31 August 1976.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 4

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON NON-RECOGNITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN BANTUSTANS

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16-19 August, 1976,

Considering that the Pretoria regime is accelerating its policy of Bantustanisation, the cornerstone of apartheid designed to ensure the balkanisation, tribal fragmentation and fratricidal conflict in South Africa to the benefit of white supremacy;

Reaffirming the sacred commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to the principles of territorial and national integrity of all territories under foreign domination and fighting for liberation and self-determination,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, the O.A.U. and the United Nations against the Bantustan policy,

1. Reaffirms the Movement's condemnation and rejection of the Bantustan policy and urges all Member States to refrain from establishing contact with the emissaries of the so-called Bantu Homelands;

2. Urges all States and commits Member States of the Movement not to accord recognition to any Bantustan, in particular, the Transkei whose so-called independence is scheduled for 26 October, 1976;

3. Declares that violation of this collective commitment by any Member State will be seen as a betrayal of not only the fighting people of South Africa but the entire Movement;

4. Commits the diplomatic representatives of Non-Aligned Countries throughout the world to wage a concerted campaign to dissuade all United Nations Member States from recognizing this fraudulent pseudo-independence.

CBC.76-702



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.5

Original: ENGLISH

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT:

The Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States Convened in Colombo over the period 16-19 August 1976.

Recalling the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States and Conferences of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs,

Recalling further the United Nations resolutions condemning racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Lauding the heroic deeds of the African Peoples to complement their freedom and independence, and hailing the struggle of the Organization of African Unity and its leadership of the African struggle,

Having examined the aggravation of the situation in parts of the African continent and the continuation of the colonialist settlers aggression, and the racist practices perpetrated by the racist regimes in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

Being of the opinion that such state constitutes an international violation of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that its continuance threatens international security and peace,

Noting in particular the resolutions of the General Assembly No. 2106 A adopted at its twentieth session and Nos. 3057 and 3068 taken at its twenty-eighth session relating to the decade for action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention considering apartheid as a crime.

Decides:

1. To redouble providing support and solidarity to the peoples of the African continent in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and the settlement of foreign colonists.

CBO.76-12

ress the rights of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their ...nd to provide th... ...sistance to those peoples in order to continue ...le, and to support the endeavours of the Organization of African Unity, ...rly the African States adjoining those regimes, towards the attainment of that

3. That it is necessary to enforce fully all the binding resolutions of the Security Council relating to the imposition of sanctions on the racist regime in Rhodesia, by all the Member States of the United Nations, particularly the industrial States, in compliance with their obligations under the charter.

4. To urge all the Member States of the United Nations, particularly the western industrial States which maintain economic, diplomatic, consular, cultural and military relations with the ruling racist regime in South Africa, to sever these relations in compliance with the United Nations resolutions calling for such severance, and to refrain from providing any economic, diplomatic, or military support to the said regime.

5. To provide the utmost possible economic, political and mass media support to the States adjoining Rhodesia and South Africa, particularly to Mozambique, Zambia and Angola, and assist them in surmounting the consequences of their enforcement of the binding sanctions resolutions adopted by the Security Council, and enabling them to face up to the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa and to hold up against them.

6. To continue the struggle of the non-aligned States against racial discrimination and apartheid and support the efforts of the United Nations to make a success of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

7. To urge the Member States of the United Nations to sign and ratify the convention of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the convention considering apartheid as a punishable crime.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 6

Original: ENGLISH

APARTHEID IN SPORTS

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo from I6-I9 August I976,

Recalling the Resolurions of the United Nations General Assembly on Apartheid in sports,

Fully endorsing the Olympic principle of non-discrimination in sports,

Recognizing the importance of the boycott of South African sports teams, selected on the basis of Apartheid, in the international campaign against Apartheid,

Commending all governements, sports bodies and individual sportsmen who have boycotted South African sports teams,

Welcoming the proposal made by Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica for an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

Noting that this proposal has been endorsed by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, and the Organisation of African Unity, as well as the International Seminar for the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held in Havana in May I976.

Considering that effective measures must be taken, as matter of priority during the Decade for Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination, to abolish Apartheid in all fields,

I. Calls on all governements, sports bodies and individual sportsmen to boycott all sports exchanges with South Africa;

2. Endorses the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica as a declaration of this Conference;

3. Requests the Non-Aligned Group at the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the formulation of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports for approval by the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Extract from Programme of Action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, from 24 to 28 May 1976

V. Apartheid and Sports

39. The Seminar salutes the gallant and courageous stand by sportsmen inside South Africa who are campaigning for non-racialism in sport.

40. The Seminar commends the activities and actions of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the South Africa Non-Racial Olympics Committee and other bodies which have tried to isolate South Africa from all sporting competitions so long as South Africa practises the policy of apartheid in breach of the principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter.

41. The Seminar commends the proposal of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Right Honourable Michael Manley, that the General Assembly of the United Nations prepare an international convention on apartheid in sport. Such a convention would include an obligation by States to impose sanctions against sporting teams and organizations whose members collectively or individually participate in sports activities in South Africa or against teams from South Africa. Sanctions would include:

(a) Refusal to provide financial assistance or donations in kind to such teams or individuals;

(b) Withdrawal of access to national sporting facilities to such teams or individuals;

(c) Denial and withdrawal of national sporting honours or awards to such teams or individuals;

(d) Action to render automatically null and void all professional sporting contracts which do not specifically exclude competitions in South Africa;

(e) Non-recognition by States parties to this convention of national sporting bodies which do not adopt the convention as part of their constitution.

Until the adoption of the convention, these principles are recommended by the Seminar to States and Governments as a Declaration from the Seminar.

42. The Seminar notes the call of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa for action against New Zealand which is intending to permit its national rugby team to go to South Africa later this year. The Seminar urgently calls upon the New Zealand Government to act immediately to stop all sport exchanges with South Africa and urges all Governments and organizations to support this call. If New Zealand fails to act along these lines such failure will result in appropriate international action from all those opposed to collaboration with apartheid sport.

43. The Seminar condemns States and sportsmen who participate in the so-called multinational games in South Africa or tour South Africa under all-expenses-paid trips financed by the South African régime. Any attempt by the "bantustans" to establish sporting links with the outside world must be opposed.

44. The Seminar applauds those sporting codes where the membership of racist South Africa has been terminated or suspended. Any attempt to obtain an international foothold must be opposed. South Africa's plans to establish a "hospitality centre" in Montreal during the 1976 Olympic Games could have serious consequences for the Games themselves, as such a centre would be a vehicle for propaganda for white South Africa.

45. Sportsmen and others are invited to support the decision of the non-racial sporting bodies inside South Africa for recognition as authentic sporting bodies and the South Africa Council of Sport as the representative body for South Africa. Strong support should be provided for the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe to assist them in founding independent sports bodies for those countries, so that they may take their rightful place in the international sporting community.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 7
Original: ENGLISH

Comorian Island of Mayotte

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in ordinary session at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Recalling that in the referendum on 22 December 1974 the people of the Republic of the Comoros as a whole expressed the wish, by an overwhelming majority, to accede to independence in political unity and with territorial integrity;

Noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of the Comoros to membership of the United Nations on 12 November 1975;

Recalling that in the admission of that State due respect was paid to the political unity and the integrity of the national Comorian territory of the independent Republic of the Comoros;

Welcoming with satisfaction the admission, at this fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Contries, of the State of the Comoros to the Non-Aligned Group;

Considering that the self-styled referendums imposed upon the inhabitants of the Comorian island of Mayotte constitute an aggression against the Comorian people as a whole and a violation of the respect of the sovereignty of the independent State of the Comoros;

Considering that the setting up of military bases in the Indian Ocean by France and by all the other imperialist Powers, particularly on the Comorian soil of Mayotte, amounts to flagrant aggression against the independent States of Africa and Asia;

1. Condemns the self-styled referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976, which it considers null and void, and rejects in advance:

(1) any other kind of referendum or consultation which may be subsequently organized in the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

(2) any law or regulation passed by a French legislative or governmental authority aimed at legalizing any sort of French colonial presence in the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

2. Demands that France should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the young State of the Comoros and immediately withdraw its military occupation troops from the Comorian island of Mayotte;

3. Invites the President in office of the non-aligned countries to approach the French Government immediately through its Embassy at Colombo, with a view to stopping the process it has embarked upon to give the Comorian island of Mayotte a special status, in order to create conditions favourable to the re-establishment of the dialogue between the parties concerned;

4. Appeals urgently to all the members of the Non-Aligned Group to approach the French Government jointly and severally with a view to inducing it to abandon once and for all its plan to separate the Comorian island of Mayotte from the Republic of the Comoros;

5. Fully supports the action of OAU with regard to the setting up of a Sub-Committee of seven States responsible for studying and preparing any strategies and measures calculated to encourage a quick settlement of the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte;

6. Decides to pursue this question and to include it permanently on the agenda of its meetings at all levels;

7. Appeals urgently to all the members of the Non-Aligned Group individually to provide technical and material assistance to the State of the Comoros to enable it to cope with its serious difficulties.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 8
Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 15-19 August 1976,

In keeping with the principles and objectives of non-alignment and the principles and objectives of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the indissoluble bonds of the Non-Aligned countries and their commitment to the objectives of their common struggle for peace, justice and progress,

Convinced of the role of non-alignment in directing the evolution of the world, away from the path of polarization and free of the evils of aggression, racism, neo-colonialism and all attempts at domination and exploitation,

Recalling the Declaration of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries meeting in Algiers in 1973 and the resolutions of the Summit and Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned countries on the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories in June 1967, the last being resolution 8 adopted by the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Lima (Peru) in August 1975,

Deeply concerned with the increasing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East following Israel's expansionist policy of aggression and its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations,

Denouncing all attempts to maintain a state of "no war no peace" in the Middle East which is a serious threat to any possibility of establishing a just and lasting peace in the area thereby endangering world peace, security and stability,

Denouncing all attempts to force a fait accompli and all the policies of aggression, exploitation, domination, repression and terrorism on which the Zionist policy is founded,

Condemning all measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories to change the demographic and geographical aspects of those territories, to establish colonies of settlements thereon and to despoil their cultural aspects, in particular those measures and plans of a racist nature.

Reaffirming that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be attained without Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the Palestinian people's exercise of all their legitimate rights, particularly the right to return to their homeland and to recover their properties in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations as well as their right to self-determination and their right to set up their independent State,

1. Reaffirms the Non-Aligned countries' pledge to support the right of the Arab people and to give material and moral assistance to the front line countries and to the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover all their occupied territories and national rights.

2. Sets up a Committee (composed of Non-Aligned countries) to find practical means of assisting the Arab countries and peoples under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

3. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the following:

(a) the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967;

(b) the Palestinian people's recovery of their national rights and the exercise of these rights, particularly that of establishing their independent State.

4. Reaffirms international resolutions stipulating that the only proper means of satisfying the basic demands mentioned in operative paragraph (3) calls for the use of all effective means to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

5. Calls upon the Non-Aligned countries and peoples to adopt a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and its endeavours to maintain the state of "no war no peace" and notes that these attempts constitute a threat to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and a grave danger to world peace, security and stability,

6. Calls upon all States and peoples to give their full support to the Arab countries facing Israeli aggression, in their struggle to put an immediate end to this aggression,

7. Denounces the countries which are providing Israel with assistance, weapons and means of slaughter and destruction and considers that the real objective behind overflowing Israel with such massive quantities of arms is to consolidate it as a colonialist and racist base in Africa, Asia and the Third World in general,

8. Calls upon all States to stop all the military, human and material assistance which encourage Israel to pursue its occupation of the Arab territories, and declares that continued support to Israel from those States would force the Non-Aligned countries into adopting a new stand in respect of them.

9. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa confirmed by the similarity of their policies of aggression and racism as well as their collaboration in all fields with a view to threatening African and Arab security and independence,

10. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War applies to the situation prevailing in the occupied Arab territories and calls upon the parties to the Convention to implement it by forcing Israel to put it into effect and stop all Acts that are a violation to the Convention,

11. Condemns the expansionist policy of Israel and its measures aiming at the annexation of territories by force, the alteration of their geographical, demographic and economic features and the destruction of their cultural aspects; declares that all these measures are null and void; and demands that Israel puts an end to them forthwith,

12. Condemns Israel for persisting in its policy of forcing a fait accompli and for establishing colonies of settlements on Palestinian and all occupied Arab territories which is inconsistent with the principles of International Law, particularly that of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and which constitutes an obstacle to a just settlement of the Middle East question,

13. Condemns Israel's measures to exploit and despoil the natural resources of the occupied Arab territories, and calls upon all States to refrain forthwith from assisting Israel in its exploitation of Arab resources,

14. Holds Israel responsible for all its measures designed to alter, exploit and despoil the occupied Arab territories,

15. Calls upon the non-aligned countries which have not yet severed diplomatic, economic and other relations with Israel to do so in view of Israel's continued refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and its persistence in pursuing its settlers and expansionist policy of aggression as well as its defiance of world public opinion,

16. Calls upon non-aligned countries to take up all effective measures at the widest possible international scale in the United Nations and its Agencies as well as in the various international Organizations and Conferences with a view to increasing pressures on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it from its membership to these bodies should the need arise.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 9
Original: ENGLISH

The Question of Palestine

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976:

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Non-Aligned Conferences on the question of Palestine, and the explosive situation resulting from Israel's persistence in usurping Palestine and its continuous denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the world community as represented by the United Nations, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Non-Aligned countries and to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle against colonialism, Zionism and racism by all possible means, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, with a view to recovering their inalienable national rights, a struggle which is considered an integral part of the international liberation movement,

Reiterating further that the Palestine issue is the essence of the conflict with Zionism,

Asserting that Israel's persistence in occupying Palestine and its continuous denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, as well as its rejection of the United Nations' relevant resolutions, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 adopted in its Twenty-Ninth Session, is inadmissible and constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as a serious threat to world peace,

Considering that Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Committee of Twenty set up by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3376(XXX) to ensure that the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable national rights as provided for by

United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 confirms Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and its refusal to abide by United Nations resolutions,

Considering that Israel's continued membership in the United Nations is in contradiction with its Charter and encourages Israel to ignore its resolutions and to act in collusion with the various aggressive, racist and expansionist regimes,

Reaffirming the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3379 dated 10 November 1975, which views Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination,

Condemning Israel's racist, expansionist, terrorist policy and its attempts to Judaize Arab territories, particularly in the cities of Jerusalem and Hebron, and the sacred shrines therein,

Reaffirming that the racist rule in occupied Palestine, in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania (South Africa) proceeds from the same imperialist source and is organically linked to that policy which aims at the repression of man's freedom and is an affront to his dignity,

Considering that by maintaining political, economic, technical and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine, to persist in ignoring international will as well as United Nations resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist racist policy which is essentially founded on aggression,

Expressing its conviction that the military, economic, political and moral support that Israel receives from some States and particularly the United States of America, encourages it to persist in its aggressive policy and its usurpation of Palestine,

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, and stressing the fact that it should be applied by the Zionist Israeli occupation authorities,

Deploring the non-implementation of the resolution adopted by the Fourth Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries held in Algiers which, in its operative paragraph 8, calls on the Member States that still maintained relations with Israel to sever them at diplomatic, economic, military and cultural levels, as well as in the fields of sea and air communication, in accordance with Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter,

Decides:

1. To reaffirm its total and effective support to the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to recover their inalienable national rights in Palestine, which comprise

(a) their right to return to their homeland and to recover their property as guaranteed by United Nations resolutions,

(b) their right to self-determination without any outside interference, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights,

(c) their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their territory,

(d) to establish their national independent Palestinian authority as an expression of their own will and a confirmation of their national identity;

2. To strive in all fields, at the widest international level, for the recognition and respect of the national rights of the Palestinian people, the Non-Aligned countries undertake to carry out all necessary measures to realize that objective,

3. To call upon all the Non-aligned countries to pledge support for the Palestinian people by all possible means in their continued struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine until they fully recover their inalienable national rights, and to reaffirm that the recovery of these rights is a prerequisite to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

4. To intensify co-ordination between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at both bilateral and international levels, to ensure the liberation of Palestine, and that its people exercise their national rights, and to view the question of Palestine as one of the leading issues of Non-Alignment,

5. To call upon all Non-Aligned countries to adhere to all the resolutions adopted by the Summit and Ministerial Conferences of Non-aligned countries on the question of Palestine, and to implement them as soon as possible, particularly as regards severing political, economic, cultural and technical relations with racist and Zionist Israel.

6. To call upon all Member States that have not yet taken the necessary measures to accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in their capitals to do so forthwith as a step on the path towards developing bilateral relations between Non-Aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

7. To condemn Israel for its constant refusal to apply United Nations resolutions and specifically those of the General Assembly's Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Sessions concerning the question of Palestine especially resolution 3236, which implies an explicit recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people by the international community,

8. To condemn Israel's violation of human rights in occupied Palestine and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular the Fourth Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, and its policy of Judaizing the natural and cultural features in occupied Palestine,

9. To condemn all countries that afford political, military or economic or human assistance to Israel and request them to put an immediate end to it,

10. To consider the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories to alter the demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic features, including steps to Judaize the cities of Jerusalem, Nazareth and the region of Galilee, as null and void, and which therefore should under no circumstances be recognized as to their substance and effects,

11. To invite the United Nations General Assembly to initiate practical measures to put an end to the non-compliance with its resolutions, with a view to safeguarding that international organization and ensuring its continued existence, and in order to avert any threat to international peace and security,

12. To call on the Non-Aligned countries to take all necessary measures to increase pressure on Israel in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership, if necessary,

13. To urge all Non-Aligned countries to implement operative paragraph 12 by mandating their Foreign Ministers to fully co-ordinate their action with the Palestine Liberation Organization during the examination of the question of Palestine at the Thirty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

14. To put the question of Palestine on the agenda of the forthcoming Sixth Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 10

Original: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

Having considered the Report of the "United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", established in accordance with United Nations resolution 3376 (XXX) - document S/12090,

1. Affirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and the establishment of its independent, sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:

2. Endorses the Report of the Committee;

3. Requests the representatives of the Non-Aligned countries in the United Nations to support the Report in the Thirty First Session of the General Assembly;

4. Appeals to the General Assembly to endorse the Report and urges the competent bodies of the United Nations to take immediate action in accordance with the programme of implementation recommended by the Committee;

5. Requests the Co-ordinating Bureau to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present Resolution.

CBO.76-928

INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL.

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16th August 1976 to 19th August, 1976,

Recalling that the proposal to establish a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean, initiated at the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka and further developed at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers and by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Lima, invokes and upholds the cardinal principles of Non-Alignment including true independence and peaceful co-existence and is fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2932 (XXVI) declaring the Indian Ocean for all time a Zone of Peace, as well as Resolutions 2992 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 (XXIX) and 3468 (XXX),

Recalling UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) which inter alia calls upon the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to promote the objectives of establishing a system of universal collective security without military alliances and to strengthen international security through regional and international co-operation,

Noting that the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace is intended to preserve unaffected the right to free and unimpeded use of the zone by the vessels of all nations in conformity with international law subject only to certain limitations on the use of the zone by warships and military aircraft for any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or hinterland State of the Indian Ocean is a contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the escalation and expansion of great Power military and naval presence in the Indian Ocean and its natural extension in the form of bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities and the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, constitute a real threat not only to the peace, freedom, security and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States but also to world peace in general,

Deeply concerned that with the historic victory of the liberation struggle in Indo-China, South Asia could replace South East Asia as the Centre of great Power confrontation in Asia and that, consequently, tension and conflicts in the Indian Ocean could be intensified through an increased struggle for naval supremacy between the great Powers,

1. Notes that agreement in principle has emerged among the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and among Non-Aligned Countries on the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean in terms of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3259 (XXIX) and Resolution 3468 (XXX), with a view to implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

2. Regrets that despite repeated invitations, certain great Powers as well as certain major maritime Powers have not co-operated with the littoral and hinterland States and the Ad Hoc Committee in order to realize the objectives of the Declaration,

3. Strongly condemns the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign military bases, such as Diego Garcia, and the escalation of great Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean to the detriment of the political and economic well-being of the littoral and hinterland States, and calls for the dismantling of all such military bases,

4. Urges the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean to make sure that their facilities are not used by warships and military aircraft, especially those of the great Powers, for purposes incompatible with the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the States of the zone or for purposes which might endanger the peace and security of the region,

5. Calls on the great Powers to desist from any activity that would obstruct the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; to halt the senseless escalation of their military rivalry to remove their military and naval bases, facilities and installations from the Indian Ocean and its natural extension and to cease deploying nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the area;

6. Decides to pursue concerted action in co-operation with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States at the Thirty-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and specifically, as a first step, the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.12.
Original: English

DISARMAMENT

Heads of state or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

Having considered the problems of disarmament and in particular the adverse effects of the continuing and intensifying arms race to international peace and security and economic development,

Convinced that non-aligned countries should reinforce their activities in promoting the urgent solution of disarmament problems,

Determined to reinforce their activity towards strengthening the role and influence of the United Nations in the negotiations and in reaching the solution of disarmament issues,

Convinced that the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of agreed measures is an essential prerequisite for the opening of a process of genuine disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and accomplishment of general and complete disarmament under international control,

Recalling that the non-aligned countries at their First Summit Conference had proposed the convening of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on a World Disarmament Conference,

1. Call for urgent banning of the use, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and pending the achievement of this goal, request the nuclear powers to undertake: (a) not to use or threaten with the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states, (b) cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, (c) measures for gradual withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of non-nuclear weapon States (d) support the creation of nuclear free zones and zones of peace and cooperation and that nuclear powers undertake to respect such zones;

2. Demand the immediate prohibition of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and of all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the production and stockpiling of new weapons of mass destruction;

3. Request the discontinuation of the arms race, banning of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons as well as means of warfare which are inflicting great suffering upon the civilian population;

4. Call for immediate initiation of negotiations for gradual dismantling of foreign military bases and withdrawal of military forces from foreign territories, particularly from those countries in which they are stationed against their will;

5. Call on the United Nations to convene a special session of the General Assembly with the aim to review the problem of disarmament and to promote the elaboration of a programme of priorities and measures in this field;

6. Report their call for an early agreement on the convening of the World Disarmament Conference in order to promote the solving of basic issues of general and complete disarmament under strict international control.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

No. NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.15

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries,

Reaffirming the dedication of their countries to the principles and objectives of the United Nations and its Charter,

Stressing that the United Nations has - in spite of tremendous difficulties, problems and pressure brought to bear against it - accomplished numerous positive results in the maintenance of international peace and security, in eliminating colonialism, in the process of solving burning international issues and developing peaceful and equitable co-operation in many areas of international relations and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms,

Expressing their satisfaction that the United Nations having withstood the test of time and achieved almost complete universality, has turned its attention to the most urgent needs of mankind such as changing the present unequal political and economic international relations and creating a new system of world relations based on peace, justice and equality of all countries,

Recalling that the United Nations has greatly contributed to the adoption of progressive principles, in particular, those contained in the Declaration which should govern relations among all States and the definition of aggression, and others,

Emphasizing that the Non-Aligned countries have greatly contributed to such a development and orientation of the United Nations, and that they have been particularly active in opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and other forms of foreign domination,

Considering that it is the paramount duty of Governments of all Member States to actively promote the realization of principles and goals of the United Nations and to protect its standing in the world community,

CPO.76-758

1. Express their readiness to continue with their efforts to further the role and strength and effectiveness of the United Nations in world affairs. They are convinced that the United Nations should be universally supported as the principal democratic instrument of equitable and peaceful co-operation among States and call on all States to contribute to that end;

2. Resolutely oppose the organized campaigns and various forms of pressure and threats aimed at discrediting the whole system of the United Nations as well as tendencies and attempts to bypass or limit the participation of the United Nations in solving international problems of concern to all countries;

3. Deeply concerned over the non-implementation of numerous decisions of the U ited Nations due, in particular, to the refusal of some Member States to abide by them and even at their persistent violation of both the basic principles and decisions of the United Nations, and call on all Member States to fully co-operate in implementing those decisions;

4. Stressing the importance of the further strengthening of the role of the General Assembly, they believe that the General Assembly should become even more a forum for the determination of the basic principles and methods of settling vital international problems;

5. Call on the Security Council to undertake appropriate and effective measures, in conformity with the responsibilities assigned to it under the United Nations Charter, to strengthen international peace and security and in particular to act against aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference, racism and apartheid and for a just settlement of international crises in conformity with the principles and objectives of the United Nations, taking into due account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. In this context they firmly believe that the veto should not be used for the purpose of blocking and preventing indispensable actions, including sanctions against flagrant violations of United Nations principles and decisions;

6. Considering that the United Nations should without delay achieve universality, they extend their full support to the immediate admission of Angola and Viet-Nam to United Nations membership;

7. Note with satisfaction that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session decided by Resolution 3499 (XXX) to reconvene an enlarged Special Committee on the Charter of

the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization. They request all Non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their views and to make proposals to the Committee with the objective of promoting action to enhance the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.14

Original: ENGLISH

THE USE OF VETO

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 August to 19 August 1976

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

Reaffirming its support for the United Nations Charter, for the Declaration of Human Rights and for the principle of the right to self-determination,

Recognizing that there are peoples still suffering under the yoke of colonialism and foreign domination whose right to self-determination and independence are impeded by the use of veto by some permanent members of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the current international situation requires the reconsideration of the United Nations Charter,

Convinced that the safeguarding of international peace and security should be the responsibility of all United Nations Member States, in accordance with the universality of the Organization, and in order to apply the principle of equality among States,

1. Reaffirms that the safeguarding of peace and security is a crucial international responsibility which requires the effective participation of all the countries and peoples of the world within the context of the United Nations resolutions on the reinforcing of international peace and security,
2. Considers that the hegemony of the Big Powers within the Security Council and their use of the veto have diminished the prestige of the United Nations and the importance of its resolutions vis-a-vis the international community.
3. Calls upon all United Nations Member States to direct all their efforts towards the reconsideration of the United Nations Charter,

CBO.76-462

particularly as regards the right of veto, enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council,

4. Requests all Non-Aligned Member Countries to strive for the amendment of the United Nations Charter with a view to safeguarding their interests and attaining their aspirations, and in order to implement the principle of equality among all United Nations Member States.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.15

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA'S APPLICATION FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976.

Having noted with indignation the stand taken by the United States of America at the United Nations Security Council on the application submitted by the People's Republic of Angola for admission to the United Nations;

Recalling the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the inalienable Principle of Self-Determination, equality and sovereignty of States,

Considering the right of all peoples to safeguard and consolidate their hardwon independence and sovereignty as well as their territorial integrity;

Considering that the People's Republic of Angola is a full member of the OAU and of the Non-Aligned Movement, and has been accorded de jure recognition by more than two-thirds of United Nations Member States;

Considering further that the veto of the United States of America against the admission of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations constitutes a violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter and complete disregard for the principle of universality, thus constituting a challenge to all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Strongly condemns the anachronistic stand taken by the United States of America which flouts the fundamental principles of international law as reflected by the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola;

2. Calls on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support collectively Angola's application for membership to the United Nations;

3. Urgently appeals to all member States of the United Nations to support the application for membership submitted by the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations.

CBO.76-770



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 16

Original: ENGLISH

PRESS AGENCIES POOL

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

Recalling the relevant provisions of the action programme for economic co-operation adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers in September, 1973,

Taking note of Resolution VI of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Lima in 1975 in which the results achieved in promoting co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in the field of mass communications including commencement of a pool of News agencies of Non-Aligned countries starting operation in January 1975 were noted with satisfaction, and Tunisia was appointed as co-ordinating country in this area to further stimulate the encouraging results already obtained,

Recalling with appreciation the report and recommendations of the International Symposium on the ways to develop information between Non-Aligned countries held in Tunis in March, 1976,

Noting with appreciation the important decisions taken at the meeting of the Information Ministers of the Non-Aligned countries held at New Delhi from 8 to 13 July 1976 which constitute a significant step forward in co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in the field of information and mass media,

Strongly convinced of the need to set up a Co-ordination Council of Non-Aligned countries at governmental level for devising measures for co-operation and co-ordination in this area,

Affirming the determination of the Non-Aligned countries to intensify mutual co-operation in this field,

1. Welcomes and endorses the Declaration and the decisions of the New Delhi Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries as an important step towards further co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in establishing a balanced and equitable distribution of news and information to the peoples of the world,

2. Approves the constitution of the Press Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned countries and the formation of its 15-member Co-ordination Committee as decided. The Co-ordination Committee may co-opt further members to increase its effectiveness as considered necessary,

3. Adopts the Action Plan for Co-operation in the field of information and mass media as contained in the resolution in Document A/12 adopted by the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi after having reviewed the recommendations of the Tunis Symposium,

4. Endorses the setting up of a co-ordination council composed of representatives at governmental level to review implementation of the decisions taken so far in the field of news dissemination and to take decisions regarding the convening of further meetings and consultations at political, official and expert levels for promoting co-operation in different fields of information and mass media,

5. Decides that the inter-governmental co-ordination council would be a 15-member body on the basis of geographic representation, continuity and rotation and would be composed of the following members for its first term of three years until the next Summit Conference. The meetings of the co-ordination council should be open to any other Non-Aligned country wishing to attend,

6. Endorses the setting up of a 12-member committee of experts which will hold its first meeting in Baghdad for consideration of cable tariffs and improvement of mutual communication facilities with the terms of reference as contained in Document A/5 of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi,

7. Urges the earliest possible implementation of the foregoing decisions.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 17

Original: ENGLISH

RESTITUTION OF ART TREASURES AND ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS
TO THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN LOOTED

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976

Reaffirming the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the African Cultural Convention on the rights of States to recover the art treasures and manuscripts looted from them,

Referring to the UNESCO Convention (by UNESCO) on 14 November 1970 at its Sixteenth Session,

Convinced of the right of States to recover their art treasures and manuscripts which are part of their cultural heritage,

1. Recalls the terms of the resolution adopted by the VIIth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul (Turkey),

2. Reaffirms the terms of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3187 (XXVIII) and General Assembly resolution 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art and manuscripts to the countries from which they have been looted,

3. Requests urgently all States in possession of works of art and manuscripts to restore them promptly to their countries of origin,

4. Requests the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO which is entrusted with the task of restoring those works of art and manuscripts to their original owners, to take the necessary measures to that effect.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.18

REMEMBRANCE OF MARTYRS

The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo,

Recalling the acts of repression and the savage massacre perpetrated by the racist regime in South Africa against the citizens of Soweto and the suburbs of Johannesburg during June 1976,

Lauding the Security Council resolution No. 392 (1976) which condemned that massacre and denounced the racist regime in South Africa for that crime.

Vigorously condemns the racist regime in South Africa, denounces its barbaric acts, demands the implementation of all United Nations resolutions taken against it and the imposition of sanctions against that regime, calls for support of the solidarity of non-aligned States against that malicious regime, and calls upon the Member States of the United Nations which still maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and cultural relations with that regime to sever those relations and put an end to all forms of co-operation therewith.

Pays tribute to the heroic deeds of all the freedom-loving martyrs who fell victims to the wanton criminality and the wilful murder in that massacre.

Pays tribute also to all the freedom-loving martyrs in Palestine, Chile, Angola, Mozambique, Viet-nam, Laos, Cambodia and the world at large. and solemnly calls for perpetuating the memory of S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondlane, Amlicar Cabral and Salvador Allende, hails their sacrifice for justice and human dignity, and glorifies their heroic deeds and revolt against tyranny. They are the trailblazers of freedom, the symbol of sacrifice, and an illuminating light for the oppressed peoples which follow in their steps to rid the coming generations of oppression and darkness.



NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.19
Original: ENGLISH

THE QUESTION OF KOREA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo from 16-19 August, 1976 paid deep attention to the fact that Korea remains divided for a long time, where tension is aggravated every day and a critical situation in which a new war may break out any moment has been created.

Today the imperialists have turned South Korea into a military base for aggression and a base for nuclear attack, by extensively introducing into South Korea more and more armed forces and mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and have created a threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by stepping up war preparations and incessantly committing dangerous military provocations, saying that they will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons.

If the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression against Korea are not foiled, war will break out in Korea, which will expand to Asia and the world.

The imperialists make unwarranted allegation that, to keep "balance of forces" among the great Powers in the Far East, it is necessary to maintain the foreign troops and foreign military bases in South Korea, and Korea should remain divided as today.

The Non-Aligned countries can not allow the imperialists to play with the destiny of small countries at their will to sacrifice them, nor can they allow any State to install military bases and interfere in the internal affairs of other States.

In South Korea which is under the foreign troops' occupation, fascist oppression prevails and the elementary democratic rights and freedom of people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The Conference regards that to eliminate the tension in Korea which has reached its extreme, remove the danger of a new war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is an urgent task whose fulfilment brooks no further delay either

in view of the interest of world peace or in the light of the principle of national self-determination and the trend of the present time advancing toward independence and resolves:

1. The Conference holds that the imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a war in Korea should be stopped immediately; all the war equipment and weapons, including nuclear weapons, introduced in South Korea be removed; all the foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea; the foreign military bases be dismantled and the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

2. Regarding that the reunification of Korea should be realised by the Korean people themselves through negotiations and dialogue in such modus as Great National Congress which will widely reflect all nation's will, free from any interference of outside forces, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972, the Conference expresses its firm solidarity with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

3. In order to oppose the imperialist machination to provoke a new war in Korea, prevent any State from encouraging Korea's division hampering its reunification and help the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Non-Aligned Countries shall take concerted action in the international organizations and international conferences.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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Resolution on the mandate given to the Chairman of the Conference

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting at Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Noting with deep appreciation the excellent arrangements and the facilities provided by the Host Government, as well as the warm hospitality and friendliness of the Government and people of Sri Lanka which contributed in large measure to the success of the Conference;

Inspired by the eloquent inaugural address of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Her Excellency Mrs. Sirimave R.D. Bandaranaike in which she reiterated her deep commitment and dedication to the principles of Non-Alignment directed towards the achievement of progress, justice and peace in the world and to the cause of the developing countries in pursuing the attainment of their goals and objectives to secure for their peoples improved conditions of living;

Conscious of her standing in and contributions to the Non-Aligned Movement, having participated in all five Summit Meetings of the Non-Aligned Countries, co-sponsored the Second Summit and hosted the present Summit Meetings and her many successful peace initiatives including the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace and her devotion to the cause of the developing countries as evidenced by her many proposals such as the establishment of a Fund for Agricultural Development, a World Fertilizer Fund, a skilled manpower pool for the developing countries, a Secretariat for the Group of 77;

Recalling that Non-Aligned Countries have made constant efforts towards peace and social justice such as the eradication of the factors of tension in the world and the creation of a new International Economic Order, through negotiations and recourse to international forums in order to promote universal détente and peaceful co-existence.

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Considering the wish expressed in the Statements of the Heads of State or Government in the course of the debates of the Fifth Conference held at Colombo, Sri Lanka that these efforts should be continued with renewed strength and vigour in all international forums.

Expresses its gratitude and admiration to the Chairman of the Summit Conference Her Excellency Mrs. Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and of Foreign Affairs and Planning of Sri Lanka for the excellent manner in which she guided the deliberations of the Conference.

Entrusts its President in office with the task of presenting the deliberations and decisions of the present Conference to the 31st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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ECONOMIC DECLARATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries consider that economic problems have emerged as the most acute problems in international relations today. The crisis of the world economic system continues to assume ever-growing proportions. Developing countries are the victims of this world-wide crisis which severely affects political and economic relations. The widening of the gap between developed and developing countries is one of the most threatening sources of tensions and conflicts. It is increasingly evident that the existing system cannot ensure the promotion of the development of the developing countries and hasten the eradication of poverty, hunger, sickness, illiteracy and also the social scourges engendered by centuries of domination and exploitation. Thus the establishment of the New International Economic Order is of the utmost political importance. The struggle for political and economic independence, for the full sovereignty over natural resources and domestic activities and for the greater participation of developing countries in the production and distribution of goods, and the rendering of services and basic changes in the international division of labour assumes the highest priority. Breaking up of the resistance to the struggle for the new order represents the primary task of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. The elimination of foreign aggression, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all other forms of dependence and subjugation, interference in internal affairs, domination and exploitation are crucial to the economics of Non-Alignment.

II. THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted the successes of developing countries in mobilizing their natural resources as an effective weapon to defend their national security, sovereignty and existence, and in promoting their collective struggle against foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, alien domination, apartheid, Zionism and colonialism which are the greatest threat to world peace and security. This has been amply demonstrated by the triumphs of this struggle in Africa, the Middle East and Asia and in the effective measures taken by the oil exporting countries and other developing countries producers of raw materials to safeguard and control their natural resources.

2. It is the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate those practices and to extend effective support and assistance to the peoples, countries and territories subjected to them, so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to their freedom and legitimate aspirations, and in order to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security.

Furthermore, these peoples, countries and territories have the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion of and damages to their natural and all other resources in accordance with the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Dakar Declaration. No State may promote investments that may obstruct or affect the right to political and economic sovereignty and independence of peoples, countries and territories subjected to foreign occupation or domination.

III. THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries are deeply perturbed by the glaring inequalities and imbalances in the international economic structure and the ever widening gap between the developed and developing countries. Numerous resolutions were adopted at various international fora concerning the establishment of the New International Economic Order. However, no indication of their implementation is apparent. Despite the growing acceptance of the principles of the New International Economic Order, there has been minimal progress towards their implementation.

2. The developing countries, and particularly the Least Developed, Land-Locked, Island Developing and other geographically disadvantaged countries, and the Most Seriously Affected countries, are facing an acute crisis both with regard to the attainment or maintenance of minimal living standards of their peoples and their prospects of development. Over the years the economic situation of most developing countries, specially the Least Developed, and the Most Seriously Affected countries has continued to deteriorate and the resultant debt burdens on these countries have reached intolerable levels.

3. The foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries depend basically on their exports of raw materials and primary commodities. The relative improvement of the level of prices of some of these commodities in 1973/1974, which was short-lived, did not at all compensate for the deterioration in their terms of trade which characterized the post-war period. The decline in their real value is continuing and is today assuming disquieting proportions as a result of the staggering rise in the prices of manufactured goods, foodstuffs, capital goods and services imported by the developing countries. This situation is seriously affecting the efficacy of their efforts and puts a brake on their development.

4. Despite the continuing assurances given by the developed countries to relax and eliminate barriers to trade for the products of developing countries, progress so far has not been satisfactory. However it should be noted that the agreements concluded between some developed countries and developing countries constitute a sign of hope in this field. The Generalized Scheme of Preferences though a useful scheme of trade liberalization needs substantial improvement. Its limited coverage, particularly in respect of products of export interest to developing countries and especially the Least Developed countries and its temporary nature are a matter of major concern. Progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations has been

slow and their [illegible]. Furthermore, with the exceptions of a few forward looking developed countries there has been no genuine attempt on the part of the developed countries to re-organize and reform the existing inequitable and unbalanced world trade systems to conform to the urgent development requirements and priorities of the developing countries.

5. There has been a phenomenal rise in the deficit in the balance of payments of developing countries which had increased from about $12.2 billion in 1973 to $ 33.5 billion in 1974 and to over $ 40 billion in 1975. Some estimates indicate that this figure could reach $ 112 billion by 1980 given the present trends. This unprecedented situation is not the product of conjunctural factors, but the reflection of the structural crisis that characterizes the present economic relations which originates in the colonial and neo-colonial policy of imperialism. As a result most developing countries have over the years run down their reserves, accumulated large external debts, a good portion of which carries heavy interest and amortization obligations. It has been estimated that the external indebtedness of these countries which was over $ 100 billion in 1973 will double itself by the end of 1976.

6. The continuing diversion of human and material resources from peaceful economic and social pursuits to an unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, not only heightens the current grave crisis in world economy but also frustrates the purposes and objectives of both the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade which envisaged a transfer of substantial resources from the developed countries to the developing countries through disarmament. The flow of financial resources to the developing countries amounted to only about $ 20 billion in 1975 in contrast to the expenditure on armaments that has been increasing at a phenomenal rate and has now reached the staggering figure of $ 300 billion per annum. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries reaffirm that much of the development requirements of developing countries would be met if a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament by the main world military Powers could be used to promote the economic development of developing countries. Such measures would certainly contribute towards a bridging of the gap between developed and developing countries within the foreseeable future.

7. Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of development for the social and economic progress of the developing countries. It is also linked to the promotion and expansion of trade not only amongst the developing countries but also with the developed countries. It is necessary to ensure that this

expansion is not thwarted. The redeployment of appropriate industries and the provision of the necessary support for building up a sound technological base in the developing countries should be expedited. The monopoly of technology processes by developed countries has led to several unsatisfactory features which call for immediate substantive and institutional remedial action if transfer of technology is to be effected in order to achieve the targets set for the developing countries by the Lima and Manila Declarations. In taking the above measures the special needs of the Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries should be borne in mind.

8. The inadequate implementation of policy measures embodied in the International Development Strategy due to the lack of political will in most developed countries, compounded with a continuing economic crisis which seriously affects the developing countries because of their greater vulnerability to external economic impulses, produced the most discouraging results. Thus the crisis of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and illiteracy has been perpetuating in the developing world and affecting a greater number of countries and peoples.

9. The developing countries and mainly the Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries have been most seriously affected, inter alia, as a result of shortages in food supplies and the rise in the prices of imported food. The existing deficiency of food grains of 20 million tons annually in the developing countries would increase to 100 million tons in the year 2000 if present trends of production continue as a result of insufficient investment in food production in developing countries. In view of this situation increased investment in food production in developing countries becomes imperative. Loans and other sources of financing investment in food production should therefore be provided to developing countries as grants or on concessionary terms, particularly for the least developed countries. The Conference noted with satisfaction the creation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. It expresses the hope in the speedy and effective operation of the Fund and calls upon the developed countries to increase their contributions to the Fund. It also urges the early implementation of the other recommendations of the World Food Conference especially the establishment of an international emergency grain reserve.

10. The lack of an equitable international monetary system is of deep concern, and has aggravated the economic problems of the developing countries. Attempts at reform within the framework of existing monetary relations which is under the control of a few developed capitalist countries have ended in failure. These countries have exerted undue influence in decision making in matters relating to monetary systems and the solutions of the problems of developing countries are sought on the basis of temporary and inefficient arrangements. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries reaffirm that the solution of the economic problems of developing countries requires the establishment of a new, universal and equitable monetary order.

11. The efficiency and equitability of the system to be established will depend largely on the influence which the international community will be able to exert collectively on the conditions of creation and utilization of additional liquidity, taking due account of the interests of the developing countries. It is therefore a matter of urgency that liquidity should be created which is automatically tied to the financing needs of development and that the developing countries should be guaranteed their rightful and equitable share in the monetary decision-making process.

12. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries noted with deep concern that there is still a strong resistance from certain developed countries to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and Resolutions adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and the resolution adopted at the Twenty-ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and a continued insistence on solutions aimed at preserving the existing relations of inequality, dependence and exploitation. The resistance to the New International Economic Order by some developed countries has been even intensified.

13. The Conference notes with anxiety that no headway has been made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris. The Heads of State or Government express their full support for the positions taken by the developing countries in the Paris Conference. They observe that the developed countries have not reacted positively to concrete proposals of the developing countries. The failure to agree upon even a work programme at the July Sessions reflects the lack of a political will on the part of the developed countries to effect substantial changes in their economic relations with developing countries. The developed

countries will be held responsible for a failure of the Paris Conference which would result from their persistent refusal to accept the proposals concerning a wide range of questions of importance for the developing countries. Such a failure would prompt the developing countries to reconsider their attitudes.

14. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries in their assessment of the results of the UNCTAD IV noted with satisfaction the exemplary unity maintained by the developing countries throughout the negotiations. At the same time they do not fail to note that UNCTAD IV has fallen far short of the aspirations of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries as expressed in the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and spelt out in the Manila Declaration. Of particular concern is the stand taken by some developed countries in opposing the proposals for the establishment of the Common Fund, measures for the protection of the purchasing power of the developing countries, the urgent and critical external indebtedness of the developing countries, the alleviation of specific and longstanding problems and the implementation of proposals and resolutions including the activation of the fund for the Least Developed Land-Locked and Island Developing countries. It is therefore of paramount importance that a consensus on the timetable and procedure of all forms of negotiations for the implementation of the integrated programme for commodities including the Common Fund, is acted upon. The continued support given by certain developed countries to the cause of development of the developing countries is a matter for satisfaction.

15. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries are firmly convinced that nothing short of a complete re-structuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order will place developing countries in a position to achieve an acceptable level of development. They reaffirm their determination to pursue their common efforts to achieve these objectives in particular through the formation of Producer/Exporters' Associations and other means despite threats and repressive economic sanctions.

16. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries express the wish that the negotiations on international economic co-operation and development pursued in various international fora will be integral parts of a mutually reinforcing and convergent process to accelerate the universal implementation of the New International Economic Order. The implementation of agreed decisions is a major responsibility of the international community.

IV. NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm that the struggle for political independence and the exercise of their sovereignty cannot be disassociated from the struggle for the attainment of economic emancipation. It is important that the developing countries should use their sovereignty and their independence at the political level as a lever for the attainment of their sovereignty and independence at the economic level. It is the economic issues in international negotiations that will now be the major concern of international politics. No lasting peace and security is possible internationally without the establishment of a just and fair society which provides its citizens the economic and social security which is an inalienable right of every citizen of this planet. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries are determined that such a society should be established in the shortest possible time thus ushering in an era of prosperity and dignity for all mankind.

2. The achievement of the full economic potential rests on the developing countries and entails the following factors:

(a) individual self-reliance in order that developing countries may utilize their economic potential to co-operate among themselves to set up the New International Economic Order;

(b) intensification of economic co-operation between developing countries;

(c) strengthening of their solidarity and the co-ordination of the activities of the developing countries in a common front against all attempts of imperialists to sow division and to apply pressure.

3. At the Summit Conferences held in Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognized the close interaction that exists between political and economic relationships. They emphasized the need to accelerate economic development so that world peace and prosperity could be ensured for mankind. At the Georgetown meeting in 1972 the general principles of Non-Alignment were translated into concrete programmes of action to promote economic co-operation among non-aligned countries.

4. The Fourth Summit Conference in Algiers held in 1973 marked the turning point both with regard to the mutual co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in as much as its decisions and recommendations served as the basis for

intensive international negotiations aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Algiers Summit affirmed the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the struggle for a better life for their peoples and placed its entire weight and influence behind the actions to be taken by producer countries of raw materials to obtain a remunerative price for their products.

5. The Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the Twenty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the initiative of the developing countries constitute a clear exposition of the orientation and the economic programme of Non-Alignment. The adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States also signify the rejection of the systems of exploitation, which have existed up to now. The international recognition of the principles laid down in these fundamental documents give them universal validity and constitutes a powerful contribution to the efforts for introducing equality in the international economic relations.

6. The Dakar Conference on Raw Materials first proposed at the Algiers Summit is a prominent landmark in the evolution of international economic relations and solidarity among developing countries. This Conference has embarked on a range of new initiatives which are at the very core of the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Dakar Declaration has the most important implications for the economic development of developing countries.

7. The Lima Conference in 1975 set up new guidelines for the non-aligned countries in its Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity. The programme of economic co-operation of the developing countries has been given concrete shape and form in the Manila Declaration due to the solidarity of the Non-aligned countries and of the other developing countries within the Group of 77.

8. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognize with appreciation that the economic content of the Non-Aligned Movement have influenced and in turn has been influenced by the articulate and dynamic organization of the Group of 77. The Non-Aligned Movement shall continue to maintain and strengthen

its solidarity with the Group of 77 which has today emerged as a real force of countervailing authority. The non-aligned countries emphasize the highly constructive role of the Group of 77 in the negotiations for advancing the cause of the developing countries and particularly in the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

V. THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries are firmly of the view that nothing short of a complete re-structuring of the existing international economic relations will provide an enduring solution to the world economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries. The inadequacy and the recurring failure of the prevailing economic order have been demonstrated in the recent series of crises in the developed market economy countries including inter alia the collapse of the post-war monetary system, emergence of restrictive and protectionist policies in world market trade, spiralling inflation, recession, mounting unemployment and steadily deteriorating levels of real income from exports of primary produce of developing countries and food crisis. These crises have also dramatized the basically dependent character of the constituent elements of the world economy and provided the necessary impetus for the world community to conceive of the New International Economic Order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States. Faced with this chaotic situation the world has witnessed an unprecedented solidarity among the developing countries and successful assertion of their basic, economic and political rights in the international scene.

2. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries view the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as signifying the growing determination of the international community to bring about a fundamental change in the system of international economic relations. The Establishment of the New International Economic Order calls for bold initiatives, demands new, concrete and global solutions, and is contrary to piecemeal reforms and improvisations intended to resolve the present economic difficulties. The fundamental objective of the New Economic Order is to bring about in the international economic relations an equilibrium based on justice through co-operation and human dignity.

3. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries once again denounce the unacceptable policies and practices of transnational corporations which, motivated by exploitative profits, exhaust the resources, distort the economies and infringe the sovereignty of developing countries; violate the principles of non-interference in the affairs of States; infringe the right of peoples to self-determination; and frequently resort to bribery, corruption and other undesirable practices and subordinate the developing countries to the industrialized countries.

4. The Non-Aligned Countries once more reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty over their natural and human resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. They further reaffirm the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, authority, regulation and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in accordance with their laws and regulations, as well as in conformity with their national objectives and principles. They further ratify their willingness to lend rapid, efficient and unreserved support to all other developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, exercising effective and concrete solidarity in the face of such economic aggression as blockade, discrimination, boycott, pressure and threats or any other form of aggression that may be adopted by imperialist countries.

5. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm their view that nothing short of a complete restructuring of existing international economic relations will provide an enduring solution to world economic problems. They reaffirm their determination to secure through collective action the establishment and implementation of the New International Economic Order as it has been manifested and envisaged in various resolutions. Such an order should consist, inter alia, of the following essential elements:

(a) Fundamental restructuring of the entire apparatus of international trade with a view to indexation, improving the terms of trade of developing countries and ensuring fair and remunerative prices in real terms to primary export products and an appropriate share of world trade for developing countries through the expansion of processing, diversification

and full participation in transport, marketing and distribution of their products. Urgent and full implementation of the integrated programme of commodities including the measures to ensure that the interest of developing countries particularly the Least Developed and the Most Seriously Affected among them, and those lacking in natural resources, adversely affected by measures under the integrated programme are protected by means of appropriate differential and remedial measures within the programme;

(b) Basic restructuring of world production on the basis of a new international division of labour through improved access to the markets of the developed countries for the manufactured products of developing countries, transfer of appropriate technology on favourable terms and conditions, re-development of suitable industries from developed countries to developing countries, harmonization of production of synthetics and substitutes in developed countries with the supply of natural products from developing countries, the elimination of restrictive business practices and effective control of the activities of transnational corporations in conformity with the development objectives of developing countries;

(c) Radical overhauling of the present international monetary arrangements which are characterized by the absence of a rational, equitable and universal system, chaotic currency fluctuations, haphazard growth of international liquidity, widespread inflation, lack of responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and the domination of decision making by a few developed countries. The new system should remove the dominant role of international currencies in international reserves, ensure parity in decision making as between developed and developing countries, prevent the domination of any single country over decision making and forge a link between creation of liquidity and development finance.

(d) Ensuring adequate transfer of resources for development on an assured, continuous and predictable basis with respect to the criteria of independence and in a non-discriminatory manner not likely to create division among developing countries;

(e) Finding urgent and adequate solutions to the problem of official debts particularly for the Least Developed and the Most Seriously Affected countries ;

(f) Providing adequate resources and appropriate technologies on favourable terms for investment to ensure increased production of food and agricultural inputs in developing countries ;

(g) The right of developing land-locked countries to free access to and from the sea in accordance with resolution No. 2 of the Fourth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and the Dakar Declaration of February 1975. (Some developing countries expressed their reservation on this).

VI COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

1. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are of the firm belief that only a confident spirit of collective self-reliance on the part of the developing countries can guarantee the emergence of the New International Economic Order. Self-reliance implies a firm determination on the part of developing nations to secure their legitimate economic rights in international dealings through the use of their collective bargaining strength. It also involves preparedness on their part to follow internally the discipline required of them by the process of economic development with justice. And, most importantly, it means willingness to explore and pursue the immense possibilities of co-operation among themselves in financial, technical, trade, industrial and other fields.

2. The focal point of this process of growth with social justice will be eradication of unemployment and poverty. It calls for the formulation and implementation of a policy for satisfying the basic minimum needs of the population of the developing world. It is recognised that structural changes where and when necessary will be required to achieve these objectives. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are determined to use all their energies and resources to achieve this goal in the shortest possible time.

3. Recent events have generated new complementaries and opened up tremendous opportunities for co-operation among the developing world. The idea that the developing world constitutes only parallel economies is no longer valid, since the developing world reflects a wide variety of resource endowments and stages of development. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries believe that the need of the hour is to develop a common will and evolve suitable mechanisms to fully utilize the complementaries, resources and capabilities within the developing world for mutual benefit and for collective economic advancement. To this end, the Mexico Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries should examine the various alternative mechanisms and arrangements to achieve that purpose.

4. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, in reaffirming their solidarity based on the Principles of collective self-reliance recognise the necessity to give particular consideration to the special problems of the Least Developed, Land-Locked, Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries.

5. The principle of self-reliance, thus seen in its individual and collective aspects, is not only compatible with the aims of the New International Economic Order but is a highly important factor in the strengthening of the solidarity of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in their struggle to achieve economic emancipation.

VII. INTERDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

1. The Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries consider that collective self-reliance within the New International Economic Order is an important and necessary step in the wider process aiming at the establishment of international co-operation which would be a concrete and genuine expression of interdependence within the global economy. International co-operation is nowadays an imperative necessity. It requires the effective participation of all in decision making and demands that those processes and relationships which lead to increasing inequality and greater imbalance are put to an end. In their strategy of international economic co-operation, concurrently with the intensification of the relations between themselves, it is desirable that the non-aligned countries diversify their economic relations with the other countries, developed capitalist as well as socialist, on the basis of the principles of respect for national sovereignty, of equality and of mutual benefit.

2. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognize that the responsibility for ushering in a new era of just and equitable relationship belongs to all but specially to the developed countries. However, such responsibility lies more heavily on those who wield economic power. Moreover, the establishment of the New International Economic Order requires determined and effective action on the part of the developed countries in all the major areas of international economic relations. The developed world as a whole can no longer shy away from its share of responsibility under any pretext, nor can it afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of the global prosperity.

3. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, therefore, call upon the developed world to give convincing expression to their faith in the principle of Global Interdependence by adopting a range of measures which alone will lead to true international co-operation and emergence of the New Economic Order.

VIII. CONCLUSION

1. The Heads of State or Government note that previous Summits have in the economic field been marked by numerous innovative forward steps. The Belgrade Summit paved the way for the establishment of UNCTAD. The Cairo Summit called upon the international community to restructure the world economy in a manner conducive to the urgent economic development of developing countries. At the Lusaka Summit, non-aligned countries pledged themselves to actively cultivate the spirit of self-reliance; the initiatives stemming from the Algiers Summit launched non-aligned countries on a path of asserting that spirit of self-reliance through their collective bargaining strength, based upon the right of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities, the development of producers' associations and the proclamation in the United Nations of the New International Economic Order.

2. The Colombo Summit in the view of Heads of State or Government heralds a new phase in which the growing economic potential of non-aligned and other developing countries, creates a momentum for the establishment of the New International Economic Order with a particular emphasis upon the new international monetary and financial system that is an essential element of that order. In the words of the Chairman of the Conference, Hon. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 'If we really and truly want to blunt the weapons of imperialism and colonialism we must surely fashion countervailing weapons in the areas of international money and finance'.

3. The Heads of State or Government declare their commitment to work towards the restructuring of existing systems while inviting the co-operation of the entire international community in the endeavour to develop a democratic, equitable and universal monetary and financial system and to establish the New International Economic Order.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BANK OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned nations,

Recalling the decisions of the Fourth Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State or Government and of the Non-Aligned Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in Georgetown and Lima that financial and monetary co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries should be strengthened and developed,

Recognizing that financial and monetary co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries is a necessary aspect of economic co-operation and a practical expression of the concept of collective self-reliance,

Conscious that the present international monetary and financial system is controlled by and directed to serve the exclusive interests of the developed countries to the detriment of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, and that this system is the product of a colonial era and imperialist exploitation of the developing countries,

Aware that monetary and financial activity in many Non-Aligned and other developing countries is still controlled by the transnational financial corporations of developed countries which generate and export excessive profits and control and distort the pattern of trade and economic activity of developing countries,

Noting that Non-Aligned and other developing countries lacking the strong bargaining mechanism of a joint banking institution have been completely denied reciprocal access to banking and other financial business in developed countries,

Aware that the Non-Aligned and other developing cou:tries have the capacity and the political will to mobilise their collective strength to increase their control over the international monetary and financial system,

Taking note that there are growing elements of financial and monetary co-operation sub-regionally, regionally and intra-regionally among Non-Aligned and developing countries, through the mechanisms of clearing and payments arrangements, co-operation among Central Banks and the links among national commercial banks,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries must now move into the phase of implementing concrete proposals and that the national commercial banking systems of Non-Aligned and other developing countries provide a framework for the establishment of a multinational banking enterprise among developing countries,

Mindful of the economic viability of the opportunities available in the developing world which such a multinational banking enterprise could help to realise in a wide range of co-operative economic activities such as the finance of direct trade among developing countries, the building up of merchant shipping fleets, industrial and agricultural projects, deposit banking in developing and developed countries, merchant banking, stocking of commodities, short-term balance of payments facilities, and in other areas,

Mindful too of the role which such a multinational banking enterprise could play in the strengthening of developing countries' capacity to control the international monetary system and eventually in the evolution of new systems of international liquidity and reserve creation for the developing world,

Recognizing the need for the developing countries to train their own cadres in international banking, and to have an institution with the capacity to establish a strong research and development arm oriented towards promoting greater economic co-operation among developing countries,

Noting that there exists the opportunity for a multinational banking enterprise of developing countries to open up new links in trade and finance by the establishment of branch banking facilities in developing countries in competition particularly with developed cou try institutions and thereby providing the experience in international banking to developing countries through an institution controlled by them.

Decides that the feasibility of establishing a Bank of the Developing Countries should be studied and that a group of experts from Non-Aligned and other developing countries should be convened to examine and make recommendations on the measures and the modalities required for its establishment and operation, including the proposed statutes for such a multinational banking enterprise, and its legal status within individual countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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19 August 1976

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON A NEW INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ORDER

The fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries,

Recognizing that the indiscriminate participation of developing countries in an international economic system shaped to suit the interests of developed countries constitutes a threat to the political sovereignty and economic independence of non-aligned and other developing countries,

Recognizing also that nothing symbolizes this threat more than the general acceptance of national currencies of key developed countries as international reserves, thereby conferring unwarranted economic power upon the countries issuing these currencies, freeing them from the economic and adjustment disciplines that bind all other countries, and ensuring a haphazard growth of global liquidity on a basis unrelated to need,

Noting that the attempt to control global liquidity through the SDR has been frustrated by the liquidity explosion of recent years in the form of reserve currencies, of which only a modest fraction accrued to developing countries, and whose unrestrained expansion, as permitted by the present international monetary non system, effectively rules out the SDR from becoming the principal reserve asset as desired by the international community,

Accepting that the evolution towards a New International Monetary Order consistent with the New International Economic Order requires a judicious exercise of countervailing power by Non-Aligned and other developing countries,

1. Resolves to work towards a countervailing currency backed by the economic potential of Non-Aligned and other developing countries;

2. Resolves also that the technical studies necessary to implement this decision be undertaken under the direction of a Conference of Finance Ministers of Non-Aligned and other developing countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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19 August 1976
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RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPING STATES AND THE DEVELOPED STATES

The Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16 - 19 August 1976,

Having due regard to the principles of justice and equality in relations among all nations, and recalling that the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order constitutes the basis for economic relations among all nations and peoples,

Being guided by the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, and stressing its resolve to pursue its efforts with a view to achieving the economic independence of its peoples and the liberation of their natural resources from foreign domination,

Calling once again for the pursuance of efforts towards the promotion of all favourable conditions aimed at raising the economic standard of its peoples in the light of the economic resolutions and programmes of action adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers, the resolutions of the two Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, and the resolution of the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.

Recalling the evils of foreign domination and the attempts to impose hegemony on the economics of the developing countries;

Decides:

1. To express concern over the non-implementation of all the provisions of the economic resolutions and the programmes of action adopted by the Algiers Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, and the resolutions of the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, and consequently urges Member States to focus their efforts on;

(a) The full implementation of the above resolutions in order to ensure the ending of the state of inequality between developing and developed countries, and the elimination of all the factors hindering the implementation of the development programmes;

(b) Increasing action for supporting the struggle of their countries and strengthening solidarity among themselves at the United Nations and other international fora, particularly in economic conferences, to meet the challenge of imperialist pressures and the domination of multinational corporations which aim at controlling the economies of the developing peoples;

2. To take such steps as are necessary for the regulation and expansion of trade relations among the developing countries in order to alleviate the damage resulting from the current international economic situation, and, to that end, to focus attention on the importance of concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements among the Non-Aligned Countries, in order to diversify their exports, particularly of processed and semi-processed goods, and consequently increase their share in industrial production and in world trade;

3. To endeavour to protect the purchasing power of the export earnings of the developing countries through regulating trade relations between them and the developed countries and improving their terms of trade vis-a-vis the developed States through the establishment of a link between the prices of goods exported to developed countries and the prices of goods imported therefrom, having due regard to the need to increase solidarity among the Non-Aligned countries and to strengthen their position vis-a-vis the developed countries by lowering or removing the barriers which the latter have persistently imposed on their imports from developing countries;

4. To call on the economically developed States Members of the United Nations to implement resolution 2626 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Special Session on the responsibility of those States to provide official development assistance fixed at 0.7 per cent of their gross national product and to endeavour to reach the minimum amounting to 1 per cent of the gross national product in the form of official and unofficial assistance as agreed upon in the international development strategy of the United Nations Second Development Decade;

5. To urge the Non-Aligned countries producing raw materials and commodities to enter, as soon as possible, into negotiations with a view to establishing qualitative

organizations for producers, i.e. producers' associations, which would enable them to safeguard their rights and exercise full and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the national utilization of such resources for their economic development, unhampered by the hegemonistic and arbitrary means still imposed by the multinational corporations;

6. To provide all factors and conditions for ensuring the strengthening of the qualitative organizations for producers and the consolidation of their role in the development of the economic system and the acceleration of the rate of growth in the developing countries;

7. To support the efforts and positions of the nineteen developing States at the Paris Conference for International Economic Co-operation, aiming at the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and equality among all countries of the world, and stressing the right of each State without discrimination to pursue the economic and social systems which it deems fit and which serve its development.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
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19 August, 1976
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RESOLUTION AND EXPLANATORY NOTE ON RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART TO THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN EXPROPRIATED

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 August 1976 to 19 August, 1976,

Recalling the objectives of the United Nations, in particular those concerning the humanitarian aspect of mankind and reaffirming human rights and dignity,

Referring to the Convention ratified by UNESCO on 14 November 1970 at its Sixteenth Session on ways and means of preventing the practice of importing and exporting cultural property as well as the transfer of such property by legitimate means,

Convinced of the fact that the recovery of art treasures has a great bearing on the constitution of the cultural heritage which is in turn the reflexion of a country's civilization throughout its history,

1. Reaffirms the terms of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and General Assembly resolution 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975 on the restitution of works of art to the countries from which they have been expropriated, as well as the terms of the Convention adopted by the UNESCO General Assembly, calling on all member States to ratify it;

2. Requests all States in possession of works of art to endeavour to safeguard and preserve them and to restore them promptly to their countries of origin, and thus contribute to the strengthening of international relations;

3. Requests the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO to deal with the restitution of works of art to the countries from which they have been expropriated to take promptly all concerted measures with a view to restoring those treasures to their rightful owners.

Explanatory note

Libya has witnessed several brands of colonialism which deprived it of a considerable part of its natural wealth and resources. The matter did not end there, for colonialism stole its human cultural heritage which could be regarded as evidence of the standard of civilization attained by Libya throughout the centuries.

Libya has passed through the greatest civilization and the best evidence of this fact can be found in the historical remains still available, such as manuscripts, drawings, museum pieces, works of art, etc. Moreover, colonialism, before leaving Libya's shores forever, strove to plunder these remains and to keep them for itself in its archeological museums, forgetting that these objects constitute one of the aspects of Libya's renaissance, that they have been created on Libyan soil and should of necessity be restored to Libya. This should help us to assess Libya's contribution throughout history and to draw from it a culture with which we need to be familiar and of which our present culture is but the continuation. The Libyan Arab Republic, after carrying out an exhaustive survey of the art treasures still in its possession, discovered that a number of them had been stolen from it. It therefore urges the world community to stand up to colonialism and to help the States which are the rightful owners to recover their cultural heritage which has been looted from them and which is an indivisible part of their civilization.

Therefore, the Libyan Arab Republic in introducing this draft resolution seeks to stress the following:

1. To confirm its paramount right to the works of art which have been looted from it.

2. To endeavour to recover unconditionally and as promptly as possible its stolen works of art.

3. To impress upon the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO to deal with this matter the need to take prompt measures with a view to restoring those works of art to their country of origin.

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19 August 1976

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RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The Conference

Recalling the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among developing countries adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Georgetown in August 1972, and approved at the Fourth Summit held in Algiers in September, 1973,

Recalling also the Economic Declaration of that Summit calling for the further strengthening of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Noting the inclusion of the production and distribution of medicine and medical substances in the Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and solidarity as an additional area of co-operation among developing countries,

Bearing in mind the possibilities for joint action by developing countries, identified in the study commissioned by UNCTAD on major issues in the transfer of technology to the developing countries in the pharmaceutical industry,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals which met in Georgetown in July 1976 and which proposes among other things;

(a) the preparation of a list of priority pharmaceutical need of each developing country and the formulation of a basic model list of such needs as a general guideline for action by the developing countries;

(b) the establishment of a national buying agency to undertake the purchase and supply of pharmaceuticals;

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(c) that in the context of the revision of the industrial property systems, consideration be given to excluding pharmaceutical products from the grant of patent rights or alternatively the curtailment of the duration of patents for pharmaceuticals;

(d) the elimination, wherever possible, of brand names and the adoption of the generic names for pharmaceuticals; and provision of information only from official sources;

(e) the establishment by each developing country of its own pharmaceutical industry as appropriate, beginning with formulation and packaging and building up to more complex production activities;

(f) the creation of Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centre (COPPTECS), as proposed by UNCTAD and UNIDO, in order to draw up drug lists, to co-ordinate research and development, facilitate the transfer of technology, collect and disseminate information on pharmaceutical uses and prices and on the technological capabilities among member countries and also to co-ordinate the production and exchange of drugs between different member countries as well as between different regional centres;

2. Invites the relevant international organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and UNDP to assist in the achievement of the objectives outlined in operative paragraph 1 above with particular regard to the establishment of appropriate National Pharmaceutical Centres in developing countries and Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) among them;

3. Decides further that the Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among developing countries should take the necessary follow-up action to ensure early implementation of the provisions of this resolution.



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RESOLUTION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka,

Recalling

(a) the conclusions of the World Food Conference of 1974 and more particularly those relating to the measures required to expand food and agricultural production in the developing countries; and

(b) the Economic Declaration and Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers in September 1973;

Conscious that over 500 million people in the developing countries suffer from hunger and malnutrition, of whom at least 40 per cent are children, and of the danger that the capacity of those countries for achieving sustained development will be permanently impaired unless this condition is removed,

Recognizing that while food aid is a valuable temporary expedient, the solution to the problem of food deficiency in the developing countries is the expansion of production and the improved conservation of food in these countries,

Noting that food production in the developing countries is increasing at a rate below the estimated growth in demand and that, on the basis of existing trends, developing countries will increase their net imports of cereals from 16 million tons per year in 1969/72 to 85 million tons by 1985, with its attendant serious consequences on their already critical foreign exchange position,

Distressed by the unwillingness of the developed countries, as exemplified at UNCTAD IV, to agree to effective solutions to the serious problems of unstable and deteriorating prices in real terms of the primary and other agricultural commodities exported by the developing countries as a result of which developing countries continue to face major obstacles in their efforts to expand their food and agricultural production and promote self-reliant growth among their peoples,

Concerned over the unsatisfactory progress made in implementing the decisions of the World Food Conference relating, inter alia, to food stocks, food aid and fertilizer aid, and the dangers which an inadequate level of world food stocks presents especially to the least developed and most seriously affected countries which experience repeated crop failure and natural disasters,

Conscious of the strength which closer co-operation and co-ordination of action among non-aligned and other developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and international level will give to efforts designed to expand food and agricultural production, to provide greater food security and to secure acceptable prices for agricultural exports, and

Adopts the Plan of Action for Food and Agricultural Production hereto annexed,

Designates the Governments of Ethiopia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania and Somalia to co-ordinate action in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Food and Agricultural Production.

PLAN OF ACTION

Target and Strategy

The target will be to achieve a rate of growth in food and agricultural production in developing countries of 4 per cent per annum over the next 10 years.

1. The programme for increasing food and agricultural production will be set within the framework of national development plans, and regional intra-regional programmes of co-operation which will emphasize the provision of additional employment and the satisfaction of basic needs, with particular emphasis on the small-scale farmers, the landless labourers and workers in the informal sector. Non-aligned countries will continue to make use of international support and assistance in their development efforts, but will give priority to promoting self-reliance through national efforts and through regional and inter-regional co-operation among themselves and with other developing countries.

2. At the national level, greater attention will be paid to removing the constraints and disabilities which reduce production and to providing incentives to the agricultural community to ensure a sustained improvement in production over the long term.

3. At the inter-regional levels, special attention will be given to devising measures which will increase food security and to identify and implementing multinational programmes, especially among geographically contiguous areas, which will increase total production.

4. Non-Aligned countries agree that the existing international economic order is unfavourable to their efforts and places serious obstacles in their way to achieving their growth targets. They will, therefore, continue to co-operate to bring about necessary changes in the existing order; in particular, they will strive for improved international commodity arrangements, an enlarged and sustained flow of financial resources on acceptable terms and an international trading regime which does not frustrate the growth of manufacturing activity in these countries based in part on the processing of primary commodities.

Co-operation Among Non-Aligned Countries

5. It will be the endeavour of non-aligned countries to promote closer co-operation among themselves and with other developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional level, and to provide mutual support and assistance in order to achieve the growth target, in particular, it will be their endeavour to:

(a) promote preferential trading arrangements sub-regionally, regionally and on the widest feasible basis among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(b) establish machinery to identify areas where agricultural output can be increased through rationalizing production on a sub-regional, regional or wider basis;

(c) promote consultative groups to identify possibilities of co-operative ventures between food exporting and potential food exporting developing countries on the one hand and oil exporting countries on the other;

(d) co-operate in multinational projects in food production and processing in the manufacture of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, counteracting desertification and elimination of pests, diseases and other physical disabilities which reduce the land available for cultivation;

(e) re-orient, nationally, regionally and globally, to the extent feasible, from export agriculture primarily dependent on developed country markets, to food production for developing country consumption so as to attain a more balanced and self-reliant agriculture;

(f) examine the feasibility of bulk purchase of agriculture inputs on a multinational basis, utilizing such bulk purchasing both to obtain better prices for participating countries as well as to encourage the development of new production and trade in and among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(g) in the field of research and development to promote co-operative measures that would lead to an unrestricted flow of agricultural technology among developing countries and the promotion of measures for the improvement and expansion of national, regional and international research institutions in developing countries;

(h) co-operate and share experience, knowledge and facilities in:

(i) undertaking research;

(ii) the planning and management of large-scale agricultural and development projects;

(iii) the design and management of small, medium and large-scale irrigation systems;

(iv) methods, equipment, processing, harvesting, handling, storing, preserving of food, particularly grains and perishable food items;

(v) promoting the consumption of nationally produced food; and

(vi) training extension workers and farmers;

(i) the creation of food security stocks by non-aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries, individually or collectively, to stabilize supplies and prices of import requirements of developing countries.

Concerted International Action

6. Non-aligned countries will participate to the fullest practical extent in all international programmes and other activities which are designed to implement the conclusions of the World Food Conference of 1974, particularly programmes and activities aimed at expanding the production of food in developing countries and the immediate establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

7. They will keep watch upon the progress of the implementation, and will endeavour to stimulate the process where and whenever it appears that a more effective effort is required.

8. To achieve this aim non-aligned countries will act in all international and regional agencies, programmes and activities.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
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19 August 1976

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RESOLUTION ON COMMODITIES

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting with deep concern that UNCTAD IV fell short of the expectations of non-aligned and other developing countries with regard to action on a number of major issues relating to international economic relations because of the resistance of major industrial countries to translate into concrete measures generally agreed principles and objectives to establish a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing however that the resolution on the Integrated Programme on Commodities adopted at UNCTAD IV provided a framework and machinery for negotiations on the setting up of a Common Fund which would promote and support the restructuring of world commodity markets and for negotiations on individual commodities,

Recognizing also that the negotiations on the Integrated Programme on Commodities are of crucial importance to the realization of a New International Economic Order. They provide an opportunity for non-aligned and other developing countries through collective action, mutual support and negotiating skill to obtain significant changes in prevailing structures and economic relationships which have acted up to now as a constraint to their growth and development,

1. Stresses that the negotiations are a priority area of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and that active preparations for the negotiations are vital and should begin immediately in order to obtain the maximum results beneficial to developing countries;

2. Calls upon non-aligned and other developing countries to make the necessary arrangements for co-ordinated and inter-related negotiating positions to be taken prior to and during the negotiations on individual products and the Common Fund;

3. _Declares_ that in regard to the Common Fund, decisions to set up the Common Fund should be taken at the negotiations scheduled to take place not later than March 1977 and their intention that an operational Common Fund as envisaged in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action be established whether or not there is support from all developed countries;

4. _Urges_ that effective organizational machinery be established by Non-Aligned and other developing countries to take collective decisions at the highest level and to provide the necessary technical support during the crucial period of negotiations on the entire Integrated Programme;

5. _Entrusts_ the Intergovernmental Group on Raw Materials in co-operation with the Group of 77 to organize the follow-up action referred to above.



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19 August 1976

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RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Lima Conference with regard to the establishment of a Solidarity Fund for the Reconstruction of Kampuchea, Lao and Viet-Nam,

Bearing in mind the position taken by Democratic Kampuchea with regard to the establishment of this Fund,

1. Decides to convene the Group of Experts responsible for drawing up the relevant plan of operations in January 1977 at the latest (Solidarity Fund for Lao and Viet-Nam);

2. Instructs the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to implement this decision within the time fixed;

3. Calls upon all the non-aligned countries to contribute to the establishment of this Fund for Lao and Viet-Nam.



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19 August 1976
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RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference:

Recalling resolution 6 of the Fourth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Algiers, 1973, entitled "Economic Effects of the Israeli aggression against Arab States",

Recalling also the General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", in paragraph 5 of which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 which requested the Heads of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Western Asia to co-operate actively and adequately with the Secretary-General in the preparation of a final and comprehensive report on this subject,

Confirms that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions submits to the Thirty-first Regular Session of the General Assembly the final and comprehensive report referred to in resolution 3516(XXX),

Recommends that Member States should take joint action in the United Nations in order to ensure that the Arab States and peoples, particularly the Palestine peoples, be fully compensated for the adverse economic effects of the repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation and exploitation of Arab population and territories.



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RESOLUTION ON ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER DISASTER SITUATIONS

The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States meeting in Colombo from 16-19 August 1976,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 3440 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing the value of the Non-Aligned Conference as a forum in which to consult and concert broad strategies for action in the Sahelian Zone of Africa and in other natural disaster areas particularly disaster-prone countries,

Recommends the convening of a Meeting of Experts with a view to strengthening existing international programmes to meet and prevent the impact of natural disasters including, in particular, UNDRO as also to direct attention to the urgent need for launching of an integrated international strategy for mitigating the effects of natural disasters.



Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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GENERAL

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19 August 1976.
Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES*/

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Reaffirming the right of free access of the land-locked countries as stated in resolution NAC/ ALG/CONF.4/No.2 on Special Measures Related to the Particular Needs of the Land-Locked Countries,

Recalling Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

Conscious that the operating principle of the Solidarity Fund emphasizes, inter alia, the interests and needs of land-locked countries,

Noting with concern that the problems of the land-locked countries have not yet found adequate solution,

Noting further that the difficulties faced by land-locked developing countries prevent their active and full participation in the world economic life and hamper their development,

Conscious of the necessity that in the New International Economic Order special consideration should be given to the problems and particular needs of land-locked countries,

Calls upon member countries and the entire international community:

(a) To alleviate the transit difficulties of land-locked countries by procuring transport facilities, minimum and simple customs formalities, reasonable transport charges and transit by overland and air route;

(b) To generously contribute to the Special Fund for Land-Locked countries by General Assembly resolution 3504(XXX) in order that it becomes operational as soon as possible;

(c) To give special attention to trade requirements of land-locked countries, including the possible provision of preferential treatment to goods of least developed land-locked countries;

(d) To assist the land-locked countries in the structural transformation of their economies, with special emphasis on their transportation infrastructure;

(e) To facilitate the access of land-locked countries to world markets, including the markets of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(f) To provide assistance and co-operation for speedy implementation of resolutions and measures adopted in favour of the land-locked countries by the Non-Aligned Conferences, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international conferences.



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Colombo, 1976

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GENERAL

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19 August 1976.
Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON COMPENSATION FOR THE EFFECTS OF WAR

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976.

Considering that the majority of developing countries were victims of foreign occupation, which inflicted heavy losses in life and property;

Recalling Resolutions 2995 (XXVII), 2996 (XXVII) and 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on Co-operation between States in the Field of the Environment, International Responsibility of States in regard to the Environment, and the Establishment of a governing body for the United Nations Environment Programme;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and in particular operative paragraph 4;

Recalling Resolution IV adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima, Peru, from 25 to 30 August 1975, which condemned colonialist and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies for their failure to remove the material remnants of war such as mines, etc., and called on them to do so and to provide the information and technical aid necessary for their removal;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3435(XXX), particularly operative paragraph 5;

Convinced that an effective solution to the mines problems could only be reached through an undertaking by the colonialist and imperialist aggressive powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies involved to make reparations for the losses inflicted, and clear the mines from the developing countries, recognizing this being one of the human rights of developing countries in view of the inhuman practices of colonialist and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies in some of them;

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES/32.

1. Acknowledges that development plans in certain developing countries were obstructed and menaced by the devices left over from those wars, particularly the mines left in their territories;

2. Condemns the colonial and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies which have not removed the remnants of war, particularly mines, and holds them fully responsible for the material and moral losses suffered by the countries in which mines were laid;

3. Reaffirms that colonialist and imperialist powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies should bear the material and human losses which developing countries have suffered and continue to suffer, and should not be allowed to shirk their responsibility regarding the heavy losses they caused, since they are fully responsible and should make reparations to the countries affected;

4. Calls upon all the aggressive countries involved in these wars to undertake to provide the affected countries with the necessary assistance and information on the areas where mines were laid, including topographical maps of these areas and the type of mines used in order to help the efforts exerted by the affected countries to remove these destructive devices that have been left.

5. Welcomes the efforts currently exerted within the Conference on Humanitarian Law and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and urges that all talks currently under way in the various competent organizations seek to provide maximum protection for the environment against war damages;

6. Affirms that in order to ensure the solution of the problem of the effects of war with particular regard to mines, participation by all countries on an equal footing is necessary through the convening of an international conference on this problem. All countries should therefore call upon the United Nations Secretariat to convene an international conference for this purpose.



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ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries reaffirm their belief in the concept of collective self-reliance as expressed in the Georgetown Action Programme which was approved together with the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation at the Fourth Summit in Algiers and reiterate the determination of Non-Aligned countries to implement these decisions as well as the Lima programme on solidarity and mutual assistance and the declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 developing countries in Manila. The realization of this objective is necessary for establishing the New International Economic Order. In this connexion, it shall continue to be the endeavour of Non-Aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries to institute a comprehensive programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, having regard to the particular needs of least developed, land-locked, island, geographically disadvantaged and most seriously affected countries. They direct that the following action shall be taken as constituting the Colombo Action Programme:

I. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries noted with satisfaction the efforts and progress made in the implementation of the strategy on raw materials adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference and further elaborated at the Dakar Conference for the restructuring of international trade in this field of economic activity. In this respect, they endorsed the conclusions of the Lima Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries with regard to the establishment of the Council of Producers' Associations of raw materials and on the creation of a Special Fund for the financing of buffer stocks. They also welcomed the work carried out by the Inter-Governmental Group of Non-Aligned Countries on raw materials and the activities undertaken in respect of the promotion of producers' associations by the co-ordinator country of this sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme. In pursuance of this strategy the Heads of State or Government agreed that the following action be taken:

(a) The promotion of the establishment of additional producers' associations for primary commodities of export interest to developing countries.

(b) The adherence, to the fullest extent possible, of non-participating producer developing countries to existing producers' associations and other arrangements.

(c) The strengthening and supporting of existing producers' associations and the application by them of effective methods of operation in order to secure just and remunerative prices for their export products and to protect and improve in real terms the purchasing power of their export earnings. In the process the interests of all developing countries should be safeguarded by means of appropriate measures. The investigations being conducted by the co-ordinator for the sector dealing with producers' associations should serve as a basis for identifying appropriate policies and measures in these areas.

(d) The completion and approval of the statutes establishing a Council of Producers' Associations, on the basis of the draft prepared by the Group of Experts, with the purpose of achieving mutual support, co-ordination and the strengthening and promotion of producers' associations. To this effect another meeting of the group of experts should take place before September 1976 in order to prepare for a Plenipotentiary Conference. All producers' associations established at the initiative of developing countries are invited to join the Council.

(e) The establishment of a Special Fund for the financing of buffer stocks of raw materials on the basis of the draft statutes prepared after the Expert Group meeting by a Preparatory Committee for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Preparatory Committee should meet not later than October 1976 in order to prepare concrete recommendations for solving pending issues. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall take place to finalize and sign the agreement establishing the Fund in the work on the UNCTAD Common Fund fails to yield satisfactory results by March 1977.

(f) Total commitment to the integrated programme for commodities, in particular, their determination to:

(i) work in close concert with one another and undertake co-ordinated and inter-related negotiating positions in the forthcoming preparatory meetings and negotiations to be convened by UNCTAD within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for the establishment of the Common Fund and for early conclusion of international commodity arrangements; and

(ii) give expression to their commitment to the Integrated Programme for Commodities and to that end by ensuring that all member countries are invited to make specific pledges for contribution to the Common Fund before the commencement of the negotiations in UNCTAD.

The Inter-governmental Group on Raw Materials should continue its work as an open ended group of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, and should in co-operation with the Group of 77 monitor the negotiations that will be carried out under the integrated programme for commodities and work out collective strategies for developing countries in the light of progress made in these negotiations.

The interests of developing importing countries, particularly the least developed and the most seriously affected among them and those lacking in natural resources, adversely affected by measures under the Integrated Programme, should be protected by means of appropriate differential and remedial measures within the programme.

B. TRADE

(a) The development of joint import procurement policies, methods and arrangements for the purchase of goods, technology and services from developed countries and the adoption of standardized specifications and procedures. In this connexion investigations should continue on the ways, means and machinery of implementing co-operative policies with regard to imports and the strengthening of the developing countries' import capacity and their collective bargaining power, including possible arrangements for joint public sector purchasing, joint invitations to tender, commodity bulk purchases, joint operations by state trading organizations where appropriate and other trading enterprises, and establishment of mutual preferences in public procurement policies of developing countries.

(b) The initiation of action for the implementation of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries based on arrangements which best suit their interests having regard to their differing levels of development and differences in their trade regimes.

(c) The creation of new and expanded trade flows among developing countries based on the selection of specific products which have immediate potential for trade among developing countries, taking account of the reciprocity of benefits, and of the measures and machinery needed for creating these new trade flows, including, in particular, long-term purchase and supply commitments as appropriate and other contractual arrangements for direct trade among developing countries, and operations by State Trading Organizations where appropriate.

(d) The establishment of multination marketing enterprises among developing countries as a means of participating in the benefits of the marketing, transport and distribution of developing countries' products.

(e) Consultation among developing producer and consumer countries to ensure mutually satisfactory supply and purchase terms and conditions among developing countries themselves and collectively strengthening the means of control over their resources and the exercise of full sovereignty over their resources and the means of production, transport and distribution.

(f) Taking account of the Havana Report a study should be made to determine the viability of extending the functions of the proposed Central Commercial Information Unit within the Georgetown Project, to inter alia co-ordinate the collection and exchange of information among existing national, sub-regional or regional market research and information organizations and marketing enterprises and generally to promote the exchange of business and other information among developing countries.

(g) Adoption of common strategies to ensure greater participation of developing countries in the processing, transport, marketing and distribution of their exports and increase in their share in earnings therefrom.

(h) Elaboration of measures and mechanisms to ensure fullest use of the complementarities in resource endowment, industrial and technological capacity, financial resources and the development needs of the developing countries.

(i) The co-ordinating country of this sector should take the necessary action, including the convening of a meeting of representatives of governmental organizations responsible for foreign trade to identify specific actions in this field, and should submit appropriate recommendations aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in this section.

C. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

1. Invitation to member-countries to accede to and ratify the convention of the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development by the number of countries needed to enable it to be operative before the end of 1976.

2. Strengthening and further development of institutions and mechanisms for financial co-operation among developing countries so as to increase, rationalize, diversify and co-ordinate financial flows among these countries and to strengthen their negotiating capacity with a view to achieving the restructuring of the International Monetary System. Measures to achieve these objectives include:

(i) Convening of groups of experts to study the feasibility and ways of

(a) working towards a countervailing currency backed by the economic potential of the non-aligned and other developing countries, bearing in mind the consideration that the evolution towards a new International Monetary Order consistent with the New International Economic Order, requires a judicious exercise of countervailing power by non-aligned and other developing countries;

(b) establishing and operating a Bank of the Developing Countries which would undertake the general activities of commercial and merchant banking. The study should include the proposed statutes for such a multi-nation banking enterprise and its legal status within individual countries.

(ii) The convening of meetings of representatives of Finance Ministries and Central Banks which should consider the following:

(a) the establishment of a joint financial institution for the promotion of financial and monetary co-operation among developing countries with a view to creating conditions for the accelerated development of developing countries;

(b) the establishment of a Developing Countries Payment Union taking into account the articles of agreement to be submitted by Egypt and other relevant proposals;

(c) the forms and mechanisms of co-operation and association of Commercial Banks of developing countries to include the exchange of information experience in banking policies and practices, training of personnel and the use of each other's currencies in their commercial exchange.

(iii) Co-ordinating countries responsible for this subject will investigate and subsequently report as appropriate to the representatives of Ministries of Finance and Central Banks the appropriate mechanism to facilitate:

(a) arrangements for recording and co-ordinating information on financial flows and financial co-operation policies among developing countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels;

(b) the operation of interest subsidy schemes along the lines presently operating among developing countries for financing selected projects and programmes;

(c) the creation of links among financial institutions of developing countries for the purpose of financing large-scale bilateral, regional or sub-regional projects;

(d) additional arrangements for export credit and export credit guarantee schemes among developing countries to help foster the financing of their mutual trade.

3. Consider the establishment of monetary arrangements among developing countries to include:

(a) Strengthening existing clearing arrangements and the creation of new ones at the sub-regional, inter-regional and regional levels;

(b) Establishing links among existing payments schemes and the creation of sub-regional, inter-regional and regional payments arrangements open to all developing countries;

(c) Harmonization of exchange rate policies of non-aligned and other developing countries as appropriate so that they promote and do not hinder the mutual trade.

4. In addition to the above monetary arrangements to be pursued, investigations will be undertaken to determine the type of mechanisms necessary for the possible creation of a liquidity unit exclusively for the use among developing countries.

D. INDUSTRIALIZATION

(a) The encouragement of multination industrial co-operation policies as a complement to national policies and plans in the achievement of the industrialization targets including the goal of 25 per cent of total world industrial production as the share of the developing countries by the year 2000 as stated in the Declaration of Lima of the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

(b) The elaboration of sub-regional, inter-regional and regional project proposals and the development of industry inventories for the establishment of multi-national enterprises among non-aligned and other developing countries based on the complementarity of natural resources, appropriate technologies, long-term finance and market sharing in industries including the following categories:

(i) Basic needs.

(ii) Resource-based industries, including raw material processing in which particular countries or regions have a comparative advantage.

(iii) Capital requirements for the production of bulk demand goods.

(iv) Multi-product industries amenable to co-production arrangements.

(c) Sharing of experience in industrialization by those who have already acquired this know-how together with experience in the application of legislation in the economic field, in order that it may be widely known among developing countries. This knowledge may be of greater relevance than that which is acquired from highly developed areas. While a start has been made in co-operative arrangements, more intensive and innovative programmes are required for transmitting relevant technology and technical and managerial skills, particularly to the least industrialized countries within the region through establishment of sub-regional, regional and institutional machinery. The experience shared should include expertise in dealing with foreign investment and transnational corporations with a view to co-ordinating policies in this respect.

(d) Preferential treatment by the more industrialized developing countries, as far as possible, to imports of manufactures produced by the less industrialized countries. Positive policies are needed to increase intra-regional and inter-regional trade in manufactures.

(e) Conclusion of long-term agreements on product specialization, as deemed appropriate by the respective countries or regional economic associations, and a corresponding allocation of production or product-sharing through industrial complementary agreements.

(f) Harmonization of economic policies and co-operation particularly in the industrial field and the greater utilization of industrial complementarities taking into account the economies of scale and specialization. These complementarities must be based on the particular requirements of each country through establishment and strengthening of consultation machinery at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels in order that it may result in a harmonious, balanced and more rapid industrial development in the community of developing countries.

E. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(a) The plan of action in the resolution on Food and Agricultural Production shall be noted.

(b) The convening of a symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries for exchanging experiences in developing independent national industry and agriculture, strengthening the independence of their national economies and realizing more effective economic co-operation among them, to be held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at an appropriate date.

F. FISHERIES

(a) Active encouragement and promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the development of the fisheries industry which may include the establishment of multination enterprises, the exchange of information, expertise, training and research, and the supply of fishing vessels and other equipment.

G. TRANSPORT

(a) The creation of a global strategy and arrangements for the improvement and expansion of maritime, air, road and rail transport among developing countries, sub-regionally, regionally and inter-regionally including:

(i) the early accession to, ratification of and the implementation of the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;

(ii) the establishment of exclusive Liner Conferences and joint shipping services for developing countries;

(iii) the creation of national, sub-regional and inter-regional enterprises in the field of maritime and air transport capable of competing with the merchant fleets and airlines of the developed countries and of transnational corporations;

(iv) united action to secure financing, through international and regional financial institutions, for multination projects for shipping and for road and railway linkages among developing countries;

(v) improvement and strengthening of existing transport facilities and arrangements among developing countries including, inter alia: the rationalization of routes and transport units, sailings and

flights, and cargo pooling; joint action for the establishment of preferential and promotional freight rates for developing countries' imports and exports, particularly for non-traditional goods; joint action to solve the problem of port congestion; joint action to develop containerization on the basis of developing countries' needs; simplification of border documentation; the universal acceptance and implementation of the Transport International Routiers(TIR) Convention for facilitating transit between developing countries; the development of international legislation suitable for the expansion of air services among developing countries;

(vi) the elaboration of multination project proposals for the production of ships, aircraft, railway equipment and road-building equipment;

(vii) the establishment or strengthening of appropriate machinery for the aggregation and allocation of national cargoes;

(viii) the promotion of the increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in world shipping tonnage and trade;

(ix) the provision of fair and reasonable freight rates for the expansion of trade of the developing countries.

(b) United action within UNCTAD, IMCO and other relevant international agencies to establish and expand their advisory services to developing countries on all aspects of maritime transport.

H. <u>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</u>

(a) Expansion and integration of existing telecommunication channels so as to create and strengthen an effective network of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional telecommunications.

I. <u>INSURANCE</u>

(a) The establishment of joint insurance and re-insurance arrangements among developing countries to save foreign exchange, spread risks, reduce dependence on developed countries' transnational corporations and increase bargaining power *vis-a-vis* the insurance markets of developed countries.

J. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Early ratification of and accession by the countries participating at the founding meeting to the statutes of the International Centre on Public Enterprises in Developing Countries in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and the early elaboration by the Centre, which is a joint institution of developing countries, of programmes for training, education, consultation, exchange of information and documentation for Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the field of public enterprise. Until the statute comes into effect the Centre should be supported in the implementation of its present work programme.

K. HEALTH

(a) United action within the WHO on the development of international health policies and practices.

(b) The creation of Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) to perform the functions identified by the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals which met in Georgetown in July 1976, and to promote inter-regional co-operation. The Co-ordinator of the Trade Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme should take the necessary follow-up action to implement, with the assistance of relevant international organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and UNDP, the proposals of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals.

(c) The creation of arrangements and mechanisms for co-operation in the field of health and medicine, particularly the planning of health protection services, correction of adverse effects on health environment arising from war damage and natural disasters, prevention of the spread of communicable diseases, rehabilitation and the application of traditional indigenous medical practices. The methods of co-operation should include exchange of professional literature and scientific achievements, joint construction of health institutions, hospitals, medical schools, faculties and rehabilitation centres and the training of staff for work in these institutions.

L. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

(a) Unified support within the framework of UNDP and other international organizations for full implementation of the decisions on "New Dimensions" including substantial increase in the engagement of experts and consultancy firms for developing countries, and for further technical co-operation among developing countries as proposed in the

report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

(b) Unified positions regarding policies and proposals to be made by developing countries at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Argentina in 1977.

(c) Concerted action within the United Nations system , the IBRD-IDA and other international organizations in order to secure increased participation by developing countries' consultancy services in programmes sponsored by these institutions.

(d) The development of arrangements for technical co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries including the strengthening of existing,or establishment of new technical institutions in developing countries which could serve their common interests; the exchange of experience through meetings, on-the-job training, joint action in the publishing of technical teaching material relative to the needs of developing countries; and the implementation of joint research projects and the establishment of joint institutions for research.

(e) Full utilization of existing and potential technical capabilities of developing countries including those in the field of feasibility and pre-investment analysis and the establishment of focal points, for co-operation on specialized technical activities.

(f) Preference to technical experts and consultancy services of developing countries in the execution of development programmes on the basis of non-discrimination and mutually satisfactory arrangements.

(g) Collaboration among consultancy organizations of developing countries with a view to implementing joint activities relating to the exchange of information on available consultancy services, the development of new forms and types of consultancy services, strengthening of existing consultancy services and training. Attention should also be given to the procurement of equipment and supply of training facilities and expertise.

(h) The convening of a meeting of experts of Non-Aligned and developing countries to study the feasibility of setting up a Project Development Facility to promote

the use of technical skills and know-how available among those countries by the preparation of feasibility studies and project reports and for encouraging the use of equipment available in these countries for executing projects and programmes.

M. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Unified positions regarding policies and proposals to be made by developing countries for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

2. Implementation of the Common Strategy for co-operation in the field of Science and Technology among Non-Aligned and other developing countries along the lines of the report of the Non-Aligned Experts' Meeting held in New York in April 1976.

3. The establishment of a Centre for Science and Technology at Lima, Peru and accession to its statutes by Non-Aligned and other developing countries. The Heads of State or Government take note of the draft statutes prepared by the Group of Experts and invite the host country to arrange for a plenipotentiary conference at which the statutes in their definitive form will be adopted and signed, together with the programme of work of the Centre.

4. Collaboration in the establishment and creation of linkages of national and regional centres for the transfer and development of technology.

5. Fullest possible collaboration of scientists and technologists of the developing countries who are already working in developing countries outside their own countries for enhancing institutional linkages and the exchange of information.

6. National and regional centres and the Lima Centre for Science and Technology should promote on a continuing and regular basis gatherings of scientists and technologists of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries so as to contribute to the strengthening of the Common Strategy for co-operation in the field of science and technology

Reverse Transfer of Technology

7. Institution of collaborative measures to remedy the out-flow of skilled personnel from developing countries. This should include measures which would

expand and diversify on a multinational basis the technical work possibilities open to specialized personnel.

Appropriate Technology

8. Collaboration in the establishment within the on-going activities of the United Nations system, of a Consultative Group on Appropriate Technology, especially directed to research on the choice of alternative use of resources allowing a greater utilization of labour per unit of investment.

9. Collaboration in setting up a Working Group with the assistance of competent international agencies to examine the applications of appropriate technology for employment, vocational training and income distribution.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Basic Needs

1. Collaboration in joint approaches to implementing the decisions and recommendations of the World Employment Conference and proposals made by the developing countries at that Conference.

2. Exchanging of information on comparative experience in the implementation of basic needs strategies envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the above Conference relating particularly to macro-economic policies, employment and wage policies, rural and land policies and policies relating to education, population, participation of organized groups and increased welfare of women, youth and the aged.

3. Co-operation mutually and with the United Nations agencies and the International Labour Organisation in particular, for the promotion of short-term and quick, but lasting and adequate productive employment programmes in the traditional rural and urban sectors and their informal sectors.

4. Preparation within the next four years with the assistance of the appropriate United Nations agencies a world-wide programme of household surveys to map the nature, extent and causes of poverty, to set up the necessary statistical and monitoring services and measure progress towards the fulfilment of basic needs.

Education and Training

1. Organization of special programmes of co-operation for the training of technical personnel at all levels in plants, technical colleges and universities.

2. Expansion of the system of fellowships for the training and specialization of personnel in various fields of development.

3. Expansion of programmes of exchange of university teachers and researchers and other specialists.

4. Exchanging of information and expertise relating to educational systems and co-operate in the development of national education policies to serve the needs of development including joint education strategies containing new elements of particular reference to the objectives of developing societies.

5. Establishment of joint projects in education, training of personnel and the publishing of teaching materials.

6. Collaborate in the establishment and operation of national, regional and inter-regional vocational training institutions where these do not exist and gear training in specific skills to available job opportunities at national, regional and inter-regional levels.

Manpower Movements

Provision for periodic exchange of information between the countries concerned on the occupational categories and the number of workers to whom contracts could be offered and who would be ready to emigrate or return to their country of origin; for this purpose skilled manpower pools or data banks to be established to provide reliable information on the supply of and demand for skilled professional and technical manpower and thus provide immediate employment opportunities within Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

O. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries recommend that the Non-Aligned countries actively promote the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Conference on International Women's Year in Mexico. They reiterate their strong conviction that the full development of the developing countries requires the maximum participation of women, together with men, in all spheres of activity and that for this reason necessary conditions and national strategies should be established in order that women may attain equal rights with men and exercise these as well as equal opportunities and responsibilities.

P. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The establishment of a research and information system in accordance with the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Bureau meeting in Algiers including the one which relates to the method of financing of its activities. The system is open to the participation of other developing countries.

Q. TOURISM

The development of a programme of exchange of information and the creation of special facilities needed to encourage increased tourist flows among developing countries.

R. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries take note of the draft statute of the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations in Cuba proposed by the group of experts and invite the host country to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference of Non-Aligned countries not later than 31 December 1976 to adopt and sign the final statute of the centre to be followed immediately by a meeting to elaborate its first working programme.

S. PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1. The continuation of the efforts by Non-Aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries to reach within the framework of their national policies, possible co-ordinated approaches for the treatment of private foreign investment in order to strengthen their bargaining position in this field.

2. The identification and implementation of the measures to promote and encourage investment among interested developing countries taking into account, inter alia, the particular nature of those investments as well as the need to increase the flow of resources among Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

T. NUCLEAR ENERGY

Mutual co-operation in the production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, taking into account the Report of the Co-ordinating Countries meeting in Havana.

U. SPORTS

Active promotion of co-operation in the field of sports, taking into account the proposals by the Group of Experts including action in the democratisation of international spprts organisations and the abolition of apartheid in sport with a view to transforming the relations in the field of sports and promoting the philosophy of non-alignment among the peoples.

II. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT.

1. The non-aligned and other developing countries should pursue joint action in all international economic negotiations, both within and outside the United Nations system, for the implementation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, resolution 3362(S-VII) of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as those adopted by the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Manila, UNCTAD IV, and other relevant United Nations conferences, so as to ensure the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

2. In order to assess the results of the implementation of those decisions, having in mind that they complement and revise the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the non-aligned and other developing countries should insist that during the forthcoming biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy a detailed assessment of the progress in the establishment of the New International Economic Order be made and adequate decisions in this regard taken. Non-Aligned and other developing countries may consider the convening of a Special Session of the General Assembly in order to secure co-operation of the international community in the solution of the world economic problems.

3. The established procedure for consultation and co-ordination among the non-aligned and other developing countries should be maintained and strengthened among the representatives of those countries to future international meetings and conferences. As a general procedure for all important future international economic conferences and meetings, preliminary meetings for non-aligned and other developing countries attending these fora should be arranged, so that they may have the opportunity to co-ordinate their positions on the issues to be discussed during the respective conference or meeting, with the aim of consolidating a harmonised stand.

4. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should insist on the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and in particular of the provision of inviting the Conference to submit the report on its work in time for consideration and decision by the General Assembly. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries express their satisfaction with the unity and solidarity of the Group of 77 as well as with the co-operation established within the Group of 19 in the CIEC as well as with the co-operation established between the Group of 77 and the Group of 19, securing thereby the interest of all developing countries at the Paris Conference.

5. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries consider that timely preparation for the elaboration of the Third United Nations Development Decade should start and that this strategy should be devoted in its entirety to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It should include action-oriented policy matters as well as quantified targets within the timebound frame for the implementation as means for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on the interests of all countries. The strategy for the Third Decade should be conceptually broader so as to reflect those objectives.

6. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should continue their action for the implementation of all decisions contained in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action.

7. The reform of the international monetary system should incorporate a built-in mechanism to promote the flow of real resources from developed to developing countries and necessary measures to maintain the real value of currency reserves of the developing countries. These objectives involve concerted action by the developing countries within the IMF, IBRD and the United Nations system and elsewhere to restructure the present system of Monetary and Financial arrangements which will inter alia provide for a process of balance of payments adjustment and financing that will remove the inequities involved in the present system, re-allocate and create international liquidity in ways which will mobilise resources for development, stabilise exchange rates, remove the dominant role of national currencies in international reserves, ensure parity in decision-making as between developed and developing countries and prevent the domination of any single country over decision-making so that the system becomes more responsive to the needs of the developing countries.

8. Developed countries should implement fully their international commitment to transfer 0.7% of their GNP for official assistance to developing countries. The particular problems of the least-developed and land-locked developing countries as well as the other most seriously affected countries should be borne in mind and adequately responded to.

9. The developed countries should improve access to the products of developing countries through elimination of trade barriers, secure for developing countries as MTNs additional benefits in the international trade in accordance with the commitments made in the Tokyo Declaration and eliminate restrictive business practices.

10. Agreement must be reached by the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) on solutions to the overwhelming debt problems of the developing countries through measures such as, conversion of existing loans into grants, moratoria and rescheduling, as well as to the problem of the protection of the purchasing power of export earnings of developing countries. Should the CIEC fail to reach a satisfactory conclusion on those subjects, non-aligned countries will convene a conference with other interested developing countries at Ministerial level in the first half of 1977 to decide on the appropriate and united action to be pursued.

11. Developed countries should be urged to take action on the debt problems of developing countries, in particular those of least-developed, most seriously affected and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with Manila Declaration and Programme of Action.

12. Developed countries should be also urged to cancel debts of the least-developed and other most seriously affected developing countries and in particular those that have suffered from foreign occupation and aggression.

13. Developed countries and international organizations should support the implementation of decisions on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries as contained in resolutions 3202(S VI), 3362 (S VII), 3442 (XXX), 3461(XXX) as well as to ensure successful outcome of the global Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries.

14. The international community is urged to facilitate the effective exercise of the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and damages to the natural and all other resources of all States, territories and peoples subjected to foreign aggression and occupation, alien and colonial domination, racial discrimination and apartheid. It is in addition , the duty of all States to extend assistance to these countries, territories and peoples.

III. CO-ORDINATION OF ACTION PROGRAMME.

1. The co-ordinating countries will keep the Co-ordinating Bureau and all other non-aligned countries informed of the progress made in their respective fields of activities. The implementation of the Action Programme shall be reviewed annually at a meeting of the co-ordinating countries. The report of this meeting will be considered by the Conference of Foreign Ministers which would give appropriate direction taking into account the recommendations made on it by the Co-ordinating Bureau. In the field of economic co-operation covered by the Action Programme of the Non-Aligned Countries it is understood that other developing countries desirous of being associated with it may participate as appropriate and contribute to its successful implementation. Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries invite non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the co-ordinating countries, and in consultation undertake action for the implementation of measures agreed upon.

2. They consider that measures and actions proposed by the co-ordinating countries at their meetings held in Belgrade, Georgetown and Havana is of utmost importance for the carrying out of decisions contained in this Action Programme.

3. Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and the pursuit of contributory initiatives in the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries, the Heads of State or Government emphasize the need to ensure proper co-ordination in the implementation of the measures being undertaken under the Non-Aligned Action Programme and those envisaged in the resolution for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted by the Group of 77 at its Ministerial Meeting held in Manila. In this connexion the forthcoming conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Mexico should provide an opportunity to contribute to the above-mentioned purpose.

4. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries having reviewed the work carried out by the co-ordinators of the Action Programme, decide to extend the mandate of the existing co-ordinators until the next Summit when the list will be reviewed. They also decide that additional co-ordinators should be appointed for the same period. The full list of co-ordinators is as follows:

	Subjects	Co-ordinating Country
1.	Raw materials	Panama, Algeria, Peru, Senegal, Indonesia, Iraq, Cameroon, Cuba, Afghanistan.
2.	Trade, Transport and industry	Guyana*, Afghanistan.
3.	Financial and monetary co-operation	India*, Indonesia*, Sri Lanka, Peru, Cuba.
4.	Scientific and Technological development	India, Somalia, Algeria*, Yugoslavia* Peru.
5.	Technical co-operation and consultancy services	Panama, India.
6.	Food and agriculture	Ethiopia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania, Somalia.
7.	Fisheries	Cuba, Libya, Morocco, Somalia.
8.	Telecommunications	Cameroon.
9.	Insurance	
10.	Health	Cuba.
11.	Employment and human resources development	Panama, Tunisia, Sri Lanka.
12.	Tourism	Cyprus, Cameroon, Tunisia, Morocco.
13.	Transnational corporations	Algeria, Cuba.
14.	Sports	Algeria, Cuba.
15.	International co-operation for economic development	Panama, Egypt*, Nigeria*.

For the research and information system, the following countries have indicated their willingness to be the co-ordinating countries :

India, Peru, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries may review the above indicated list of co-ordinators at the request of interested member countries.

*Present Co-ordinating Countries.

5. The implementation of this Programme will require financial resources for the convening of the various meetings , the establishment of centres, the preparation of studies. For this purpose, apart from the methods of financing which are stipulated in the statutes of different centres it is necessary that the entire operation be conducted in a way that will to the maximum extent possible include the competent national professional institutions of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in this process with their financial participation voluntary contributions, and equitable cost sharing as appropriate

القمـــة السادسة

هافانا – كوبا

(٣ إلى ٩ سبتمبر ١٩٧٩)

Sixth NAM Summit

Havana - Cuba

(3rd to 9th September 1979)

Sixth NAM Summit

Havana – Cuba

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القمـــة السادسة

هافانا – كوبا

(٣ إلى ٩ سبتمبر ١٩٧٩)

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement	**بيان الرئيس محمد أنور السادات رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة السادسة لحركة عدم الانحياز**
Political Declaration	**الإعلان السياسي**
Political Resolutions	**القرارات السياسية**
Decision on the question of Kampuchea	**قرار بشأن مسألة كمبوديا**
Composition of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement	**تشكيل مكتب تنسيق الحركة**
Economic Declaration	**الإعلان الاقتصادى**
Economic Resolutions	**القرارات الاقتصادية**
Action Programme for Economic Cooperation	**برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادى**
Decision regarding methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries	**قرار بشأن وسائل تعزيز الوحدة والتضامن والتعاون فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز**

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Anwar Elsadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطاب
الرئيس محمد أنور السادات
في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات البلاد غير المنحازة
هافانا – أكتوبر ١٩٧٩
القاه نيابة عن سيادته الدكتور بطرس بطرس غالي
وزير الدولة للشئون الخارجية

سيدى الرئيس ،

اننى لسعيد ايضا بان ابلغ لرؤساء الدول الصديقة الحاضرين هنـــا ، بتمثيله فى هذا المؤتمر الذى ينعقد فى هافانا والذى يضم رؤساءالدولوحكومات البلدان غير المنحازة ٠

فباسمه وباسم جمهورية مصر العربية ، اوجه الى فخامة الرئيس فيدال كاسترو والى حكومته والى شعب كوبا الكبير النبيل ، شكرنا الخالص على ما خصوا به الوفد المصرى وخصونى به شخصيا من كرم الضيافة ، الشيء الذى يعكس صورة العلاقات بين ثورتين تتطلعان بطرق قد تكون مختلفة ، الى الحرية والعدالة وتحرير جميع المضطهدين ، وبالاضافة الى هذا الشكر أعرب لشعب كوبا عن أصدق تمنياتنا بالنجاح والرفاهية والسعادة ٠

اننى سعيد اذ كلفنى الرئيس أنور السادات رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية، وخاصة للرئيس جوزيف بروز تيتو ، الأب الروحى لعدم الانحياز ، تحيـــة الشعب المصرى وان أعرب لهم عن الامل الكبير الذى يعقده على هذا المؤتمر ، راجيا أن تعزز أعماله السبل التى سطرت فى القاهرة منذ ثمانى عشرة سنة، نحو عهد من التقدم والازدهار لجميع بلداننا وشعوبنا ٠

ان مصر لا تالوا جهدا فى هذا السبيل ، ولن تبخل باى تضحية لتناصر الى جنبكم القضايا العادلة النبيلة التى اجتمعنا اليوم فى هافانا من اجـــل الدفاع عنها ، ولتحقيق الاهداف التى سيحددها هذا المؤتمر ٠

سيدى الرئيس ،

ان كوبا ومصر ترتبطان بعلاقات معينة خاصة ، فقد تعـــاون بلدنا فى للقاهرة ما بين ٥ و ١٢ يونيو ١٩٦١ مع الاعضاء المؤسسين الآخرين للحركة،

لاقامة المؤسسات السياسية القانونية لعدم الانحياز ، وقد حددنا العناصر الاساسية الخمسة لحركة عدم الانحياز وانى اذكرها واؤكدها بهذه المناسبة وهى :

١ ـ انتهاج سياسة مستقلة مبنية على التعايش السلمى ٠

٢ ـ تأييد حركات التحرير الوطنى ٠

٣ ـ الامتناع عن ابرام احلاف عسكرية جماعية تشارك فيها دولة كبرى ٠

٤ ـ الامتناع عن ابرام احلاف عسكرية ثنائية ، تشارك فيها دولة كبرى ٠

٥ ـ الامتناع عن اعطاء قواعد عسكرية لدولة كبيرة ٠

هذه المبادىء الخمسة يجب أن تكون أسمى قواعد حركتنا ، وهى التى يجب أن تقود خطانا كما قادتها من بلغراد الى القاهرة ، ومن لوزاكا الى الجزائر ومن كولومبو الى هافانا ، ومن الواجب علينا أن نتمثلها دائما أمام أنظارنا ٠

ومن الواضح انه لا يمكن للدول الاعضاء فى هذا المؤتمر ان تبقى حرة من كل التزام ازاء الكتلتين الكبيرتين ، وأن تستطيع بالتالى أن تحدد غايتها من غير اهتمام اخر غير حماية السلام ودعم التعاون السلمى المثمر بين شعوبنا الا باحترام هذه المبادىء الاساسية الخمسة ٠

سيدى الرئيس ،

أريد أن أعرض الآن باختصار الى القضايا الكبيرة التى تنطوى عليها مادة جدول اعمالنا .

وأولها قضية الايديولوجية فى هذا العالم الذى يسوده التنافس بين الكتلتين والدولتين الكبيرتين تنافسا تختلف أشكاله تبعا للظروف بالرغم من اتفاق (سالت ٢ الاخير) نعتقد بأن الوسيلة الوحيدة للسعى فى سبيل سلام حقيقى ، انما هى رفض الانخراط فى أى معسكر من المعسكرين٠ وبناء على هذا فان حركتنا كانت طيلة تاريخها تتنازعها الانحرافية اليمينية ، التى تنحنى على كتلة الراسمالية مع الارتباط معها بعلاقات متينة مستخفية ،

والانحرافية اليسارية التى تصرح بعلاقاتها الممتازة مع البلدان الاشتراكيــة بدعوى أن هذه البلدان الاخيرة من الحلفاء الموضوعيين الطبيعيين المخلصين للبلدان غير المنحازة ·

وان تجربة بلادى ذات معنى ظاهر فى هذا الشأن ، لقد كانت لنا طيلة سنوات علاقات جد متينة مع الاتحاد السوفييتى ، ولكننا استطعنا باسم عــدم الانحياز الحقيقى ، لتصحيح هذه الوضعية عندما حاول الاتحـــاد السوفيتى ان يتدخل فى شئوننا الخاصة ، ومن جهة أخرى رفضنا فى شهر مارس الاخير ، منذ شهور فى واشنطن ودائما باسم عدم الانحياز الحقيقى رفضا قاطعــا اقتراحا أمريكيا بابرام اتفاق ثنائى كان من شأنه أن يضعف عدم انحيازنا ·

فقد كانت وجهة عدم الانحياز دائما فى نظر مصر الاطار الاساسى الذى أتاح لنا الدفاع عن استقلالنا أمام مصالح ومطامع الدولتين الكبيرتين ·

وبناء على ما اكتسبناه من نضج من هذه التجربة المثرية ، طلبنا من الدول غير المنحازة التى تشجع الاتجاهات الهامشية اليسارية واليمينية ضمن الحركة ان تتجنب كل دعاية ايديولوجية للحفاظ على الانسجام ووحدة حــركة عدم الانحياز وذلك بقبول مبدأ التعايش الســلمى فى صفوفها ، والامتنـــاع عن النزاعات الايديولوجية ، وضمان تمثيل واسع لجميع الاتجاهات فى مختلف الهيئات المسيرة للحركة ·

وباختصار ينبغى لحركة عدم الانحياز لكى تستمد حياتها وتنمو وتتعزز، الا تنقلب هى نفسها هدفا لحرب باردة جديدة تجرى بين الاخوة فى صفوف البلدان غير المنحازة ·

فلا يمكن أن ننقد حركتنا ، ولا أن نبعث فيها حركية جديدة ولا روحهــا السالفة لاحياء العهد التاريخى الذى افتتح من باندونج الى اجتماع القاهرة، ومن اجتماع بلغراد الى لوزاكا ، فالجزائر ، والذى قررت فيه الشعوب التى تحررت اذ ذاك من الاضطهاد الاستعمارى أن تلعب دورا حاسما لصون السلم فى العالم ، الا اذا صممنا على عدم النيل من حريتنا بالتزامات ليس من شأنها الا أن تجسد شقاقاتنا الداخلية ·

سيدى الرئيس ،

يمكن أن احدثكم حديثا طويلا بهذا الصدد ، ولكن التحليل الصارم الذى قدمه الرئيس نيريرى ، احد حكماء افريقيا ، واف كاف ليقنعنا بأن نرفض بشدة كل انحياز ضمن الحركة · وكما قال حكيمنا الافريقى الكبير الرئيس سيكوتورى: « لا يجوز أن تكون منظمتنا امتداد لأى كتلة » ·

ثانيا : قضايا الانظمة التاسيسية ، أريد الآن أن أتعرض لموضوع آخر هو الهيئات التنظيمية التاسيسبة لحركتنا وخاصة مكتب التنسيق من المناقشات الكبيرة التى كانت ذات صدى فى المؤتمر الاول الذى عقدته الحركة فى بلغراد سنة ١٩٦١ ، المناقشة حول تاسيس جهاز دبلوماسى دائم لحركة عدم الانحياز. واذكركم بأن الاغلبية الساحقة من الدول التى حضرت اجتمــاع بلغراد سنة ١٩٦١ رفضت هذه الفكرة رفضا باتا · واثيرت الفكرة من جديد اثنتى عشرة سنة بعد ذلك فى الجزائر ، فى صورة تكوين مكتب تنسيق ، كجهاز دائم مكلف بتنسيق النشاطات المشتركة بين بلدان عدم الانحياز ·

ومن المؤسف ان التخوفات التى ابديت فى بلغــراد فى سنة ١٩٦١ قد بررها الواقع اذ أن مكتب التنسيق قد اتجه الى أن يتحول الى اداة سيطـــرة تتحكم فيها عدد من الدول ، أولا ، بما أن المصادقة على قرارات المكتب تتم عن طريق التوافق بين الاعضاء ، فمن الممكن لاغلبية مصطنعة أن تفرض وجهـات نظرها ، وذلك لأن المعارضين مهما كان عددهم — الكبير غالبا — ليس لهم الا ان يعربوا عن تحفظاتهم بعد الاعلان عن المصادقة على القرار ، بحيث يبدو من التحليل الاخير أن أقلية من الاصوات الحازمة ، هى التى تتخذ القرارات غالبا والاخطر من ذلك ، ان هذه الاقلية تدعى انها تتحدث باسم جميع الحركة ·

ومثل هذه السياسة ليست مخالفة للديمقراطية فقط ، اذ أن من أهداف حركتنا أن نجعل العلاقات الدولية ذات صــبغة ديمقراطية ، ولكنها تضعف حركتنا وقد تفقدها كل سمعة ، فى نظر الدول الاعضاء وحتى فى نظر جميع العالم الذى يرقبنا ·

فمكتب التنسيق ، بالصورة التى يتالف عليها وبالصورة التى يعمل عليها يمثل كتلة صغيرة جديدة ، ضمن حركتنا · وكما قال وزير خارجية غينيا فى كلمة تنبؤ ، القاها فى بلغراد سنة ١٩٦١ ، « لنقل من البداية أن عدم الانحياز لا يجوز أن يكون بدوره حلفا أو كتلة ، اذ تكون النتيجة اذ ذاك انما هى توسيع وتعميق استبداد الحرب الباردة » ·

سيدى الرئيس ،

ان بلادكم ستراس المكتب خلال السنوات المقبلة ، فلا يجوز أن يتحول الى اداة تخلق المشاكل والنزاعات الاضافية . ولهذا يجب أن يؤلف بصورة تمثل الجوهر الحقيقى لعدم الانحياز ، وبحيث يمثل محفلا للتفاوض والتوفيق بين مختلف وجهات النظر وبين مختلف الاتجاهات لا كتلة جديدة ضمن الحركة التى ترفض فلسفتها الاساسية تكوين الكتل ·

ثالثا : القضايا الافريقية ٠

سيدى الرئيس ،

أريد أن أعرض للقضايا الافريقية التى نحرص على الدفاع عنها كافريقيين اولا ، وكغير منحازين ثانيا ، وكمصريين أخيرا يعتزون بمصريتهم وبافريقيتهم وعدم انحيازهم ٠

لا يمكن لافريقيا يا سيدى الرئيس ، أن تكون صاحبة السيادة الكاملة الحقيقية على مصيرها ، ولا أن تحقق وحدتها بالفعل ، ولن ترفع صوتا مسموعا قويا بين الامم ، الا اذا استمر الافارقة يتحكمون هم أنفسم فى مشاكلهم الخاصة، ويحددون هم أنفسهم الحلول لهذه المشاكل ٠ ومن هنا تبدو أهمية المقـــررات والقرارات التى تتخذها أجهزة منظمة الوحدة الافريقية ٠

فهذه القرارات هى التى يجب أن تكون اطارا لحركة عدم الانحياز عندما تعرض للقضايا التم تهم قارتنا ٠

سيدى الرئيس ،

هناك قضايا خطيرة تهدد افريقيا ، ومنها قبل كل شىء الاستعمار والتمييز العنصرى اللذان لا يزالان سائدين فى افريقيا الجنوبية ، وقد تحدثنا كثيرا فى منروفيا عن الكفاح الاستبسالى المقدس الذى يقوم به اخواننا فى زيمبابوى وناميبيا وجنوب افريقيا ، ليحرروا أوطانهم ٠

ومن واجبى اليوم أن أحيى منظمـــة سوابو ، والجبهة الوطنية اللتين تتمتعان منذ الآن ، بالعضوية الكاملة فى حركتنا ٠

وبهذه المناسبة ، أعرب عن كامل تأييد الشعب المصرى لكفاحهما المسلح ضد الاستعمار والاستعمار الجديد والتمييز العنصرى وانى أؤكد لهما اننا سنواصل امدادهما بتأييدنا العسكرى ومســـاعدتنا المالية ومســـاندتنا الدبلوماسية ٠

والمشكلة الثانية التى تهدد افريقيا واستقلالها ، انما هى تخلفها الذى تتأكد خطورته باستمرار ٠ فلا يكفى لتكون افريقيا مستقلة ، أن تكون حـــرة سياسيا ، اذ أن هذه الحرية ستبقى مهددة باستمرار ان لم تدعمهـــا حرية اقتصادية واجتماعية ٠ ان البلدان الافريقية تعيش منذ عشرين عاما أشدمعركة جرت ضد التخلف ٠ ولكن من المؤسف أن النتائج التى حصلت عليها حتى الآن

ضئيلة غير مشجعة ، بالرغم من حماس شعوبنا فى الكفاح وشجاعة اطاراتنا السياسية والاقتصادية ٠

وقد درسنا بكل عناية فى منروفيا ، بفضل مبادرة جريئة من الامين العام لمنظمة الوحدة الافريقية وبتأييد نيجيريا ، هذه الظاهرة المقلقة التى ستنسينا خلال السنوات المقبلة جميع الاسباب الاخرى للتوتر الدولى فى افريقيـــا ٠ وسيحدد مؤتمر القمة الاقتصادى الذى ستعقده بلدان منظمة الوحدة الافريقية فى الشهور المقبلة فى لاجوس احدى العواصم الكبرى فى افريقيا ، استراتيجية جديدة لتمكين قارتنـــا من الانتصار فى هذه الحرب ضـــد الجوع والفقر والتخلف ٠

ومن الواجب أن يكون الخطاب الحافل بالحكمة ، الذى ألقاه الرئيس كاوندا الذى أبرز أنانية البلدان المنتجة للبترول ، من أهم المواضـــيع التى يدرسها هذا المؤتمر ، كما أنه من واجب حركة عدم الانحياز أن تشجع وتؤيد المساعى التى اقترحها الرئيس كينيث كاوندا ٠

والمشكلة الكبيرة الثالثة التى تهدد افريقيا تتمثل فى التدخلات الاجنبية وما تستثيره من ردود فعل ٠ فمن الجائز أن تتسبب هذه التدخلات ومعاكساتها فى قيام حرب باردة فى قارتنا التى بقيت الى السنوات الاخيرة القارة الوحيدة البعيدة عن الحرب الباردة ، بينما كانت أوروبا مفصولة بستار حديدى بين الكتلتين ، وانقلبت آسيا ميدان معركة تتحارب فيه الدولتان الكبيرتانعنطريق دول تقوم مقامها ، وقد تلاقى أفريقيا اليوم المصير نفسه ان لم تتحكم فى أمورها ٠

وانى أطلب منكم هنا فى هافانا أن تتعهدوا جميعا بحماية افريقيـــا من تقلبات الحرب الباردة وبضمان واحترام حياد افريقيا ، والعمـــل على تحويل قارتنا الى منطقة سلام . اننا نعرف جيدا ان مثل هذه المهمة ليست يسيرة ، وانها قد تبدو خيالية ، خصوصا وأن الحالة قد تعقدت بضرورة مواصلةالكفاح المسلح ضد الاستعمار والعنصرية فى جنوب قارتنا ٠ على انه يجب منذ الآن ان نستعد لتحقيق هذه الغاية السامية النبيلة ، اذا اردنا أن نحمى قارتنا من الاستغلال والتمييز العنصرى والاضطهاد واذا أردنا أن نتجنب الانزلاق الى مواجهة عسكرية وايديولوجية ليس لافريقيا أى دخل فيها .

رابعا القضايا الآسيوية .

سيدى الرئيس .

اسمحوا لى لكى أتعرض لهذه القضايا . بأن كون مصر البلد الوحيد الافريقى الآسيوى فى الكرة الارضية ، يفسر هذه النزعة المزدوجة التى تتضافر مع سائر المسئوليات الاخرى .

لقد أخذت مصر والهند منــذ نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية ، فى تنسيق كفاحهما ضد الاستعمار البريطانى ، وشاركت مصر فى مارس ١٩٤٧ قبــل استقلال الهند فى مؤتمر بدلهى عنى بالمشاكل الآسيوية فيما بعد الحرب · وفى يناير ١٩٤٩ شاركت مصر فى دلهى دائما ، فى مؤتمر لتأييد تحرير اندونيسيا · وانى اذكر بهذه الذكريات البعيدة لأبين أن بلادى كانت تعتبر دائما حتى قبل عهد الاستقلال ، ان مساهمة آسيا عنصر أساسى للوصــــول الى تغيير توازن القوى لفائدة السلام · لهذا أيدنا باستمرار كفاح الشعوب الآسيوية فى سبيل تحررها من نير الاستعمار . وعلى ذلك ، أيدنا جمهورية فيتنام الديمقراطية فى كفاحها البطولى ، وساندنا قبولها فى حركة عدم الانحياز قبل قمة لوزاكا، وقد راقبنا بعد ذلك بكل قلق النزاع الذى قام بينها وبين الصين ، وعلى هــذا فاننا سيدى الرئيس نرجو بكل حزم الوصول الى حل عادل لقضيـــة كمبوديا الديمقراطية ، التى دارت حولها مناقشات طويلة شاقة لتسوية القضية تسوية مرضية حفاظا على وحدة حركتنا وتضامن أعضائها ·

ونريد أخيرا توجيه تحيتنا الى باكستـــان التى انضمت الى الحركة ، ونقول لها ان دورها سيكون كبيرا فى دعم عدم الانـ ـاز ·

سيدى الرئيس ،

ان الدفاع عن موقف آسيا فى العـــالم الراهن ، وتحقيق ما يمكن أن تساهم به فى حركة عدم الانحياز حفظ السلام ، هى المبادىء الكبرى التى تقوم عليها سياسة مصر غير المنحازة ·

خامسا : قضايا أمريكا الجنوبية ·

اذا كانت آسيا تلعب دورا من المقام الاول فى حركة عدم الانحياز ، فمن المنتظر ان تلعب أمريكا اللاتينية دورا ليس اقل اهمية · فاسمحـــوا لى أذن سيدى الرئيس لكى أتعرض لهذه القضايا ·

عندما اسست حركة عدم الانحياز كانت اســـاسا حركة افريقية آسيوية تنتمى الى قارتين وتستمد قوتها الروحية والسياسية الضاربة من مبـــادىء

بانشا شيلا الخمسة فى ابريل ١٩٥٤ ، التى صادقت عليها الصين والهند ، ومن مبادىء باندونج العشرة وكانت مشاركة كوبا فى مؤتمر القاهرة فى يونيو ١٩٦١ ، هى التى منحت حركة عدم الانحياز بعدا ، يربطها بأربع قارات .

ومنذ ذلك العهد لم تزل مشاركة أمريكا اللاتينية تتسع ونحن سعـــداء اليوم بتحية بوليفيا وسورينام ونيكاراجوا جرينادا التى انخرطت كاعضاء جدد فى الحركة . وإننا نأمل بصدق أن يكون مؤتمر القمة السادس الذى انعقد فى أمريكا اللاتينية ، نقطة انطلاق لمشاركة واسعة من مختلف بلدان أمريكـــا اللاتينية فى دعم حركتنا ، وتعزيز مبادئها الاساسية تجاه محاولات القضاء على هذه المبادىء باسم انحياز ما ، لايفصح عن كنهه ، ولكنه لايخفى غاياته وأهـــدافه .

ان حركتنا لا يجوز أن تكون هيئة منطوية على نفسها لكن ناديا مفتوحا لجميع البلدان التى تخلصت من سيطرة الكتل ، وقبلت أن تكافح معنـــا فى سبيل السلام فى العالم ومن أجل كرامة الامم والانسان .

ومن اجل هذا الغرض ستبذل مصر كل ما فى امكانها لتعزيز الروابط الاخوية التى تربطها ببلدان امريكا الجنوبية وامريكا الوسطى ومنطقة الكاريبى فى اطار العلاقات الثنائية او فى اطار الحركة . اننا متأكدون من أن اتســاع منظمتنا ودعمها سيمثلان مرحلة جديدة من النشاط والنضال الثورى لحركتنا .

سادسا : القضايا العربية .

سيدى الرئيس ،

اريد الآن أن أتعرض باختصار للتطورات الاخيرة للجهود التى قام بهــا الرئيس السادات لاقامة سلام عادل وشامل .

ان المبادرة التى قام بها الرئيس السادات فى نوفمبر ١٩٧٧ ليقترح السلم والعدالة على العدو عمل ثورى حقيقى يطابق أعرق التقاليد النضالية التقدمية فى بلدان العالم الثالث التابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز ، رغم المزاعم والاتهامات وتلفيقات البعض .

وقد كان وسيكون دائما هدف هذه المبادرة التاريخية التى نواصلهـــا وسنواصلها بحزم وقوة هو فى اقرار السلم فى بلادنا ، والوصول الى حــل سلمى للقضية الفلسطينية ، طبقا لرغبة الشعب الفلسطينى ، الذى كان ضحية للاضطهاد لا من أعدائه فقط ، لكن من طرف بعض الاخوان العرب ايضا ، كما يجب أن نقول ذلك . وبابرام معاهدة سلام مع اسرائيل ، استطاعت مصر أن تستعيد اراضيها التى احتلها العدو وتسترجع وحدتها الترابية من جديد .

ففى ذلك من غير شك انتصار للعرب ، وانتصار لافريقيا وانتصار للبلدان غير المنحازة يجب أن نسر منه جميعا ·

وبابرام معاهدة اخرى فى الوقت نفسه حصلت مصر على موافقة مبدئية لانسحاب القوات الاسرائيلية من الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة ، وعلى حق الفلسطينيين فى انشاء حكومة مؤقتة لهم تتفاوض مع الاسرائيليين لتحدد الوضعية النهائية لوطنهم . فالفلسطينيون هم الذين يقررون وحدهم مصيرهم فلا يمكن لا لمصر ولا لأى دولة عربية اخرى أن تدعى حق الكلام باسم الفلسطينيين ·

وانى فى هذا المكان بمناسبة قمة هافانا السادسة وأما هذا المحفل الموقر ، وأمامكم جميعا أمد اليد لمنظمة تحرير فلسطين ·

واؤكد من جديد أمام هذه الجمعية وامامكم سيدى الرئيس بصفة علنية عهد مصر المناضلة بمواصلة الكفاح من اجل اخواننا الفلسطينيين حتى يتم تاسيس دولة فلسطينية ·

اننا سنتمكن مجموعين من الوقوف فى وجه المطامع التوسعية الاستعمارية لدولة اسرائيل .

اننا سنتمكن مجموعين من اجبار اسرائيل على العدول عن اعتداءاتها التى يدينها العالم ·

واننا سنتمكن مجموعين فى نطاق هذه الحركة من الانتصار .

لقد ثبت فى الليلة البارحة او بالاحرى فى فجر صباح اليوم بعد عشر ساعات من المناقشات ، ضمن اللجنة السياسية على مستوى وزراء الخارجية، بالرغم من محاولة بعض الدول لاستخدام حركتنا لاهداف غير صريحة ، شبيهة بانتقام شخص ولحرب أخوية اكثر مما تشبه مناقشة بين دول غير منحاوزة (ثبت) ·

١ ـ أن الحركة قادرة على صون صفائها وأصالتها ·

٢ ـ ان دور مصر النضالى معترف به ومقدرا ·

٣ ـ ان الحركة تستنكر كل ادانة لمصر وكل محاولة لعزلها ·

وكما قلت صباح اليوم عند الفجر ، أوجه النداء الى للدول العربية والى

منظمة تحرير فلسطين لتقتدى بالاسرة الافريقية الكبيرة التى عرفت كيفتحافظ دائما على تماسكها ووحدتها بالرغم من النزاعات الداخلية الافريقية ·

انى اوجه النداء الى الدول العربية لتتمثل الحكمة الافريقية التى تدعونا الى التعايش السلمى لا الى التناحر الاخوى ، وتدعونا الى التوفيق لا الى التنافر ، والى الحوار لا الى التقاطع ، والى النضال لا الى السلبية ، والى التقدمية لا الى التقهقر ·

ان مصر كريمة كبيرة ، وهى على استعداد لتمد يدها الى اية دولة عربية، ترغب فى فتح حوار أخوى على قدم المساواة للوصول الى حل شامل عادل لأزمة الشرق الاوسط ·

ان مصر توافق على الاقتراح الذى قدمه الامين العام للامم المتحدة هنا والذى ذكره امام هـذا المجلس الموقر بالتفكير فى مؤتمـر دولى ينعقـد فى اطار الامم المتحدة ، ليعنى بأزمة الشرق الاوسط . ان مصر على اسـتعداد لتؤيد هذه المبادرة الجديدة ، كما انها على استعداد لتؤيد اى مبادرة او قرار تصادق عليه الامم المتحدة ، كما فعلنـا ذلك فى الاسبوع الاخير امام مجلس الامن ، اى قرار يعجل باليوم الذى يستعيد فيه الشعب الفلسطينى وطنه · ان مصر تطلب من حركة عدم الانحياز ان تكون اطارا للتوفيق بين الدول العربية .

وكما قال الرئيس سيكوتورى فى خطابه القيم ينبغى لحركتنا أن تكون لها أنظمة خاصة تسمح بتسوية النزاعات بين الدول غير المنحازة ·

هذه هى الحالة كما هى فى الواقع يا سيدى الرئيس · وهذا هو موقفنا. الدائم الحازم للوصول الى حل عادل، حازم لأزمة الشرق الاوسط ·

سادبعا : المشاكل الاقتصادية ·

سيدى الرئيس ،

لقد كانت حركتنا دائما فى طليعة الكفاح من اجل كرامة الامم والانسان وفى مقدمة الجهود المبذولة لاقرار نظام اقتصادى عالمى جـديد ، قادر على تحرير شعوبنا من التخلف ·

وكما اذنت كفاحات التحرير الوطنى العربية والافريقية واللاتينيةالامريكية بنهاية رواسب الاستعمار والتمييز العنصرى التى لا تزال تتشبث ببعضالجهات من العالم الثالث ، فقد ساعدت هذه الكفاحات ايضا على اقناع البلدانالمصنعة

بأن اقتصاداتها لا يمكن أن تستغنى عن تعاون صريح صـــادق ، مطلوب مع البلدان النامية التى تنتج المواد الاولية الضرورية لازدهارها .

ومن المتضح على مر الايام أن مصلحة الجميـع ، انما تقوم على حوار يجرى على قدم المساواة بين العالم المتقدم والعالم النامى .

ويقصى كل فكرة سيطرة أو تمييز لافتتـاح عهد تعاون لا تنـــازع بين الشعوب .

ومن الواجب علينا من جهتنا ، لضمان سائر فرص النجاح لهذا الحوار المطلوب ، لمصلحة الجميع ، أن نؤكد من جديد وحدتنا وننتهج سبيلا للتعاون المالى والاقتصادى والتجارى الواسع الشامل بيننا ، وقد سعت مصر فى سبيل هذا التعاون ، والاتفاق المصرى الهندى اليوغوســـلافى المؤرخ فى ١٩٦٧ ، والمجدد فى السنة الماضية لمدة خمس سنوات ، مثال صالح للتعاون الاقليمى بين الدول غير المنحازة .

وكان مؤتمر القمة الافريقى العربى الذى اجتمع فى القـــاهرة فى مارس ١٩٧٧ مثالا آخر ، وكان أول مظهر ايجابى للتعاون بين قارتين ، بين العالم العربى والعالم الافريقى .

ومن جهة أخرى ، وكما سبق أن بينت لقد صادق مؤتمر القمة لمنظمـــة الوحدة الافريقية فى يوليو الماضى فى منروفيا ، على استراتيجية إفريقيـــة للتنمية تتمثل فيها الاصالة الافريقية ، وتكفل لها الازدهار الكامل ، دون تسرب أيدولوجيات أجنبية لتقاليدنا العريقة .

سيدى الرئيس ،

فى اختتـــام كلمتى هذه أريد أن أؤكد مرة أخرى بشدة أن مصر تنتمى بالاصالة الى عدم الانحياز ، وأن عدم الانحياز هو بالنسبة الينا عقيدة ،ونزعة صوفية وحقيقية حية فى الوقت نفسه .

ان العالم الثالث الذى يعانى من تخلفه ، والمهموم بشعور التأخر الذى أصابه بسبب الاستعمار ، والمدرك لضعفه ، لكن المقدر لطاقاته الكبيرة ، فى حاجة الى عقيدة دافعة يمكن أن تستثير الجماهير ، وتبعث الحيوية فى النخبة، وتخلص الاطارات من ركودها ، وهذه العقيدة الدافعة متوفرة لدينا ، وهى عدم الانحيـــاز .

ولكى تكون التنمية الوطنية والتعاون الاقليمى أو القارى بين البلدان غير

المنحازة ،ايجابيين مثمرين ، يجب أن يقوما على نظرة صوفية وعلى الواقع الموضوعى فى آن واحد ، وبامكان حركتنا أن تستجيب لهذه الحاجة المزدوجة، وان تحول النظرة الصوفية الى قوة محركة هى التى تستطيع وحدها أن تكافح التخلف والسيطرة الاجنبية فى القارات الثلاث الفقيرة فى المعمورة ، وأغنى القارات فى الوقت نفسه ٠

فهذه المهمة التى تعنى القارات الثلاث كما تعنى العالم اجمع ، والتى تعنى المحرومين فى الارض كما تعنى الاثرياء ، هى التى يجب أن تعبر عنها وتشجعها ايدولوجيه البلدان غير المنحازة ، وكل ماتبذله من مساع .

ففى مستوى القارات الثلاث يجب أن تعين حركة عدم الانحياز البلدان النامية لتتغلب على تخلفها ولتكافح الاستعمار الجديد ٠

اما فى مستوى العالم ، فالحركة يجب أن تعين البلدان المتقدمة الغنية لتتحكم فى المرحلة الحرجة من نموها ، وتتغلب على أخطار قوتها المتفوقة التى انقلبت الى عامل اختلال وتوترات ٠

وعلى حركة عدم الانحياز أن تقضى على الروابط العفنة التى نشأت فى القرن التاسع عشر بين نصفى البشرية للقضاء على الفوارق الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التى تمثل حواجز بين الشعوب التى تعيش فى النصف الجنوبى من الكرة الارضية والشعوب التى تعيش فى نصفها الشمالى .

سيدى الرئيس ،

اسمحوا لى فى الختام بتوجيه شكرى لكم مرة أخرى على ما لقيناه من حفاوة وكرم ضيافة من شعبكم ، والاعراب عن أصدق تمنياتنا بنجاحكم فى المهمة الجديدة التى اسندت اليكم لمدة السنوات الثلاث المقبلة ، ونحن مقتنعون بأنكم ستكونون الناطق باسم حركة يجب أن يكون ما يوحدنا فيها أقوى مما يفرق بيننا .

شكرا سيدى الرئيس ؟

I. POLITICAL DECLARATION

INTRODUCTION

1. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Havana, the Republic of Cuba, 3 - 9 September 1979. The following countries, which are full members of the Movement, took part in it: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Conference granted Belize special status, including the right to speak.

The following countries and organizations and national liberation movements attended as observers: Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, the Philippines, St. Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela, the African National Congress (South Africa), the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations Organization.

The following countries and organizations were also present as guests: Austria, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain,

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Sweden, Switzerland, ECLA, FAO, OLADE, SELA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

2. In its inaugural session the Conference heard an important and wide-ranging address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz, the text of which was included by acclamation in the records of the Conference.

The speech was an historic contribution to the definition of the objectives of the Movement and of invaluable assistance to the deliberations and final success of the Conference.

3. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Suriname and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe to the membership of the Movement and of Dominica, the Philippines, Costa Rica and St. Lucia as observers, and the attendance of Spain as a guest. They considered that these developments were of outstanding historical importance for the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment as the authentic, independent and non-bloc factor. They expressed their particular satisfaction at the expansion of non-alignment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with particular satisfaction the steady and irreversible growth in the number of non-aligned countries and participants in their gatherings and an ever greater presence and spreading of the policy of non-alignment to all parts of the world. From 25 countries at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961, the membership of the movement had grown to 95 at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana, representing peoples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe and the diversity of economic, social and political systems, thereby confirming the universality of the policy of non-alignment.

5. It has been confirmed that the spread of non-alignment constitutes, for an ever-increasing number of countries, an indispensable alternative to the policy of total division of the world into blocs. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers constitutes an integral part of profound changes in the structure of the international community. The fundamental principles of non-alignment, their universal value and the persistent struggle of non-aligned countries for equitable relations

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among countries and peoples provide, due to their permanent nature, inspiration to peoples and countries in their struggle for a world of independence, equality and justice. This is telling proof of the fact that the policy of non-alignment constitutes a true expression of the interests and aspirations of an ever-larger number of countries and peoples of the world, as well as of the appreciation of the significance and effectiveness of the policy and movement of non-alignment in the entire sphere of international relations.

6. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their profound satisfaction at meeting in Latin America for the first time and their appreciation of the special significance of this singular occasion. They recalled that, at the First Summit Conference, held in Belgrade in 1961, when the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was founded, Cuba was the only Latin American and Caribbean country among its members, while Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador were observer. Latin America has been the scene of constant strife as its peoples have sought to win full independence, eliminate colonialism in the region, affirm their sovereignty, recover their natural resources, promote economic and social development, defend their cultural heritage and play an active independent role in international life. That battle has deep roots in the history of Latin America, which initiated its efforts to obtain independence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Marked by victories and setbacks, it has followed an ascending course. In the last few years, Caribbean countries have obtained their independence and have joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The history-making victory of the people of Nicaragua constitutes an encouraging event for the whole region. This has allowed the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to play an increasingly dynamic role alongside their African and Asian brothers and sisters and with all the peoples of the world in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. Eleven Latin American and Caribbean countries are now full members of the Movement, and 10 participate as observers; the Movement's activities evoke attention and respect throughout the area.

7. Meeting in Havana eighteen years after its founding, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is aware of its responsibilities and has confirmed its perspectives set forth in its Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Columbo. The Non-Aligned Movement represents countries determined to defend interdependence, free national and social development, sovereignty, security, equality and self-determination and to change the existing system of international relations based on injustice, inequality and exploitation. The Movement represents an overwhelming majority of mankind which is struggling to eliminate the inequalities between the developed and developing countries; to eradicate poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy; and to establish a new world order based on justice, equity and peace instead of the present order in which wealth is still concentrated in the hands of a few powers whose wasteful economies are maintained by the exploitation of the labour as well as the transfer and plunder of the natural and other resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world.

8. This contrast means in practice the perpetuation of the old colonial relations in their original form or under various disguises or attempts at the imposition of new relations of dependence and subjugation. The people's freedom and independence will not be truly consolidated until the state of domination, dependency and exploitation is ended. Freedom will not be complete until effective control of resources and natural wealth is assured and independent economic development is ensured; and until the peoples are guaranteed suitable and decent living conditions. Security will not be permanent until principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence are respected and until the full independence of all countries and peoples is ensured.

9. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries represents the hopes, aspirations and will of millions of human beings who have been deprived of freedom and the right to decide their own destiny, who have suffered from a long and painful colonial experience and foreign domination and who for centuries have endured servitude and humiliation, tyranny and poverty, hunger and ignorance. Our peoples have struggled generation after generation, with growing success, to emancipate themselves and open the way to a new, free, worthy and prosperous life. They have advanced along the path towards their total aspirations, but there

is still a long way to go. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to continue struggling until they attain a world based on justice and freedom and establish an international political and economic order governed by peace, independence, equality and co-operation against all obstacles and forces which aim at maintaining old or imposing new forms of unequal relationships and domination and which have hindered the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

10. This strong desire reflects the interests of all the peoples and is in accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government appealed to all peoples of the world to participate in efforts to free the world from war, the policy of force, blocs and bloc politics, military bases, pacts and interlocking alliances, the policy of domination and hegemony, inequalities and oppression, injustice and poverty and to create a new order based on peaceful coexistence, mutual co-operation and friendship, an order in which each people may determine its own future, attain its political sovereignty and promote its own free economic and social development, without interference, pressures or threats of any kind.

THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS INDEPENDENT ROLE

11. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which emerged in the midst of the breakdown of the colonial system and during the emancipation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War, has been an essential factor in the decolonization process that has led to the achievement of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and the emergence of dozens of sovereign States, and in the preservation of world peace. This struggle for total emancipation received a historic impetus from the emergence of newly liberated countries which have opted for an independent political development and have resolutely rejected polarization on bloc bases, bloc policies, military pacts or military alliances, as well as policies tending to divide the world into spheres of influence or impose any other form of domination. Ever since its inception, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has waged a constant battle to guarantee that the peoples oppressed by alien occupation and domination may exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

it has joined forces to seek the establishment of a new international economic order that will permit the peoples to enjoy their wealth and natural resources and achieve a higher standard of living, offering a comprehensive platform for a basic change in international economic relations and for full economic emancipation; and it has played a decisive role in the efforts to maintain peace, promote international détente and eliminate focal points of aggression and tension everywhere in the world and in promoting just solutions for international problems. However, there are still dangerous situations and serious obstacles that oblige them to strengthen their unity, cohesion and co-operation to face these common dangers and overcome these obstacles.

12. Taking into consideration the principles on which non-alignment has been based and the elaboration of those principles through the successive Summit Conferences held in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo, the Sixth Conference reaffirmed that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment, in accordance with its original principles and essential character, involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great-Power and bloc policies. In other words, the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependency, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and of all pressures, whether political, economic, military or cultural, in international relations.

13. Recalling these fundamental goals and purposes of the Movement which have guided it since its inception in 1961, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence in particular to the following principles:

National independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, and the free social development of all countries; independence of non-aligned countries from great-Power or bloc rivalries and influences and opposition to participation in military pacts and alliances arising therefrom; the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism,and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; active peaceful coexistence among all States; indivisibility of peace and security; non-interference and non-intervention in the internal

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and external affairs of other countries; freedom of all States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance and pressure; establishment of a new international economic order and development of international co-operation on the basis of equality; the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination and constant support to the struggle of national liberation movements; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; opposition to the division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances and blocs and rejection of outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence and balance of terror; permanent sovereignty over natural resources; inviolability of legally established international boundaries; non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force; and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Basing themselves on the above-mentioned principles, the Heads of State or Government considered the following to be the essential objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Preservation of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries; elimination of foreign interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of States and the use of the threat of force; strengthening of non-alignment as an independent non-bloc factor and the further spread of non-alignment in the world; elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; support to national liberation movements struggling against colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation; safeguarding international peace and security and the universalization of the relaxation of international tensions; promotion of unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries with a view to the achievement of the objectives of non-alignment, thus preserving its essential character; ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; the early establishment of the New International Economic Order with a view to accelerating the development of developing countries, eliminating the inequality between developed and developing countries and eradicating poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy in the developing countries; participation on the

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basis of equality in solving international issues; establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on the equality of States and respect for and the preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the strengthening of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, resolving international problems and struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid and as an important factor in the development of international co-operation and the establishment of equitable economic relations between States; dissolution of great-Power pacts and military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, withdrawal of foreign military forces and dismantling of foreign military bases; promotion of economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to the achievement of collective self-reliance; establishment of a new international order in the field of information and mass media for the purpose of forging new international relations in general; and revival, preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned countries and promotion of cultural co-operation among them.

14. The Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries believed that events over the past three decades had demonstrated the validity of the principles of non-alignment. They therefore stressed emphatically that adherence to all these principles required action that was consistent with the objectives underlying the philosophy of the Movement.

15. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, accordingly, rededicated themselves to translating these principles into action. They solemnly pledged to undertake all the necessary steps for the realization of the above objectives. They are convinced that only through concerted action can these objectives be attained.

16. They stressed that the commitment to non-alignment entailed respect for and the observance of the above principles as well as the undertaking of concrete measures in order to further reinforce these well-founded principles.

17. In the context of the above principles and objectives, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirmed the following criteria for participation in the Movement as members agreed upon in 1961:

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(i) The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of States with different political and social systems and on non-alignment or should be showing a trend in favour of such a policy.

(ii) The country concerned should be consistently supporting the movements for national independence.

(iii) The country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great-Power conflicts.

(iv) If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a great Power or is a member of a regional defence pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great-Power conflicts.

(v) If it has conceded military basis to a foreign Power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great-Power conflicts.

18. The policy of non-alignment, by acting as an independent global factor, represents an important step in mankind's search for freely established, peaceful and equitable relations among nations, irrespective of their size, geographic location, power or social systems.

19. The Conference considered that unity and mutual solidarity among the non-aligned countries were indispensable for maintaining the independence and strength of the Movement and for the realization of its objectives. Over a period of nearly two decades the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and liberation movements which, despite their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural diversity, have accepted these fundamental principles and have shown their readiness to translate them into reality.

20. The non-aligned countries have demonstrated their ability, through democratic dialogue, to overcome their differences and to find a common denominator for action leading to mutual co-operation.

21. Meeting in Havana, the Conference confirmed that the policy of non-alignment constituted an important and indispensable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries, for world peace and security for all States, for the universal application of active peaceful co-existence, for the democratization of international relations, for the establishment for the New International Economic Order and for economic development and social progress. The Conference acknowledged the co-operation received by non-aligned countries from other peace-, freedom- and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States and forces in the achievement of their goals and objectives and expressed its readiness to continue to co-operate with them on the basis of equality.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

22. As the Sixth Summit Conference met in Havana, the world faced a complex situation fraught with dangers but also filled with encouraging possibilities. The assessment of the state of international relations and the situation in the world in general made at the Fifth Summit Conference, as well as the main courses of action charted, has been fully borne out by events. The aspirations of peoples and countries for full emancipation and real equality in international relations continued to grow and have remained the main feature of our times. There has been a further mounting resistance against all forms and tendencies of foreign domination, occupation and oppression. The efforts towards the attainment of genuine peace, equal security for all, universal application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, democratization of international relations and equal co-operation are intensifying.

23. Significant results have been achieved in the resolute struggle of national liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa, as well as in other dependent and occupied territories; strengthening of the solidarity of non-aligned countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination and independence, including their right to a State of their own, and of Arab countries to recover all the occupied territories; firm support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the

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Republic of Cyprus; the victory of the people of Panama in the struggle for the restoration of their sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone; the welcome development of the dismantling of the SEATO and CENTO military alliances as an inevitable outcome of the positive trend in international relations; the fruitful efforts of countries of the South Asian sub-region which are all now members of the Non-Aligned Movement, towards increasing co-operation among themselves and contributing positively to peace and stability in the area; the successes achieved on the road to the full national emancipation of Iran and Nicaragua; the new victories in the struggle for the emancipation of the countries and peoples of Latin America in the Caribbean and Central America; the common resolve of non-aligned and other developing countries to take concrete measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order; the ever-stronger demand of the international community, particularly after the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, that the great Powers take effective steps in order to reverse the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to participate, together with all other countries, in undertaking effective measures towards general and complete disarmament.

24. However, these positive trends are meeting with the growing resistance of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism including Zionism, expansionism, hegemony and all forces that seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force. Policies of pressure and the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt and covert in internal affairs are continuing seriously to threaten the independence of States, particularly of non-aligned and developing countries, obstructing their political and economic emancipation. Serious threats to the process of international détente have appeared, and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has continued unabated; the threat to human survival has never been more acute than it is today. There have been more and more plots to try to hold back the process of decolonization and to disregard the principle of self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination in various regions. The imperialists, colonialists and racists constantly employ policies and manoeuvres to prolong oppression, aggression and foreign occupation in southern Africa, the Middle East and other regions. To accomplish their ends, they instigate collusion between reactionary, expansionist and occupation forces in order to divide

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the non-aligned countries and to isolate and destroy the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine, South Africa and other peoples subjected to foreign domination and occupation; they seek new military alliances linked to the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel. The causes of tension and instability still exist; hotbeds of war and conflicts have not been removed; new crises are being instigated. The new hotbed of conflict in South-East Asia threatens peace and security in the world. In the economic sphere, efforts are still being made to continue the exploitation of other peoples and to increase the privileges of the transnational corporations. The attempts to thwart the establishment of the New International Economic Order persist.

25. The treaties that include the results of SALT II are an important step in the negotiations between the two main nuclear Powers and could open prospects for more comprehensive negotiations that should lead to general disarmament and a relaxation of international tensions. However, the negotiations for nuclear arms control and the process of détente between the big Powers are only a part - no matter how important - of the advance toward a peace that extends to all parts of the world and benefits all countries equally.

The endeavour to consolidate détente; to extend it to all parts of the world; and to avert the nuclear threat, the arms build-up and war is a task in which all the peoples should participate and exercise their responsibility and to which the influence and action of the Non-Aligned Movement should be pledged. However, such détente, to be meaningful and effective, must lead to the elimination of all hotbeds of tension and to the termination of aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference as well as of political and economic exploitation of the weaker countries.

26. To achieve these objectives, the Conference stressed the need for all non-aligned countries to strengthen their unity and solidarity and to adhere strictly in their foreign policy to the principles that have always inspired the Movement: the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and to active participation in international affairs.

27. The search for world peace and peaceful coexistence among all States is intrinsically linked to our struggle against imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; apartheid; racism, including Zionism; and all forms of foreign occupation, domination, interference and hegemony. It implies political, moral and material support for the national liberation movements and joint efforts to eliminate colonial domination and racial discrimination. To this end, it has been increasingly necessary to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of the international community in its efforts to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament and the dismantling of military pacts and alliances.

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM, RACISM, ZIONISM AND OTHER FORMS OF DOMINATION

28. The Conference reviewed the gains made in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppresion and hailed the important victories attained by the non-aligned countries since the last Summit Conference.

29. The incorporation of seven States and liberation movements in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since the las Summit Conference is evidence of the advance in this struggle, especially in the case of States that have won their independence

and put an end to colonial and alien domination and those whose Governments were, until recently, closely linked to the imperialist Powers and their allies or great-Power military pacts. These peoples' victories represent an important step toward the dissolution of ties of dependency and domination.

30. The Conference noted that the imperialists have continued to react to the victories of the liberation struggle by a policy designed to maintain their interests in areas that have not yet attained independence, especially in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia, where racist domination prevails. It also warned that the imperialists were using new tactics to divide the Arab countries and support Israel's continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab lands. Finally, the Conference warned that the administering powers in the various colonial territories of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean ignored the peoples' desires for independence.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conclusion, expressed during the Fifth Summit Conference, that the imperialists were stepping up their policy of creating division within the anti-colonialist fronts and liberation movements, with a view to frustrating the will for independence that predominates among the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Conference ratified the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference concerning the need to confront these new imperialist practices by increasing unity with support for the national liberation movements and consolidating recently-won independence through a concerted strategy aimed at economically emancipating and consolidating the sovereignty of every country that belongs to the Non-Aligned Movement.

32. The Conference reiterated its call for greater solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement for safeguarding its independence of judgment and action, in order to be able to take more effective measures against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism in all their forms and manifestations.

AFRICA

33. The Heads of State or Government analysed in depth the current situation in Africa, reviewing the events that have taken place since the last Summit Conference and recognizing the advance that has been made in the African peoples' struggle for their emancipation. They stressed the urgency of eliminating colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid from the continent, especially from southern Africa.

34. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the colonial and imperialist Powers were continuing their aggressive policies with the aim of perpetuating, regaining or extending their domination and exploitation of the African nations, thus giving rise to the conflicts that afflict the continent.

35. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the scheme of destabilization and aggression applied against States whose positions adversely affect imperialist interests and policies. It therefore strongly condemned those schemes and urged all States to support the nations that are victims of these manoeuvres and to resolutely condemn these actions.

36. The Conference considered that the struggle of the peoples of the African continent, and especially the peoples of Southern Africa, for their self-determination and independence was closely linked to the battle of the peoples under colonial and neo-colonial domination in other parts of the world, and it emphasized the inseparable tie that links the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolution with the development of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its policy.

37. The Conference also stressed the determination of the peoples in this part of the world to resolutely and bravely combat such imperialist designs. The Conference commended the unswerving struggle these peoples are waging for their full and complete independence and recognized the role that the non-aligned countries, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries, the Scandinavian countries and other democratic and progressive forces play in supporting this struggle, especially in terms of the aid given to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

38. The Conference welcomed the Co-ordinating Bureau's important, timely initiative of meeting in Maputo at the ministerial level in a special session to analyse the situation in southern Africa, and it endorsed the recommendations arrived at in that meeting that were aimed at increasing solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the front-line States.

39. As a result, the Conference called on all the member countries of the Movement to give special attention to the application of the Action Plan approved in the extraordinary meeting of the Bureau in Maputo and ratified and extended on this occasion, and entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau at the United Nations with the responsibility of ensuring that Plan was applied in the international agencies.

40. The Heads of State or Government expressed their understanding of and full agreement with the idea that the noble and laudable aims of the OAU could only be attained when the minority racist and colonialist régimes were eliminated. They also voiced their opinion that Africa's total emancipation, the end of imperialist exploitation and the denuclearization of Africa constituted matters of priority that the OAU, non-aligned countries and the United Nations must tackle with all the force necessary.

41. The Conference congratuled the OAU for its accomplishments in the sixteen years of its existence and recognized the importance of the Organization of African Unity as an effective instrument for promoting peace, security and good relations among its members States. It stressed the importance of the Charter of that regional body and the practical application of its principles as well as the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the OAU.

SOUTHERN AFICA

42. The Conference reviewed the situation in southern Africa and expressed the opinion that the main reasons for the survival of colonialism and racism - in open defiance of the decisions of the international community, the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations - was the military, technological, economic, political, diplomatic and other forms of aid that imperialism gives the racist régimes.

43. The Conference welcomed the resolution adopted at the Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the OAU which reads: "CONDEMNS the alliance between the Zionist regime and the racist regimes in southern Africa and calls upon all member States to increase their efforts to counter this danger and to strengthen the armed struggle against zionism, racism and imperialism."

44. The Conference also reiterated that the consolidation of the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tomé and Principe - which decisively changed the correlation of forces in the area - was an important stimulus for the colonized peoples and that the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, their attainment of national independence and the establishment in those countries of political governments and systems freely chosen by their peoples strengthened the independence of the African States and the secure rearguard for the national liberation movements.

45. The Conference reiterated its firmest support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to achieve full independence and the total elimination of racism and apartheid.

46. The Conference welcomed the Iranian Government's decision to suspend its oil sales to South Africa. It also noted with great appreciation the recent action taken by Nigeria against British Petroleum, whose oil concessions in Nigeria were nationalized for Great Britain's violation of the oil embargo against the racist regime in Rhodesia and its pledge to divert oil shipments to apartheid South Africa from the North Sea oil fields. The Conference called upon all non-aligned oil-exporting countries to prohibit the sale of their oil to South Africa and to institute and/or intensify efforts to monitor the final destination of their oil. The Conference further requested the oil-exporting countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to penalize the oil companies guilty of supplying oil to the racist apartheid regimes.

47. The Conference endorsed the request of the XVI Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, held in Monrovia, to the Secretary-General of the OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid to organize an international conference in 1980 under the joint auspices of

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the OAU and the United Nations to mobilize world public opinion in support of effective application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

48. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision of the Governments of Iran, Grenada and Nicaragua to sever relations with the racist, apartheid regime.

49. Recalling the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided to take the appropriate measures to immediately strengthen and activate the fund of solidarity and support for southern Africa. In this regard, they urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously so that this fund could effectively serve the liberation of the peoples of that region, and they requested the Chairman of the non-aligned countries to take the necessary steps to ensure that the fund become operative as soon as possible.

50. The Conference concluded that southern Africa is one of the focal points of tension in international relations and the centre of confrontation between the imperialist forces of aggression and the forces of liberation, progress and peace. The so-called Defence Act recently promulgated by the Pretoria regime, under which it arrogates to itself the right to intervene in any African country south of the Equator, is part of this imperialist global strategy which constitutes a serious threat to the entire African continent and world peace.

ZIMBABWE

51. The Conference examined the development of events in Zimbabwe since the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and observed with concern how imperialism and its local allies were persisting in consolidating their manoeuvres aimed at prolonging the existence of the racist minority regime. In this regard, it recalled that the so-called internal settlement and the subsequent bogus election of April, 1979, were a mockery of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe and in no way constituted the solution to the Rhodesian problem.

52. The Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana reviewed the situation in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia and reached the conclusion that it was vital to strengthen the multifaceted support of the international community, especially

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the non-aligned countries, for the heroic armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front, against the ignominious and illegal minority racist regime of Salisbury, which still exists in spite of attempts to deceive international public opinion and the Zimbabwean people themselves by setting up an alleged majority government.

53. The Conference noted that the armed struggle by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe was gaining in intensity and spreading throughout the country, even to the capital. The Conference also stressed that this battle was being waged with equal intensity on the political and diplomatic levels and that the Patriotic Front was receiving ever greater support in the international arena.

The Conference observed that, in spite of the efforts that the racist regime of Rhodesia was making to reduce the unconditional support that the popular masses were giving the fighters, the people of Zimbabwe were reinforcing that support and were resolutely joining the ranks of the liberation army.

54. The Conference reiterated that Rhodesia was still a British colony, illegally governed by a clique of racists and traitors. It requested all States to continue to refrain from any kind of recognition of the racist and illegal Muzorewa puppet regime, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council decision and the relevant resolutions of the OAU.

The Conference expressed great concern over the steps taken by the British Government and by certain elements in the United States Government and Congress with a view to recognizing the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia and unilaterally lifting the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the Security Council of the United Nations. It repeated its conclusions that the installation of the puppet Muzorewa regime in Zimbabwe represented a challenge and an affront to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and requested all its members to adopt all the individual and collective economic and diplomatic measures necessary to discourage any attempt to legitimize that regime and unilaterally lift economic sanctions.

55. The Conference noted that the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, at their meeting in Lusaka in August 1979, rejected the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe and reaffirmed their total commitment to genuine majority rule and independence. It also noted that, arising from the Lusaka meeting, the British Government, as the colonial authority in Southern Rhodesia, was

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convening a conference on Zimbabwe in London. The Non-Aligned Conference stressed that international acceptance and recognition of the results of such a conference would be forthcoming only if it established genuine majority rule and independence to the satisfaction of the struggling people of Zimbabwe and was in conformity with OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions.

56. The Conference emphasized its complete support for the Patriotic Front, that has been acclaimed by the Organization of African Unity as the sole legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe, in its heroic struggle for the true liberation and independence of Zimbabwe. It supported and backed the efforts of the Patriotic Front to achieve greater cohesion and unity within its ranks, as well as the decision to intensify armed struggle against the racist and illegal Muzorewa regime.

57. The Conference made an appeal to all States and peoples to increase their political, diplomatic, military and financial support for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe and to give total support to the armed struggle under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the sole, legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

58. In this connexion, the Conference insisted that urgent measures be taken:

(a) To support the armed struggle waged by the Patriotic Front - the only liberation movement of Zimbabwe - and co-ordinated action designed to strengthen its unity;

(b) To deny recognition or any legitimacy whatsoever to the racist minority puppet regime that massacres the people of Zimbabwe and carries out repeated attacks on States that are sovereign members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The puppets who associate with it are an integral part of the racist, illegal regime of the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, a regime that should be completely dismantled;

(c) To reject and denounce the "internal settlement" sponsored by the illegal racist minority regime of Salisbury and concluded on 3 March 1978 and the so-called government that emerged from that bogus election;

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(d) To immediately prevent and condemn the recruitment, training, transportation and financing of foreign mercenaries in the service of the illegal Rhodesian regimen and to insist on their immediate withdrawal from Zimbabwean territory;

(e) To halt the direct or indirect supplying of oil and its by-products to Southern Rhodesia by certain oil companies and their subsidiaries (often with State participation) in deliberate violation of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations;

(f) To condemn the illegal and bogus election held by the racist regime;

(g) To promote concerted action by the non-aligned countries, especially those that are members of the Security Council, in support of the resolution adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of African Heads of State, held in Khartoum in July 1978, recommending the adoption of the measures contained in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(h) To reaffirm the relevant United Nations resolutions on Zimbabwe, especially General Assembly resolution 33/38, which condemns the continued support provided by South Africa, certain Western governments and Israel to the minority regime of Salisbury;

(i) To refuse to extend any form of recognition to the illegal regime of Rhodesia and not to allow any functionary of that regime in their territory or anybody to carry out activities to recognize the regime; and

(j) To condemn the lifting of the economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations against the illegal racist Rhodesian regime as an act of complicity with that regime, to which the non-aligned countries will respond appropriately.

69. The Conference urged that military and financial support for the Patriotic Front be expressed in:

(a) The supplying of equipment, financial aid and training to advance the national liberation armed struggle;

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(b) Support of other Patriotic Front training programmes;

(c) Support for reconstruction programmes in Zimbabwean territory under the direct control of the Patriotic Front; and

(d) Support for Zimbabwean refugees driven from their homes to neighbouring countries by the brutal barbarity of the oppressive racist regime.

60. The Conference warmly congratulated the Patriotic Front on its admission as a full member in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which is a clear recognition of the heroic struggle the people of Zimbabwe are waging for their independence. It voiced the belief that this unconditional support of the freedom fighters would be translated into increased political, moral and material support so they could achieve the total liberation of their country.

NAMIBIA

61. The Conference reiterated the numerous resolutions and decisions approved by the United Nations, the OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international agencies and organizations demanding South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibian territory. It reaffirmed its total support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity and reaffirmed its unconditional support for the struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people - that, using all possible means, is bound to put an end to South African domination of Namibia.

62. South Africa has scorned United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 and 435, using delaying tactics aimed at achieving its objective of imposing a puppet regime in Namibia. The Conference strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its stubborn refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for the manoeuvres that it has been carrying out with the complicity and encouragement of the imperialist Powers to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia, violate its territorial integrity, break its national unity and perpetuate the oppression and exploitatio of its people.

63. Within this framework, the Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, stated once again that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa constitutes an aggression not only against the people of Namibia but also against all the independent and sovereign peoples and States of Africa and the world and represents a threat to international peace and security and open defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

64. The Conference reiterated its support of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and warmly congratulated its top leadership on the occasion of its participation for the first time, as a full member, in a Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It denounced South Africa for the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and members and for other acts of violence against the people of Namibia, as a part of the actions aimed at frustrating the Namibian people's aspirations for true national liberation. It demanded that the racist regime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally free the SWAPO members and leaders.

65. The Conference resolutely backed the decisions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-first session, which denounced the South African Government's conduct in the negotiations to hold a United Nations-controlled and - supervised election in Namibia and stated that South Africa was thus attempting to exclude SWAPO and impose a puppet regime in Namibia, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978)

66. The establishment by the apartheid regime of an illegal and arbitrary "National Assembly" in Namibia, with the aim of advancing toward a so-called internal solution, was vigorously denounced by the Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana. The Conference categorically declared that the non-aligned countries would not recognize or co-operate with the illegal "National Assembly," nor would they recognize any puppet regime that South Africa might set up in Namibia against the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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67. The Conference firmly rejected and strongly denounced the manoeuvres of the South African racist regime - with the consent, accommodation and approval of international reaction and imperialism - aimed at breaking up the territorial integrity of the country by annexing Walvis Bay; legitimizing the 4 December 1978 electoral farce; and setting up in Namibia a neo-colonial regime controlled by Pretoria. These manoeuvres violate the decisions of the United Nations and should be repudiated.

68. The Conference commended the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative, for the intensification and advancement of the armed struggle and reiterated its conviction that this form of the struggle be completely and effectively supported in order to hasten the total liberation of Namibia.

69. In view of South Africa's obstinate and illegal occupation of Namibia - with imperialist support - and its schemes to evade and hamper the decisions of the international community demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African colonial administration and its occupation troops, the Conference called on all countries, and especially on all the progressive and peace-loving forces, to immediately increase their material, military and financial support to SWAPO so that it could intensify the armed struggle for liberation and frustrate the imperialists' designs; remain alert to the South African racist regime's manoeuvres; and reject any new attempt by Pretoria to extend its illegal occupation, delay the attainment of real independence and undermine the efforts for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Namibian problem.

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This assistance should be concentrated chiefly on political and material aid to SWAPO, especially through:

- Supplies of equipment, financial aid and training for the development of the national armed liberation struggle;

- Support for other SWAPO training programmes; and

- Support for Namibian refugees driven from their homes into neighbouring countries as a result of the criminal repression by the racist occupation forces.

70. In the light of the South African regime's defiant attitude, the Conference urged the Security Council to impose all the economic sanctions against South Africa contained in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to the international community to demand that the United Nations resolutions on Namibia, especially General Assembly resolutions 2145 (1966) and 2248 (SV) (1967) and Security Council resolutions 385, 431, 432, 435 and 439 be speedily and strictly implemented.

71. The Conference condemned the Western Powers allied with South Africa that supply the racist regime with war materials and support in various fields, enabling it to persist in its illegal occupation of Namibia, in open defiance of the authority of the United Nations.

72. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Namibian humanitarian aid programme developed by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and other international organizations and condemned the wave of violent repression that the racist forces of occupation have launched against the Namibian population in reprisal for the people's increasing support of the liberation war. In this way, South Africa seeks to stifle internal opposition and force thousands of Namibians to abandon their country and find refuge in neighbouring States.

The Conference expressed its support for the United Nations Council on Namibia, the only legal administrative authority of the territory.

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73. In the light of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Maputo, the Conference endorsed the decision that the Non-Aligned Movement established a Special Fund for Namibia. It urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously to this fund so that it could effectively serve the liberation of that country.

SOUTH AFRICA

74. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, declared that the liberation struggle in South Africa has now reached a decisive stage characterized by the intensification of the political and armed struggle within South Africa and international mobilisation for the isolation of the apartheid regime and in support of South African liberation. Faced with this mounting struggle waged by the heroic South African patriots determined to put an end to the hateful apartheid system, the Pretoria regime is resorting to the most brutal repression, using criminal, fascist methods to try to undermine and destroy the unity of the struggling people of South Africa and accelerating its plans for tribal fragmentation of the country through the bantustanization programme.

75.. The Conference also declared that the imperialist Powers particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Australia and Israel, cannot escape blame for the existence and maintenance of racist oppression and the criminal policy of apartheid, because of their political, diplomatic, economic, military, nuclear and other forms of collaboration with the Pretoria regime to deny the South African people their legitimate aspirations.

76. The Conference expressed its serious concern over and resolutely condemned the continuing economic, military and nuclear collaboration of the imperialist Powers, particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist regime of South Africa. It stressed that this co-operation had not only facilitated the establishment and consolidation of the apartheid regime's repressive and oppresive apparatus but also increased Pretoria's war potential, including its plans for nuclear development, which constitute a threat to the South African people, independent neighbouring states and international peace and security.

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77. The Heads of State or Government considered that the complicity of these Powers with the *apartheid* regime had allowed Pretoria to defy world public opinion, contributed to its increasing intransigence and strengthened the racist regime's pretensions of being the defender of "white, Christian Western civilization" and gendarme of the "free world" in the area, with the right to intervene militarily in any African country south of the Equator.

78. The Conference declared that southern Africa as a whole constituted one single theatre of operations, in which *apartheid* South Africa was the central strategic issue. Freedom, peace, security and progress cannot be achieved in southern Africa unless the *apartheid* system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression is crushed and is replaced by a democratic state whose policy will conform to the principles of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. The Conference stressed that the problems of southern Africa could not be dealt with piecemeal, because they are inextricably interlinked politically, economically and militarily and therefore have to be tackled together.

79. The Conference condemned and resolutely rejected the racist authorities' programme of bantustanization and all other attempts at dividing the United Front of black patriots in which the Africans, the so-called Coloureds and Asians are fighting side by side. It recalled the United Nations resolutions that recognize the legitimacy of the confrontation with *apartheid* by all means necessary, including armed struggle, and reaffirmed its total support for the struggle the South African people, led by their national liberation movement, are waging to end the hateful system of *apartheid*, seize power and create a democratic state that will guarantee respect for the inalienable rights of the South African people.

80. The Conference denounced the South African authorities for intensifying the repression, especially the waves of arrests, summary trials, political murders, massacres and genocide that have been used against the people's increasing struggle. The Conference also repudiated the systematic aggression against the independent States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia in retaliation for the support those countries have given the freedom fighters.

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81. The Conference declared that the apartheid regime's plan to set up what it calls the fortress of southern African States designed to ensure the perpetuation of plunder of the sub-continent and the exploitation of its peoples, as well as serving as a base of aggression against the entire continent, is parte of South Africa's global imperialist strategy.

82. The Conference reiterated the importance of the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by United Nations Security Council resolution 418 and called for an improved formulation of this resolution so as to close the loopholes as well as for improved Security Council machinery and procedures that will ensure strict compliance with the arms embargo.

83. The Heads of State or Government called on all the Western countries to halt all forms of collaboration with the Pretoria regime. They declared that, should such collaboration continue, it would inevitably lead to a response by the non-aligned countries in the form of appropriate individual and collective measures.

84. The Conference called on the people of those Western and other countries that collaborate with South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields to actively mobilise their resources and efforts so as to confront the apartheid system as a matter of priority.

85. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the plans to defend imperialist interests in the South Atlantic and the Cape route and condemned those designs, in which the South African regime, together with some Latin American countries, would play an important role.

86. The Conference stressed that the apartheid regime has increased its repressive, aggressive and expansionist tendencies since the defeat of Portuguese colonialism. Not only did it continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, but it also invaded and systematically attacked the People's Republic of Angola, in an effort to prevent its consolidation as an independent State.

87. As a result of this continued aggression against the neighbouring States, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and particularly the continued criminal policies of apartheid, the Conference urged the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African regime in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

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88. The Conference endorsed and demanded the full implementation of the appeal made to all progressive States and forces at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Maputo and demanded that it be fully implemented. In particular, it stressed the need:

(a) To provide political, economic, financial and military assistance to the South African national liberation movement;

(b) To support training programmes of the South African liberation movement;

(c) To contribute generously with aid programmes for South African refugees;

(d) To strongly condemn in the United Nations and all other international forums the apartheid regime's criminal policy and its programme of tribal fragmentation;

(e) To implement the OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions stipulating that there be no diplomatic or other ties with the bantustans;

(f) To denounce, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/35, the economic, material, financial and military collaboration and the political, diplomatic and moral support that the imperialist Powers provide to South Africa.

(g) To urge all States to strictly enforce and effectively control the arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with Security Council resolution 418;

(h) To demand strict implementation of all United Nations resolutions on South Africa;

(i) To demand a halt to all oil and fuel shipments to South Africa;

(j) To extend maximum pressures on the South African authorities to ensure that full political status is granted to all political prisoners in South Africa and those imprisoned, banned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(k) To demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners; and

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(l) To call for the signing and the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid by all States which have not yet done so.

89. The Conference expressed its sympathy with the independent African States in southern Africa which could be adversely affected by the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and appealed to all non-aligned countries to assist these countries. The Conference also appealed to the non-aligned oil-producing countries to supply oil to such independent African countries as required it.

90. The Heads of State or Government approved the decision contained in the Maputo Declaration that all the non-aligned countries members of the United Nations co-ordinate and consult with all other member States so that, at its forthcoming thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly will adopt a declaration of solidarity with the South African peoples's liberation struggle which will commit all States to refrain from participating in direct or indirect military intervention in support or defence of the apartheid regime.

91. The Heads of State or Government paid homage to the heroism of the South African people and their liberation movement. Under extremely difficult conditions of the most brutal repression, these people have consistently made the necessary sacrifices to end the hateful regime of apartheid and establish a new society based on freedom, equality and full respect for human dignity.

THE FRONT-LINE STATES

92. The Conference fully considered all forms of support and assistance to the front-line States that, in spite of all kinds of difficulties, give their militant solidarity to and serve as the safe rearguard for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. It condemned all acts of armed aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and their imperialist allies against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and reaffirmed that such actions represent an attempt by the enemy to block the support given by the front-line States to the liberation struggle. The Conference reaffirmed that the front-line States are not and will not be alone in their courageous determination to resist the racist enemy and resolutely contribute to its total defeat.

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93. The Conference, therefore, called on all States to intensify their aid to these countries and implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 445 (1979), which condemned the acts of aggression of Southern Rhodesia and urged that sanctions against the illegal regime be strengthened.

94. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, agreed that political and diplomatic aid to the front-line States should be forthcoming at the United Nations and in all other international forums by openly denouncing the acts of aggression committed against them and the complicity of imperialism in those attacks, as well as its attempts to divide them and put an end to their firm support of the liberation struggle. They also agreed that financial and material support for the front-line States should be aimed at strengthening and increasing their capabilities to withstand aggression against them by the racist regimes, allowing them to implement, to the best of their ability, United Nations sanctions against those regimes and to assist the hundreds of thousands of refugees who live in these countries. This aid will also make it possible for the front-line States to promote effective measures for preserving their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for ending the international support received by the racist regimes.

95. The Heads of State or Government also agreed that military aid to the front-line States should be aimed at increasing their defensive capacity, thus permitting them to confront the racist regimes' armed aggression and attempts to destabilize their economies and to promote social and economic development in an atmosphere of peace and stability.

WESTERN SAHARA

96. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the serious situation prevailing in Western Sahara because the decolonization process in this territory has not been carried to its conclusion in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

For this reason, it has recalled the decisions of the non-aligned countries and the United Nations and OAU resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, especially United Nations General Assembly resolution 3331 (XXXIII), which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

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97. The Conference viewed with satisfaction the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara, adopted by the Sixteenth OAU Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Monrovia (July 1979).

Bearing in mind that these recommendations have not led to the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination or to any transfer of the sovereignty of this territory, the Conference considered that the creation of the Special OAU Committee established at the Sixteenth OAU Summit Conference should provide a guarantee that the Saharawi people can exercise their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible.

98. The Conference welcomes the agreement between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's decision to withdraw its forces from Western Saharan territory. The Conference deplored the extension of the armed occupation by Morocco of the southern part of Western Sahara previously administered by Mauritania. It expressed the hope that all the parties involved will co-operate in implementing the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee adopted in Monrovia by the Sixteenth Summit in order to arrive at a just solution to the question of Western Sahara.

MAYOTTE

99. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which continues to be illegally occupied by France, the Conference expressed its active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate struggle to free that island and safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity. In this connexion, it welcomed the action taken by the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros to create a favourable climate for dialogue and for the opening of negotiations between the parties concerned with this question.

MALAGASY ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

100. In relation to the situation of the Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassa de India Islands, which geographically and historically belong to Madagascar, the Conference called for the reintegration of these islands in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from which they were arbitrarily separated in 1960 by decree of the former metropolis.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

101. The Conference reaffirmed that the situation in the Middle East continues to pose a serious threat to world peace and security due to the increasing possibility of a new war as a result of Israel's determination to pursue its policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement in the occupied territories with the support of the United States of America. This support encourages Israel, in violation of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, in its refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

102. The Conference therefore considered it essential to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions already adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East since its inception, particularly since the Israeli aggression of 1967. It reaffirmed that no just solution to the problem could be found or peace restored in the region until the following basic principles were simultaneously applied in their entirety:

(a) The Palestinian question is the crux of the problem of the Middle East and the fundamental cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) The question of Palestine and the problem of the Middle East are an integral whole; neither can be settled in isolation from the other. In consequence, there can be no partial solution or a settlement that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, just as there can be no separate peace. Peace must be all-embracing, include all the parties, eliminate all the causes of the conflict and be just;

(c) No just peace can be established in the region unless it is based on total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories, and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable national rights, including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State in Palestine, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX);

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(d) The city of Jerusalem is an integral part of occupied Palestine. It must be evacuated in its entirety and restored unconditionally to Arab sovereignty;

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone possesses the right to represent the Palestinian people and is entitled to exercise the full and sovereign right to participate on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and forums dealing with the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict with a view to recovering the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to achieving a settlement of the Middle East problem. No settlement to the problem can be comprehensive, just and acceptable without the Palestine Liberation Organization participating in it as a sovereign party and on an equal footing with the other parties concerned;

(f) All measures taken by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since their occupation, including all arrangements, constructions, modifications and alterations designed to transform the political, cultural, religious, physical, geographic and demographic features, are illegal and null and void; and

(g) The establishment of colonies (settlements) in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel constitutes an illegal act which is null and void and is an obstacle to peace. For this reason, such colonies must be dismantled immediately and no new ones allowed to be established.

103. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted that the United States' policy in aligning itself with Israel and in supporting it in all areas, particularly in its continued occupation of the Arab territories, at the very time when the United States has opted against the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, plays a major role in preventing the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Far from working for peace, the United States is trying instead to obtain partial solutions that are favourable to Zionist aims and underwrite the gains of Israeli aggression at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people and the entire Arab nation. For this reason, the Conference condemned United States' policies and manoevres in the region.

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104. The Conference affirmed that any departure from the resolutions of the conferences of the non-aligned countries on the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine undermines the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and is prejudicial to the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its fight against colonialism, occupation, racism and Zionism. Such departure also runs counter to the determination of the non-aligned countries to put an end to the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to assist the Palestinian people to achieve its inalienable national rights.

105. The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considers the cause of Palestine and of the Arab territories occupied since 1967 as the cause of all the non-aligned countries.

106. The Conference endorsed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Arab States to reject and oppose any solution or settlement detrimental to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and to foil them through all possible means.

107. The Conference condemned energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, of the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and of forums the resolutions adopted in different international on the question of Palestine, which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories.

108. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March, 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, the Conference condemned the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel.

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109. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government considered the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions. The Conference decided to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement.

110. The Conference vigorously denounced Israel's exploitation of the natural resources of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and its violation of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent any co-operation with Israel which might enable it to continue its illegal exploitation of those resources or obtain illicit profits from such exploitation.

111. The Conference condemned Israel's persistent violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It likewise condemned Israel's persistent policy of colonization and expulsion of the indigenous Arab population; its alteration of the physical, cultural, religious and demographic features of the occupied territories; the destruction of Arab homes; and the confiscation of Arab property in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). The Conference also condemned Israel's refusal to receive or co-operate with the commission established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979) to investigate the situation relating to settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its rejection of Security Council resolution 452 (1979).

112. The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and reaffirmed the resolutions of the non-aligned conferences which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

113. The Conference denounced the position adopted by certain States, notably the United States of America, which continue to supply Israel with advanced weaponry and various forms of aid for the development of an arms industry in Israel.

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The Conference expressed its deep concern at the escalation of Israeli military strength in both conventional and nuclear weapons, with the aim of establishing Israel as a colonialist and racist base in the third world in general and Asia and Africa in particular, thus posing a threat to world peace and security.

114. The Conference called for the implementation of resolution 33/33 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session concerning military co-operation with Israel.

115. The Conference condemned the co-operation existing between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa for the development of Israel's arms industry so that it can supply advanced weapons to repressive and racist regimes and to be used by the United States of America to use Israel as an intermediary for that purpose.

116. For the sake of safeguarding international peace and security, and in particular to put an end to Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Conference appealed to all member countries to call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary enforcement measures against Israel, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those set forth in Chapter VII.

117. The Conference affirmed its support for the unity of Lebanon, its land and its people and its independence and sovereignty and strongly condemned Israel's raids and continued aggression in southern Lebanon, its failure to withdraw from parts of Lebanese territory; and its continued and repeatedted attacks against Lebanon, particularly against peaceful towns and villages in the south, using the most advanced aircraft and weapons supplied by the United States of America; killing thousands of innocent people, including women, children and the elderly; and destroying towns, villages and the economic structure of the area; and causing the exodus of hundres of thousands of innocent civilians from their homes in the area.

118. The Conference condemned Israel's attempt to consolidate its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon through its agents, thus disrupting the unity of Lebanon and its people and undermining its sovereignty over all its territory. The Conference further

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condemned all acts which constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

119. The Conference called upon all States to support the people of Lebanon, who are being subjected to savage Zionist attacks, and appealed to them to exert efforts by all means to put an end to those attacks and to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

120. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement all resolutions relating to this question, particularly resolutions 425, 426 and 450, and to take the measures against Israel prescribed in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference further called on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support the Lebanese position in all international organizations, particularly at the United Nations.

121. The Conference strongly condemned the action taken by the imperialist States, in particular the United States of America, to increase and consolidate their military presence in the region. It further condemned threats made by the United States of America to use force against the Arab countries, in particular the oil-producing countries.

The Conference also denounced threats and pressures against other countries which support the just Palestinian and Arab cause.

122. The Conference commended the active solidarity shown by other peace-, freedom-, and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States, forces and organizations which support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It invited those States, forces and organizations to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to recover all their national rights and all the occupied Arab territories.

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THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

123. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation, and the usurpation of Palestine and of the rights of its people are the core of the Middle East conflict and consequently rendered any solution to that conflict impossible without the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to attain self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State in Palestine.

124. The Conference recalled that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 33/28 declared that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine required that they be within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Conference declared all agreements which did not meet the said requirements as null and void; invited all member States to continue to support the Palestinian people's right to pursue its struggle by all means, including armed struggle, against the Zionist occupation of Palestine, until the recovery by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; and invited all members to intensify their efforts within the United Nations and its specialized agencies in compliance with General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 3236 (XXIX).

125. The Conference noted with deep concern that, since the Camp David Agreements among Egypt, Israel and the United States, Israel has intensified the implementation of its policy by confiscating Palestinian lands in occupied territory, establishing Zionist settlements and installing new military posts, in addition to annexing Jerusalem and turning it into a Jewish city; it condemned Israel and demanded the halting of that policy, the immediate dismantling of existing settlements and the restoration of the Arab character of Jerusalem, in compliance with Security Council resolution 452 (1979).

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126. The Conference affirmed that the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is an indispensable condition for a durable peace. Israel should be compelled to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council regarding Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The Conference appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement to take firm measures, including severance of diplomatic and economic relations, with countries which formally or by implication recognized the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

127. The Conference expressed its concern at the escalation of the barbaric attacks on Southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, which have been increasing in scope since the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This aggression, carried out by land, sea and air, is tantamount to genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, with Israel using the most sophisticated weapons supplied by the United States of America, thereby sowing death and destruction, and causing the flight of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including large numbers of women and children.

128. The Conference denounced the Zionist and racist policy pursued by Israel, which is stubbornly continuing to ignore the decisions of the international community and maintaining its military occupation, engaging in terror and brutal oppression against the Palestinian people, thereby demonstrating its racist, expansionist, aggressive and discriminatory nature. That policy is a challenge to world opinion and a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and its resolutions and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

129. The Conference stressed the need for concrete solidarity in every form - political, cultural and informational and in respect of programmes for military aid to the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization - so as to develop the struggle for the liberation of its homeland and also called for the adoption of all measures to ensure further international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

130. The Conference invited the Security Council to meet its responsabilities by imposing on Israel the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference affirmed their commitment, in concert with all peace-loving States and forces, to the adoption of all measures, within the United Nations and in particular in the Security Council, to confront the continuing challenge by Israel. These measures should include the application of all necessary sanctions against Israel, as well as a mandatory and total embargo and its exclusion from the international community. It is essential, also, to study the political, diplomatic and economic measures to be taken against countries that support the Zionist racist regime.

131. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and its positive contribution to the search for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The Conference also reaffirmed its support for the decisions and proposals of the Committee and called upon it to consider the situation as it developed and to make further appropriate recommendations.

132. The Conference expressed its regret that the Security Council has not yet taken any decision concerning the General Assembly recommendations providing for the free exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights. It reiterated its request to the Security Council to study these recommendations and adopt them.

133. The Conference condemned the threat by the United States to use the veto in the Security Council against any resolution concerning the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. In the face of that threat, which was calculated to obstruct Security Council action, the Conference decided that an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly should be convened, should the Security Council fail to act because of lack of unanimity among the permanent members of the Council. It entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, acting in co-ordination with the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to call for such an emergency

special session at the appropriate time. With that in mind, the Conference again stressed the threat to world peace and security should the Security Council fail to meet its obligations under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

134. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the rising tensions and conflicts that have occurred recently in South-East Asia which jeopardize peace and stability in the region.

135. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the earnest aspirations of the countries of the region for peace and stability would be realized on the basis of the non-aligned principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and non-aggression.

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the countries in South-East Asia would continue the consultations on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

137. The Heads of State or Government noted the results of the recent General Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia and the undertaking by all parties concerned to co-operate in implementing the understanding reached at that meeting.

138. They also noted the understanding reached between the Government of Viet Nam and UNHCR for the orderly departure of refugees from Viet Nam. They expressed satisfaction that there has been a marked decrease in the number of illegal departures and hoped that every effort will be made to stop illegal departures in the future.

IRAN

139. The Conference warmly saluted the Iranian people's historic victory, which, following long years of heroic struggle against one of the most merciless and repressive regimes mankind has ever known - imperialism's bastion in the Middle East - is of great encouragement to all the peoples of the world.

140. The Conference welcomed the suspension of oil shipments to and the ending of all ties - including diplomatic relations - with the Israeli and South African regimes and recognition of the Palestinian people's struggle and of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative.

141. The Conference welcomed with satisfaction the participation of Iran in the Movement and declared its firm support for the Iranian people in their confrontation of the conspiracies that have been mounted against the Iranian revolution.

It also welcomed the withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan from CENTO and the announcement that bilateral military treaties would be reviewed.

THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

142. The Conference recalled that the non-aligned nations, which at their Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, have since then consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, as contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from rivalries and competition for influence among the great Powers - which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

143. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue to endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions of foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence, conceived in the context of great Power rivalries, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

144. The Conference reviewed the evolution of the situation in the Indian Ocean since the Colombo Conference and expressed its deep concern at recent developments that have resulted in further intensification of great Power military presence and rivalry, thereby leading to the deterioration of peace and security in the Indian Ocean area, hindering the struggle to free the region from foreign domination and seriously threatening the inalienable right of the littoral and hinterland States to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. Despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States, there are indications that, instead of decreasing their military presence, the great Powers intend to escalate their competition in the area and are stationing military and naval forces there on a permanent basis. These developments hinder the struggle of the liberation movements to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid. These unfortunate developments constitute a distinct setback to the relaxation of international tensions and contribute to the intensification of the arms race between the great Powers. Consequently, contrary to the principles of peaceful co-existence, the great Powers continue to seek and enlarge their respective spheres of influence.

145. The Conference, convinced of the desirability of strengthening the concept of the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean through a system of universal collective security without military alliances, called upon the littoral and hinterland States to refrain from participating in military alliances or pacts and, in that connexion, expressed satisfaction that certain littoral and hinterland States have withdrawn from membership in military alliances and pacts conceived in the context of great Power rivalries, thus contributing to the peace and security of the region.

146. The Conference denounced the existence of the Simonstown and Silvermine military bases in South Africa, the Advokaat project and South Africa's stepped up military activity in the area, one of whose aims is surveillance of the African national liberation movements, and condemned also the close military co-operation between Pretoria, Israel and certain Western Powers in the region.

147. The Conference urged the dismantling of foreign military bases and installations which are or may be endangering the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area or which are being used to block the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the peoples under colonial and alien domination in this part of the world.

148. The Conference reaffirmed the right of all States to use the Indian Ocean for navigation and other peaceful uses, freely and without hindrance, in conformity with international law and custom, provided no threats are posed to the independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States.

149. The Conference noted that talks were initiated between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean and that the two countries have kept the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed

of the current situation concerning their talks. The Conference further noted that these bilateral talks were limited in scope and were not primarily designed to and did not fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. In this regard, the Conference expressed its regret over the suspension of these bilateral talks and the failure to resume them despite the recent agreement between the two parties to meet promptly to discuss the resumption of the talks. The Conference urged that the talks be resumed at the earliest possible date and expressed the hope that these talks would fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

150. The Conference welcomed the recent holding of the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean as a significant step forward in the process of implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, noted that it was instrumental in providing an opportunity for the further harmonizing of the common position to be taken by the littoral and hinterland States and endorsed the results of the meeting. It welcomed the meeting's recommendation to the General Assembly to fix the date and venue of the conference on the Indian Ocean as called for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/68 and to entrust the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which should be expanded for this purpose, to undertake the preparatory work for the conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may be ultimately reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as referred to in resolution 2832 (XXVI). The Conference also commended the meeting's request to the General Assembly to invite the Permanent Members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean who have not yet done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee in order to facilitate preparations for the Conference.

151. The Conference invited all States concerned, and in particular the great Powers and the other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to extend their full co-operation in the context of those and other recommendations of the meeting, with a view to effectively implementing the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

KOREA

152. The Conference noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided and the tense situation there represents a potential threat to peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their rejection of all attempts to divide Korea in two as being contrary to the desires of the Korean people.

153. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the Korean people's efforts to achieve independence and the peaceful reunification of their country, free of all foreign interference, on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, established in the Joint North-South Declaration of 4 July 1972.

154. The Conference invited all countries to respect the Korean people's right to peaceful reunification and expressed the hope that the fulfillment of that desire would be advanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, the dissolving of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations and the replacement of the armistice with a lasting peace agreement that takes into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of their will.

EAST TIMOR

155.The Conference affirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, in accord with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

156. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin American for their independence

and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States.

In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all States to show the strictest respect for the principles of self-determination, non-intervention and territorial integrity in Latin-America and reiterated their unconditional support for the right of the peoples of this region to effect changes in the political, economic and social structures of their countries, to regain the control and free use of their natural resources and to work for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

157. The Heads of State or Government noted that Latin America is one of the regions of the world that historically has greatly suffered from the aggression of United States' and European imperialism colonialism and neo-colonialism. Accordingly, the holding of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the first time in Latin America constitutes recognition of the growing influence of the Movement in this region and confirms the Latin American peoples' anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for the sovereignty and full independence of States and against the policies of hegemony and domination.

158. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their conviction that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries would continue to grow stronger in this part of the world and, in this connexion, pointed with satisfaction to the fact that four Latin American and Caribbean countries - Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Suriname - had joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as full members undconsidered that this step was an important contribution to the efforts the countries of the region were making to strengthen an independent course free from all pressure and interference in their foreign policies, and expressed their hope that more Latin American members would soon join the Movement. They also recognized the importance of the incorporation of three more Latin American States - Costa Rica, Dominica and Saint Lucia - into the Movement as observers, bringing the number of Latin American members and observers in he Non-Aligned Movement up to twenty one.

159. The Conference condemned the presence of foreign military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Cuba and Puerto Rico, as a threat to the peace and security of the region, and again demanded that the Government of the United States of America and the other colonial Powers restore to those countries the inalienable part of their territories occupied against the will of their peoples and eliminate those bases.

160. The Conference expressed the conviction that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations must be eradicated from the Caribbean area and to that end called on all States, especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on the basis of the principle of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, to support the just demands of the peoples of the Caribbean that still remain under colonial domination and dependence for freedom and independence. In that connexion, the Conference, cognizant of its adherence to the principles of independence and sovereignty of States, expressed its support for the anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico and Belize. It noted with regret that Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana were still not self-governing. If drew the attention of the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations to those territories and called upon it to consider their situation in the light of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV).

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned the manoeuvres to establish neo-colonial mechanisms in the Caribbean and rejected any attempt to create a so-called "security force" in the region which would perpetuate the presence of the colonial Powers, thereby endangering its peace and security.

162. The Heads of State or Government there reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and with their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; they requested that the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly be stepped up and urged the members of the Movement to make all appropriate efforts to speed up the process of decolonization of the Puerto Rican people.

163. The Conference called on the United States Government to refrain from any political or repressive manoeuvres that tend to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico, insisted on full compliance with the resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization at its meeting on 12 September 1978 and reiterated by it on 15 August 1979, and demanded the transfer of powers to the people of the territory so they can freely determine their future political status.

164. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the unconditioned liberation of the four Puerto Rican political personalities, Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel, Oscar Collazo and Irving Flores who were imprisoned in United States territory for more than 25 years.

It also expressed its support for the Puerto Ricans who face prison sentences because of their resistance to the United States Navy's occupation of the island municipality of Vieques and demanded that the Government of the United States cease this repressive action.

165. The Conference reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; condemned all pressure or threats to prevent full exercise of that right; and supported the Belizean Government and people's right to make the agreements they consider necessary to effectively counteract this threat.

166. The Heads of State or Government demanded full implementation of the resolutions on this question adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

167. The Conference also exhorted all States, and especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to support Belize's speedy progress towards immediate and secure independence, with strict respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

168. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Heads of State or Government firmly reiterated their support for the Argentine Republic's right to the restitution of that territory and sovereignty over it and requested that the negotiations in this regard be speeded up.

169. The Heads of State or Government recalled that, ever since its First Summit Conference, in each of its conferences, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has supported the Cuban people's right to choose their political and social system and their claim to the territory occupied by the naval base at Guantánamo and has condemned the unjust blockade that the United States has imposed on the Cuban Revolution. In view of the continued existence of that situation, the Conference ratified the Movement's denunciation of the hostile acts, pressures and threats against Cuba by the United States, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and which threaten world peace.

170. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed their strong denunciation of the blockade by which the United States Government continues its efforts to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and demanded that it be immediately and unconditionally lifted. They also recognized that the Cuban people have suffered considerable material losses due to the blockade and all types of imperialist aggression and that due compensation must be made.

171. The Conference renewed its total solidarity with Cuba's just demand that the United States return the naval base and territory that it illegally occupies in Guantánamo against the will of the Cuban people and insisted on compliance with that demand.

172. The Conference welcomed the fact that the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977, known as the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, concluded between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, which must ensure Panama's effective sovereignty through out its national territory, will enter into force on 1 October 1979.

On that date the port of Balboa in the Pacific Ocean and the port of Cristobal in the Atlantic Ocean, at both entrances of the Canal, will be returned to Panamanian control and the Transisthmian Railroad will be transferred to Panama, thus starting the process of restoration to the Panamanian State of its jurisdiction over its entire national territory.

The Heads of State or Government also showed concern over the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by the United States, and therefore expressed their wish that these treaties be respected both in the letter and the spirit by the

United States Government. The Conference decided further to call upon all States of the international community to adhere to the Protocol of the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality of the Panama Canal bearing in mind the sovereignty of Panama and the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

173. The Conference welcomed the decision by Grenada under its new Government to join the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which represents a benefit for the interests of that people, and stressed its positive effect within the regional political context and the framework of the peoples' liberation struggle in other parts of the world.

174. The Heads of State or Government denounced the attempts to destabilize Grenada, directly or indirectly promoted by the forces of imperialism and colonialism, and urged the member countries of the Movement and all other States to actively and firmly help the Government of Grenada to defend its natinal sovereignty and independence and counteract any hostile acts against it.

175. After reviewing the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo urging that attention be given to the situation in Chile and that solidarity with the Chilean people be stepped up, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the democratic forces in Chile have intensified their struggle, and they emphasized firm solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the cause of the Chilean people.

They call for strict implementation of the resolutions on the situation in Chile adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and by ILO, UNESCO and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

176. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of all States - especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries - adopting measures to ensure the speedy restoration of democratic rights in Chile. On the eve of another anniersary of the death of Salvador Allende, Chile's constitutional President, the Conference paid homage to his noble and praiseworthy efforts to guide his country toward a new destiny by defending its

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national sovereignty, recovering control over its natural resources, improving the people's general well-being, following an independent foreign policy and joining the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a full member - efforts that were frustrated by the United States Government's intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

177. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the victory of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), over the Somoza dictatorship, the product of imperialist intervention and imposition, and emphasized the enormous historic significance of this event for the peoples of the Americas and the rest of the world that are struggling to obtain their true and definitive independence. The participants in the Conference welcomed Nicaragua's entry in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

178. The Conference acknowledged the outstanding contribution of the Governments of Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, as well as the member countries of the subregional Andean Pact - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela - which acted in solidarity and unity in achieving a just solution to the Nicaraguan problem and which in the same way are contributing to the process of Nicaragua's reconstruction.

179. It also acknowledged Cuba's traditional solidarity with the cause of the Nicaraguan people and the support which, to the same end, has been given by other countries of the Caribbean, Latin America and other parts of the world.

180 The Conference urged all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other States throughout the world to offer political and economic support to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction in its task of rebuilding the country, affirming its independence and sovereignty and constructing its future in line with the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

181. The Conference also commended the international agencies - mainly those of the United Nations system - on carrying out emergency projects of aid to Nicaragua and urged that such projects be intensified and increased. The Conference welcomed the decision of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to promote international co-operation for the reconstruction of

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Nicaragua. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the manoeuvres that are going on abroad against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and are directed by the most reactionary and aggressive of the deposed Somoza's supporters, promoted by imperialism, and it warned of the need to maintain close international vigilance over machinations directed against the long-suffering and heroic Nicaraguan people.

182. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, gave their backing to the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty and invited the member States of the international community to declare their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. They also reaffirmed that constructive and fruitful security and peace in America demand a solution to the problem and accordingly supported all efforts to achieve that noble aim and the peaceful procedures set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the admission of the Republic of Bolivia to membership in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, noting that that country had been an observer since the foundation of the Movement in 1961. They also welcomed the fact that this coincided with the reintroduction of the democratic and constitutional process whereby the Bolivian people regained their rights and freedoms. The Conference stressed the importance in the regional context of Bolivian measures for strengthening the cause of democracy and called on the members of the Movement to maintain their support and solidarity for the consolidation of the democratic process in Bolivia.

184. In spite of the fact that, ever since the Second Summit Conference, held in Cairo in 1964, the Heads of State or Government have called on all countries to break all their ties with the racist regime of South Africa, the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government confirmed with great concern and energetically denounced the existence of growing political, economic and military links between South Africa and some Latin American Governments, especially Paraguay and Chile, in contradiction to the non-aligned countries' policy, one of whose main objectives has been and is the total boycott of the fascist clique of Pretoria.

The Conference denounced the imperialist manoeuvres and attempts to link southern Africa and some Latin American States in order to protect imperialist interests in the South Atlantic.

185. The Conference attested to the fact that the ties between Israel and some Latin American countries, including Guatemala and El Salvador, have been extended and stepped up; denounced this situation - which, in practice, constitutes support for the Zionist State's expansionist and aggressive policy - and expressed its solidarity with those Central American peoples that are subjected to repression and violence. It also condemned the interventionist manoeuvres of imperialism and its neocolonial agents in the area.

186. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Latin American countries have played an important part in the multilateral negotiations on the establishment of more equitable international economic relations, encouraged important initiatives concerning disarmament and control of armaments and adopted or strengthened measures to use their territorial and maritime wealth for the benefit of their peoples.

They also recalled the long battle of the people of the region for independence and sovereignty and for more effective participation in more democratic international relations.

On the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, taking place for the first time in Latin America, the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that an even greater number of countries of the region would participate in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and that the people of the area would advance and develop through continued co-operation in peace, independence and justice.

187. The Conference of Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the statement made in Havana, on the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, by the countries of the Andean Group, expressing full support for the essential principles on which the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is based; proclaiming their conviction that strengthening and developing those principles constitutes an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and international social justice;and affirming that non-alignment is an independent and distinct contribution to the political and economic democratization of the international system.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

188. The Conference welcomed the efforts of the European countries to strengthen their relations and to establish equitable co-operation that will contribute to transcend divisions between blocs and military pacts, thus reducing international tension, in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held in Helsinki, and the conclusions of the Belgrade meeting.

189. The Conference expressed the hope that the lasting orientation of all the participating States to ensure the follow-up to the process of strengthening security and co-operation in Europe will be fully expressed at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. The Conference noted with satisfaction the fruitful and useful co-operation achieved between the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe, which have exerted joint efforts towards the promotion of these ends.

190. The Conference stressed the need for intensification of current efforts to be continued most energetically in order to achieve positive results in the negotiations on the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction and create a more stable situation in Europe at the lower level of military potential and undiminished security and independence of all States, particularly those outside military alliances.

191. The consolidation of détente and security in Europe can only be lasting if it is extended to other regions, thus contributing to solving such world problems as disarmament, the eradication of colonialism, the development of all countries, the elimination of conflicts and hotbeds of crisis and other factors to help end military blocs and pacts.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

192. The Conference, after recalling the interrelationship between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean, welcomed the positive contribution made by the non-aligned countries of the region at the different stages of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation and stressed the need for full account to be taken of the Mediterranean aspect of the Conference, particularly at the meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980, through the effective

participation of all the non-aligned countries concerned and the full implementation of the declaration on the Mediterranean. It pointed to the need to exert renewed efforts towards the elimination of the causes of tension and finding of just and lasting solutions to the conflicts and crises in that area.

193. The Conference ratified the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and co-operation and urged all States to co-operate in applying this decision, on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peoples' right to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights.

194. The Conference requested all States to co-operate in implementing these decisions and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations to eliminate the causes of tension in the Mediterranean and, above all, to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question, the Middle East crisis and the Cyprus question.

195. The Conference expressed its concern over the increase in tensions in the Mediterranean region as a result of Israel's constant policy of aggression and the support the imperialist Powers give that country, which fortifies military bases and increases tensions in the area.

196. The Conference stressed the need to strengthen co-operation among Mediterranean countries already initiated through the meeting held in Valletta in February 1979. In this connexion the Conference recommended that a meeting be called during 1980 between the Mediterranean States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Mediterranean States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to launch projects of co-operation and to prepare for the Madrid meeting of the Conference.

CYPRUS

197. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with and full support for the people and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, and demanded the immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, especially resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 365 (1974).

198. The Conference expressed its support for the ten-point agreement reached in Nicosia on 19 May 1979 between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou, and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Denktas, under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General and called for the immediate resumption of the talks between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, in a meaningful, result-oriented and constructive manner, to be conducted without any foreign interference and on an equal footing, on the basis of the above-mentioned agreement and in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.

199. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that part of Cyprus still remains under foreign occupation; called on all States to strictly respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; and demanded the cessation of all foreign interference in its internal affairs as well as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and every other military presence from the Republic of Cyprus.

200. The Conference deplored the arbitrary and unilateral measures and actions taken in the occupied part of Cyprus designed to change the centuries-old demographic character of Cyprus. At the same time, it indicated that the de facto situation brought about by such actions and the force of arms

should not be allowed to influence the solution of the problem. In this regard, the Conference urged that effective and immediate measures be taken to guarantee respect for the human rights of all Cypriots and the safe return of all refugees to their homes, as well as tracing and accounting for those who are missing.

201. The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the occupied area of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights.

202. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus and felt that the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council should consider taking all appropriate and practical measures provided for under the Charter of the United Nations to ensure speedy and effective implementation on their resolutions on Cyprus.

203. The Conference reaffirmed the declarations adopted so far by the non-aligned gatherings on the question of Cyprus and in particular the Belgrade Declaration of 1978.

204. The proposal of the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus was welcomed as a significant contribution to the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem, and the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the necessary steps will be taken for the realization of this proposal.

205. The Conference noted the constructive role that the Contact Group of the non-aligned countries continues to play, particularly at the United Nations, and the renewal of the invitation from the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Contact Group to visit the Republic for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, should developments warrant it.

MALTA

206. The Conference saluted Malta's worthy action in eliminating foreign military bases from its territory, effective as of 31 March 1979, in full exercise of its sovereignty, and pledged the support of the non-aligned countries to Malta.

The withdrawal of military bases from Malta is a victory for the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole and a long-range contribution to the establishment of a zone of security, peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

Therefore, the Conference recommended to member States from whom Malta has requested economic, financial and political guarantees, in order to preserve its sovereignty and non-aligned status after 31 March 1979, to take the necessary decisions without further delay and to provide such guarantees as are being requested so that Malta's political independence and its continued commitment to peace and stability in the Mediterranean will be assured.

ACTIVE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, DETENTE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

207. The principles of peaceful coexistence should be the cornerstone of international relations. These principles of peaceful coexistence that have been staunchly upheld by the non-aligned countries since the First Summit Conference constitute the basis for the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of tensions and the extension of that process to all regions of the world and to all aspects of international relations, with the participation of all countries on the basis of equality in the solution of all international problems. Active peaceful coexistence remains the sole option of mankind faced with the danger of general military confrontation and the policy of force. The principles of active peaceful coexistence should be universally applied in relations among all States,

irrespective of their size or socio-economic system. In this regard the Conference called on all Governments to implement them strictly and to adhere to them in their mutual relations and in their international activity in general.

208. The Conference considered that the application of these principles, which *inter alia* include the rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of each country to ensure the termination of foreign occupation and of the acquisition of territory by force and to choose its own socio-economic and political system, must be the basis for all international relations. The policy of active peaceful coexistence is an indivisible whole, and it must not be implemented subject to particular, narrow interests or criteria of an ideological or any other nature. The principles of active peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment constitute the basis of global détente, establishment of the New International Economic Order, peace, independence and equal security for all peoples and countries. The non-aligned countries should consistently exert joint efforts and take concerted action, within the United Nations and outside, towards the realization of these principles and the implementation of decisions based on them.

209. The Heads of State or Government stated their conviction that the strengthening of the struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; racism including Zionism; *apartheid*; exploitation; and all forms of foreign occupation, interference, intervention, domination and hegemony was a contribution to strengthening world peace and security. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the legitimate right of peoples to use armed struggle in their fight for national liberation.

210. The Conference expressed the need to strive to find ways to establish equal, real and lasting security for all States without exception and once more stressed the fact that the struggle for this security forms part of the effort to modify unequal international political and economic relations and presupposes the solution of the world's basic problems.

211. The Conference insisted that peace and security could not be achieved as long as the arms race continue and military alliances are strengthened, and it stressed the importance of dismantling foreign military bases and dissolving military blocs. It reaffirmed the positions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that the easing of international tensions cannot be based on the policy of balance of force, spheres of influence, rivalry between power blocs, military alliances and the accumulation of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, and that the relaxation of tension cannot be fully ensured without the active participation of non-aligned countries in vital decisions affecting world peace and security on the basis of equality.

212. Welcoming and supporting the positive results achieved in the process of relaxation of tensions in the world, the Conference pointed with great concern to the fact that in the period after the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries there was a certain stagnation in the process of détente which continues to be limited both in scope and geographically. The Conference issued an appeal for a global reduction of international tension, the benefits of which should be extended to all regions of the world.

213. The Conference considered that, in order to strengthen détente and make it an irreversible process in favour of a just, lasting and universal peace, it must entail, inter alia, the halting and reversing of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the adoption of concrete measures leading to general and complete disarmament.

214. The Conference stressed the need to consolidate international peace and security and reaffirmed its resolute determination to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries in order to confront imperialism; colonialism; alien domination and foreign occupation; racism including Zionism; and the threats, pressure, aggression and all other economic or political measures directed against them.

215. The Conference issued an appeal to all States to fully apply the principle of refraining from the use of force in international relations, in order to create a climate favourable to world peace and security. In this regard, it welcomed the creation within the United Nations of a committee for negotiating a draft treaty on refraining from the use of force in international relations and expressed its hope that this work would be successfully concluded in the shortest possible time.

The Conference noted that the proposed treaty should reaffirm the right of States to defend themselves and to use force for the purpose of liberating their occupied territories, and the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to struggle for self-determination and against colonialism and apartheid. The Conference stressed that the non-recognition of situations created by the use of force in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations is central to frustrating the designs of the aggressor.

216. The Conference deplored the fact that the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence - which has been used for centuries by the colonial powers and has caused so much damage to mankind - was still being pursued by some powers to try to frustrate the true independence of countries, particularly of the recently emancipated countries, and to foster relations of subordination and dependency; to exploit the natural resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; and to frustrate final victory of the national liberation movements. The Conference rejected the international order based on spheres of influence as being inconsistent with the aspirations towards true independence of peoples and sovereignty of States and the democratization of international relations. The Conference reiterated the readiness of the non-aligned countries to act persistently for the implementation of the provisions of the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and decided that they will undertake an appropriate initiative during the thirty-fifth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to this end.

DISARMAMENT

217. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the objective of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and their determination to act within the United Nations and other bodies to achieve this objective. It drew attention once again to the fact that the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, convened at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, represents a solid basis for setting in motion the process of real disarmament, relieving mankind from the horrors of war and eliminating the increasing threats to human survival.

218. In this context, the Conference called for the urgent implementation, within a specific time frame, of the Programme of Action, particularly of the nuclear disarmament measures, contained in the Final Document of the special session. The Conference called for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons, and the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to renounce the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

219. The Conference noted with concern the continuation of the arms race, mainly by the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the nuclear arms race and the development, manufacture and increased stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. The Conference recognized, as was noted at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade, the special role and responsibility of the great Powers in halting and reversing the arms race and expressed its confidence that peace and security on a lasting basis could only be ensured by halting this process and through immediate and resolute implementation of disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Conference declared that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States must refrain from any activity in the nuclear field which would jeopardize the security and well-being of the peoples of non-nuclear-weapon States. The Conference noted with satisfaction that proposals on this subject have been submitted in the Committee on Disarmament and that there is no objection in principle in the Committee to an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Conference welcomed the establishment of a Working Group to negotiate such a convention. The Conference recommended that negotiations should be continued at the next session of the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate a convention on this subject.

220. The Conference reaffirmed the central role and the increased importance of the United Nations in the realization of the objectives of general and complete disarmament. The Conference noted with satisfaction that non-aligned countries have played an increasingly active role in the machinery created at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connexion, the Conference attributed a particular importance to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive programme on disarmament. It also attached great importance to and underlined the responsibility of the Committee on Disarmament, which has been reconstituted at the initiative of non-aligned countries on a more democratic basis, to facilitate the successful conclusion of the negotiations on disarmament. While reviewing the work of the Committee on Disarmament, the Conference expressed its regret over the fact that the trilateral negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have not so far led to a treaty on the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons testing. The Conference called for the urgent conclusion of such a treaty, along with a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction, and of other weapons of mass destruction.

The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to take an active part and contribute to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament and to co-ordinate their efforts in these bodies.

221. The Conference affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure.

The progress of establishing such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones, thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.

With respect to such zones, the nuclear-weapon States in turn are called upon to give undertakings:

(a) To respect strictly the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone and

(b) To refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear-weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

222. The Conference welcomed the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. The Conference noted with regret, however, that the agreement fell short of the expectations of the international community. It expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States of America would urgently conclude a new agreement which would lead to genuine disarmament measures, particularly in the field of nuclear disarmament.

223. The Conference welcomed the decision to hold a second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 and called upon the non-aligned countries to take an active part in the preparation of that session in order to ensure the best results. It supported the proposal to call for a world disarmament conference at the appropriate time with universal participation and adequate preparation.

224. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the big military Powers, participants in the United Nations conference on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, to be held in Geneva this year, to conclude agreements on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons as well as an agreement on the appropriate mechanism for periodical revision of such agreements and consideration of new agreements of this type.

225. The Conference noted that the arms race is incompatible with and contrary to the efforts directed to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It underscored again that increasing material and human potentials were being wasted through investment in armaments, which considerably diminishes the availability of resources indispensable for development. The Conference again urged the immediate reduction of expenditures for armaments, especially by the nuclear-weapon States and their allies, and called for concrete measures of disarmament the implementation of which would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources so diverted to be used for social and economic needs, particularly those of developing countries.

226. The Conference also examined and welcomed the proposal, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session, that the 1980s be proclaimed the Second Disarmament Decade. It appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to support this initiative and to spare no efforts in order to ensure the maximum possible success in the implementation of the programme within the framework of the Second D sarmament Decade.

THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

227. Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the decisions taken at subsequent ministerial meetings and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference stressed the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields where these countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

228. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. It deplored the pressures and threats against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

229. All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.

230. It expressed its concern in this respect, regarding the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfers of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing financial and other conditions which are incompatible with the national sovereignty of developing countries and with the criteria of financial viability.

231. Each country's choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing the respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation, agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

232. The Conference stressed the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their own freely determined priorities and needs.

Noting that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising the right to acquire and develop peaceful nuclear technology, the Conference expressed its concern at the monopolistic policies of nuclear supplier countries restricting and limiting the transfer of technology and imposing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of the developing countries. It called for full observance of the principles above mentioned, for the utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which have been endorsed unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly.

233. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries in drawing up and adopting programmes for joint action within the United Nations and other international bodies to co-ordinate their action in them and to promote nuclear co-operation. Consequently, they supported the idea of convening an international conference on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the United Nations General Assembly.

THE UNITED NATIONS

234. The Conference recognized the importance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security and for the solution of all important international problems. It also stressed the great importance of the United Nations in the implementation of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and action programmes

of the non-aligned countries, in achieving general and complete disarmament; in developing co-operation and establishing equitable economic relations among States; in struggling against colonialism, racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid; and in promoting human rights and basic freedoms. It stressed the increased importance of the United Nations in the efforts to achieve international economic development and establish equitable economic relations among countries. It reaffirmed the non-aligned countries' adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

235. The non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction the progress the United Nations had made toward achieving universality by admitting such countries as Angola, Viet Nam, Seychelles, Djibouti, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tomé and Principe and Guinea-Bissau since the Colombo Summit Conference.

236. The Conference emphasized that the United Nations, as a vital forum of the international community, should be utilized to the fullest extent possible in finding solutions to controversial issues, as well as kept regularly informed about negotiations conducted among States on issues affecting the interests of other States and the international community at large and it should not be bypassed in the conduct of negotiations affecting the world as a whole.

237. The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing strength and decisive role the non-aligned countries were playing in the United Nations and reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's decision to continue working to promote and achieve the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter. The Conference also urged that the provisions of the Charter concerning the maintenance of international peace and security should be fully implemented and that the functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be effectively discharged and their decisions implemented.

238. The Conference supported the work of the Special Enlarged Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the organization and called on the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their viewpoints and positions in order to continue to play an active role in the

decision-making process and to make significant progress within that Committee toward democratizing international relations and rapidly finalizing the amendments related to the Charter, particularly those referring to the right of veto, in order to safeguard the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the world and thus contribute to a better adaptation of the United Nations system to new realities on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and equality of States. It emphasized the need to adjust the structures and reorient the policies of the economic and social bodies of the United Nations in order to speed the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

To this effect it called upon the Security Council to fulfill its duties more effectively, to review its method of work and to consider appropriate steps for its more active involvement in direct negotiations aimed at solving the most acute international crisis. At the same time, the Conference called upon the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from misusing their right of veto.

239. The Conference recommended to the member countries that, in order to strengthen the representation of the non-aligned countries in the main bodies of the United Nations, especially in the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, and also keeping the principle of geographic rotation in mind, they give preference to the candidacies of the non-aligned countries and thus strengthen the unity of the Movement and increase its ability to act.

240. The Conference reaffirmed the primary role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasized the need for constant action on the part of non-aligned countries to make efforts for increasing the United Nations' role and effectiveness, and accordingly decided that the non-aligned countries should make every effort to ensure that they act in a united, consistent and dynamic manner within the United Nations.

241. The Conference welcomed the celebration in 1979 of the International Year of the Child, proclaimed by the United Nations in view of the growing poverty, hunger, squalor, illiteracy and mortality suffered by millions of children under 10 in the developing countries, and it expressed its hope that this proclamation would serve to promote improvement and increase the life expectancy for this important sector of the population.

242. The Conference supported the agreements adopted by the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Women's Integration, held in Baghdad in May 1979, within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Women. It also welcomed the convening of the United Nations World Conference in 1980 on the Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, with the sub-theme of employment, health and education.

243. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the International Year for Disabled Persons in 1981. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would participate in an effective and suitable manner in celebrating that International Year so as to achieve the set objectives.

244. The Conference supported the candidacy of His Excellency Salim A. Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania in the United Nations, as President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and called on all member countries of the Movement to give him their support in successfully carrying out his task.

INTERFERENCE AND INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

245. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States, which has been one of the basic principles of non-alignment.

It insisted that violation of this principle was totally unacceptable, unjustifiable under any circumstances and incompatible with the obligations assumed by the United Nations members under the Charter of the United Nations.

246. The Conference recognized that political, economic, military, mass media and other means of foreign interference, deliberately designed to cause disturbances and destabilization, threatened the stability, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and of the peoples fighting for their self-determination and independence and constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

In this regard, it pointed out that such actions of interference and intervention were promoted by imperialism and other forms of subjugation and exploitation, not only through their official mechanisms but also through their political, economic and financial institutions, including transnational corporations and mass media used on a world scale to preserve and protect their interests and influence.

247. The Conference considered the ever more numerous violations of the principle of non-interference registered in recent years in the form of infiltrations, subversion, flagrant acts of aggression, foreign military intervention and open provocation, to which should be added the more subtle forms of destabilization. These include the subtle manipulation, instigation and exploitation, by foreign pressure groups and lobbies for their own ends, of local and expatriate groups from non-aligned countries whose actions affect the unity and territorial integrity of these countries.

In the most recent period, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana have been victims of direct aggression and infiltrations. Recalling that it had expressed solidarity with Guyana and Jamaica during attempts to destabilize those Governments, the Conference denounced recent attempts at destabilization organized abroad and directed against Grenada. In this regard, the Conference reaffirmed the sovereign and inalienable right of all States to determine the political, economic and social systems they wished to adopt; to administer their internal affairs; to develop their relations with other States freely; and to be assured of the means of defense they may require in case of aggression or of serious foreign intervention.

248. The Conference noted that considerable progress has been made in the decolonization process, although the colonialist and expansionist Powers have never ceased their efforts to undermine the true independence of the new States and to impose new forms of subordination and dependency.

249. The Heads of State or Government viewed with concern the fact that interference in the internal affairs of States is becoming one of the chief forms of aggression against the non-aligned countries. It is of paramount importance that the non-aligned countries, most of which acquired independence from colonial rule in recent years, should not be hindered by any form of outside intervention or interference from pursuing policies aimed at national integration and reconstruction. They solemnly proclaimed their determination to energetically reject any attempt to weaken the Movement's unity and independence of judgment or to threaten its solidarity.

250. The Conference expressed the view that the non-aligned countries should act even more resolutely against threats; attacks; and acts of pressure, domination, subversion and interference in their internal affairs and reaffirmed the need for the non-aligned countries to respond to these problems with courage and solidarity.

251. The Conference strongly condemned all attempts to prevent or restrict the exercise of the sovereign rights of States over their territorial waters.

252. The Conference denounced the revival of the practice of hiring mercenaries to undermine the independence of sovereign States; counteract the process of national liberation; and perpetuate oppression and colonial neo-colonial and racist exploitation.

In this regard, it urged all States to enact effective legislation making the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory punishable by law, prohibiting mercenaries from traveling through their territory, forbidding their own citizens from serving as mercenaries and punishing their own citizens when they participate in or collaborate with such activities in any way.

253. The Conference took note of the conclusions of the Week of Solidarity with Peoples in Struggle and the International Conference on Mercenary Soldiers, held in Cotonou, the People's Republic of Benin, from 9 to 16 January 1978. The Conference considered the action so far taken on this matter by the United Nations General Assembly and, in the conviction that the observance of the principle of non-interference would be significantly advanced by a declaration on non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, called on all States, in particular the non-aligned States, to work for the early adoption of such a declaration by the General Assembly. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would give their immediate attention to the pursuit of this objective.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM

254. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and especially apartheid constitute crimes against humanity and represent violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

255. The Conference reiterated its support for the November 1973 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which states that all doctrines concerning racial differentiation or superiority are scientifically false, morally censurable and socially unjust.

256. The Heads of State or Government called on the States that had not yet subscribed to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Repression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid to subscribe to them, for this would tend to strengthen the struggle against racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

257. The Conference expressed its support for the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978, which reaffirmed that Zionism was one of the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination.

It also recalled that that Conference had denounced the discrimination to which migrant workers and national minorities were subjected.

258. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to co-operate in order to implement the objectives proclaimed for the Decade of Struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination and to contribute to its success, in line with the programme established by the United Nations to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

259. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the racist regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel and denounced the increase in the military, political and economic collaboration among them, which constitutes a grave danger for the international community.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES

260. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their pledge to respect and advance individual human rights as well as the rights of peoples in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Conference condemned the massive and systematic violation of the most elementary rights of millions upon millions of human beings who live under colonial or racist domination or who are suffering from the consequences of underdevelopment and economic and social exploitation.

261. The Conference declared that the question of human rights could not be isolated from its national, economic and social context; that personal freedom was inseparable from the peoples' rights; that human rights and the basic freedoms of individuals and peoples were inalienable; and that, to fully guarantee human rights and complete personal dignity, it was necessary to guarantee the right to work, education, health, proper nourishment and the satisfaction in general of basic needs. These aims form part of the struggle for a change in unjust, unequal international relations.

262. The Conference called on the United Nations to continue working towards ensuring human rights in a comprehensive manner to ensure the dignity of human beings. In this regard it reaffirmed its willingness to work actively for the implementation of the steps outlined in United Nations resolution 32/130 in the form which it prescribes, through the existing structures of the United Nations system. The Conference cautioned against the exploitation of human rights issues by the great Powers as a political instrument in the confrontation of social systems and for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

263. The Conference deeply deplored the exploitation for political purposes of the right of individuals to leave their country, such as the implementation of the Zionist programme of uprooting Jewish communities from the countries of their origin in order to resettle them in Israel and in the Jewish colonies being illegally established in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. The Conference affirmed that the right to return, stated in the very same paragraph as the right to leave in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is equally basic and important, especially when a whole nation of refugees, such as the Palestinians, is denied the right to return to its land.

264. The Heads of State or Government demanded the strictest respect for the rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities, which should be especially protected against the crimes of genocide and other violations of basic human rights. They also demanded that the protection of such rights be applied without any discrimination and, in this regard, recalled those who, for economic or social reasons, have emigrated from their countries in search of work.

265. The Conference demounced colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, racial discrimination, foreign occupation and state terrorism as the most extensive forms of violations of human rights and emphasized the inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights.

It emphasized the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full development and protection of the human rights of persons and peoples.

266. The Conference considered that the following steps were essential for the full realization of human rights:

(a) All human rights and fundamental freedoms are inalienable, indivisible and interdependent; equal and urgent consideration should be given both to civil rights and to political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(b) The right to development and to equal opportunity to obtain it, which is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who constitute them;

(c) The absolute necessity under all circumstances to eliminate massive and flagrant violations of human rights and of the rights of peoples and individuals;

(d) The establishment of the New International Economic Order for effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(e) The necessity to examine the questions of human rights as a whole, keeping in mind the general context of various societies in which they exist and the need to promote the full dignity of human beings and the development and well-being of society.

267. The Heads of State or Government emphasized once again the need to create conditions on the national and international level for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

268. The Conference reiterated its denunciation and total rejection of the policy of the former metropolises, which, in spite of repeated decisions adopted by such specialized international agencies as UNESCO, use the ties established during the colonial period to continue their systematic looting and plunder of works of art and items which are part of the cultural heritage of the countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Conference demanded that all States that have pursued such a policy of plunder return to their countries of origin the works of art and other cultural items they have appropriated.

269. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination to ensure that their co-ordinated efforts toward forging new international relations among countries would serve to promote the preservation of the cultural values and identities of the respective member countries. They underlined the urgency of the matter, bearing in mind the importance of cultural development, which, along with the progress in the economic and social fields, should contribute to the improvement of living conditions and the well-being of nations and people in the process of establishing a new international economic order, as envisaged in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted during the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. They noted with concern that, in this age of ultra-modern technology, the penetration of deleterious cultural values which accompany the vastly increasing flow of communication from outside the non-aligned countries, if not properly checked and sorted out, could in the long run jeopardize the cultural values and cultural identities of the non-aligned countries as the recipient countries in this context. Mindful of the significance of the concept that, in the final analysis, the ultimate objective of the Non-Aligned Movement is to bring about the improvement of the quality of the lives of the peoples in each and every member country in the sense of what is described above, the Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the work of UNESCO in promoting the cause of the preservation and further development of cultural values and in assisting the -operation between States in this respect.

270. They further called upon the non-aligned countries to assist, in whatever way possible, UNESCO to continue its activities in this field, and, in particular, with reference to resolution 33/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, to:

(a) Collect information relevant to the preservation and further development of cultural values and carry out interdisciplinary research on the role and place of cultural values in contemporary society;

(b). Encourage the international exchange of information on modern methods used in the preservation and development of cultural values;

(c) Promote and assist international co-operation among States and relevant international organizations, aiming at the preservation and further development of cultural values; and

(d) Include, on a continuing basis, the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values in its medium-term and long-term plans.

271. The Conference welcomed the convention adopted by UNESCO at its sixteenth meeting on 14 November 1970; recalled the provisions of the resolution adopted at the seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Istanbul; and reaffirmed its support of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3187 (XXVIII) and 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art and manuscripts to their countries of origin.

272. The Conference also considered that, in line with the principle of the territoriality of archives, the public documents and archives of colonial or former colonial countries are an integral part of the national heritage of those countries and must therefore revert to them by right.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

273. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries accentuated the great importance of co-operation in the field of culture, science and education; better cultural acquaintance; and the exchange and enrichment of national cultures for the benefit of over-all social development and progress, for full national emancipation and independence, for greater understanding among

the peoples and for peace in the world. In order to be successful and produce results, methods and forms of co-operation in the field of science and culture should emanate from the cultural policy of each country and its plans for social and economic development; reflect national needs and capabilities; and, in order to serve as a medium for mutual acquaintance, enrichment and dissemination of knowledge, enhance the unity of forces and material and intellectual potentials essential to a more rapid development.

274. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed full support for the intensification of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cultural co-operation among non-aligned and developing countries in keeping with the outlined premise, stressing the need for the elaboration and formulation of concrete proposals and action programmes in this field.

275. To this end, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries entrusted the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in New York with the task of studying actual requirements, exploring all possibilities for co-operation and informing the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in New Delhi in 1981, thereon.

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

276. The Conference reiterated the non-aligned countries' adhesion to the principles of the use of peaceful means to solve such conflicts as may arise among them - and, as a result, of refraining in their international relations from resorting to the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any of the countries, so as to avoid having their conduct endanger international peace and security.

277. The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to abide by the obligation to solve such conflicts as may arise among them exclusively by peaceful means; through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the recommendations of non-aligned conferences. In this connexion, the Conference noted the working paper circulated by Sri Lanka regarding a commission for the settlement of border disputes within the Non-Aligned Movement and commended it to members for serious and careful consideration as a possible contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes among members.

278. The Conference expressed the advantage and need of having the Movement contribute to prevent and avoid military confrontations between member countries and especially urged the non-aligned countries to co-operate effectively, either individually or collectively, to find peaceful solutions to the conflicts which all parties may submit to it.

279. The Conference took note of the valuable resolution submitted by the delegations of Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia and invited those countries and other interested delegations to carry out further consultations on that matter.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA

280. The Conference noted with satisfaction the significant results achieved in the development of co-operation in the field of information and mass communication media among non-aligned countries and the successful implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences.

281. The Conference noted with gratification the fact that non-aligned and other developing countries have made notable progress along the path of emancipation and development of national information media and stressed that the co-operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries for the creation of new international relations in general and a new international information order in particular. Relying upon their own forces, and on the basis of solidarity and mutual assistance, non-aligned countries have been undertaking significant steps towards the development of national information media and mass communication systems with the aim of greater emancipation and affirmation of national information sources, as well as the realization of active participation in mutual communication and co-operation on a broader international plane.

282. The Conference considered that the building up of national information media and mass communication systems; affirmation of national information sources concerning issues of relevance for social, economic and cultural development of each country and each people and their joint action on the international levels; training of domestic personnel, independently and with the help of other non-aligned countries and the international community through the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and the development of technical and technological bases were essential preconditions for the establishment of a new international order in the field of information and for setting up a multi-dimensional flow of information.

283. The Conference adopted with gratification the resolution on the co-operation and activities of the non-aligned countries in the field of information which was adopted by the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Council for Information at its third meeting in Lome, Togo (April 1979). As a document of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, this resolution defines the principles of co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information as well as the perspectives and the programme of action for this co-operation.

284. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the reports submitted by:

(a) Tunisia in its capacity as Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Council in the Field of Information;

(b) India in its capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(c) Yugoslavia in its capacity as Chairman of the Committee for Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries.

285. The Conference adopted the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and observed with satisfaction that an ever-increasing number of non-aligned countries are taking part in the successful application of action programmes of co-operation and undertaking specific activities and new actions. Concerning planned activities, the Conference called upon all member States to take active part in their realization and, within their possibilities, to work in a concrete manner towards the achievement of their common objectives. The Conference also called upon the Governments of non-aligned countries to accept and implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations contained in these reports, particularly those related to the improvement of infrastructure of communications, lowering of rates for the transmission of information and personnel training.

286. The Conference noted with satisfaction that important results have been achieved in the development and activities of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries, which, as the broadest form of free exchange of information through new agencies, has contributed to improving the flow of information among non-aligned and other developing countries and to a more rapid development of national information media.

Taking note of the important recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies adopted at the meetings in Cairo (1977), Jakarta (1978) and Kinshasa (1979), the Conference welcomed the holding of the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies and Representatives of Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in Yugoslavia in November 1979.

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287. The Conference stressed in particular the decisions of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies and the Committee on Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the following: creating favourable conditions for the provision of technical facilities and the transfer of technology in accordance with national development policies and the granting of facilities when determining national and international rates, broadcasts and loans, and co-operation with international organizations; reducing the high rates for telecommunications at the national and international levels as part of the struggle against the unfair privileges enjoyed by the news institutions of most industrialized countries; and stimulating news flows among non-aligned and developing countries. The Conference recommended that the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement endorse those decisions the implementation of which is significant from the development point of view and constitutes a basic condition for the elimination of the imbalance in the exchange of information.

288. The Conference noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the development of co-operation in the field of radio broadcasting and the efforts which have been invested in the implementation of the Action Programme of Co-operation adopted at the First Conference of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries in Sarajevo in 1977. The Conference took note of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at the meetings in Baghdad (1978), Arusha (1979) and Algiers (1979), which are particularly related to the need for the development and strengthening of infrastructure in the field of radio broadcasting at the national level and the rendering of assistance to less developed countries' personnel training, as well as a more comprehensive exchange of radio and television programmes. The results obtained in this area of co-operation are contributing in a most comprehensive manner to the spreading and assertion of the national cultural heritage, the development of systems of education, scientific research, the preservation of national identity and further emancipation and constitute a part of the overall activities of non-aligned countries aimed at the establishment of a new and more just and equitable international information order.

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289. The Conference called upon the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries to take the necessary joint and co-ordinated action in international forums concerning issues of common concern, so as to improve the situation in this sphere in favour of non-aligned and other developing countries.

290. The Conference particularly welcomed the preparations and agreements of the radio-broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries aimed at harmonizing their positions to achieve common action at the World Administrative Conference on Radio-Communication, to be held in Geneva in 1979, and called upon the governments of all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate at that Conference. In view of the great importance attached by the non-aligned countries to the subject matter of this Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided that it was essential that its Chairman should come from a non-aligned country.

291. The Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1978, concerning Sri Lanka's proposal to set up a documentation centre of non-aligned countries in Colombo. The Conference welcomed this project, considering that it constitutes and important contribution to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and an appropriate means for facilitating the research into and study of non-alignment in international politics. The Conference called upon all member countries of the Movement to co-operate with Sri Lanka in establishing the documentation centre of non-aligned countries and to render the centre all possible assistance by making available the documents adopted at the conferences and meetings of non-aligned countries held in their territory.

292. The Conference acknowledged with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the field of information at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and underlined the contribution of non-aligned and other developing countries in the adoption of the resolution on the establishment of a new international information order.

293. The Conference noted the positive outcome of the twentieth session of the UNESCO General Conference, at which the Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Contribution of Mass Media to the Strengthening of Peace, International Undestanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and the Struggle against Racism, Apartheid and the Incitement to War was adopted.

294. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognized the positive role played by UNESCO in studying the problem of communication and in working towards a more balanced flow of information between the developing and the developed countries.

295. The Conference requested UNESCO to continue assisting non-aligned and developing countries in setting up appropriate national and regional structures in the field of communication and in training technical personnel in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/135 A, B and C.

296. The Conference considered that the results achieved by non-aligned countries in the field of information within the United Nations and UNESCO constitute a remarkable success and called upon the member countries to redouble their efforts in order to achieve their common objectives in the United Nations committee concerned with the study of the policies and activities of the United Nations in the field of information, as well as to facilitate the endorsement of their common objectives at the forthcoming UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference.

297. The Conference, fully supporting the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Council in the field of information of non-aligned countries, requested the member countries of the Movement to support, through their information media, the liberation movements, particularly those in South Africa, with a view to putting an end to the negative and biased information about them, and to support the initiative to organize the year of information about their struggle.

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298. The Conference noted with satisfaction the creation of a pan-African news agency which will contribute to the promotion of information in Africa and the development of the exchange of news between African and other non-aligned countries and ensure a better knowledge of the just cause of the African liberation struggle, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international information order.

299. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council of Information, to proceed to the reconstruction of this Council in accordance with the established criteria, namely balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation. The Conference recommended the consideration of the possibility of enlargement of the Council to increase its efficacy and greater participation in its work by the non-aligned countries.

DECISION REGARDING METHODS OF STRENGTHENING UNITY, SOLIDARITY AND CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

300. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the report and recommendations of the Political Committee on Methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries on the Basis of the Principles of Non-Alignment and with a View to Improving the Functioning and Decision-Making Procedures of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and expressed their satisfaction that this process had culminated in the presentation of recommendations adopted by consensus, in line with the mandate of the Belgrade Ministerial Conference.

301. The Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Political Committee and regarded them as a reaffirmation and evolution of the practices followed by the Movement since its founding. These practices continue to be based on democratic principles and on the need to arrive at consensus decisions.

302. The Heads of State or Government believed that, in order to strengthen unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries, the decisions specifically designed to this end and adopted by this Conference should be translated into practical and concrete measures of implementation.

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303. The Heads of State or Government recognized the effectiveness of the Co-ordinating Bureau, whose mandate has been renewed appropriately in the following list of recommendations as a necessary vehicle for co-ordinating the activities of non-aligned countries, with the object of ensuring genuine unity and co-operation within the framework of decisions adopted by summit conferences and ministerial meetings of the Movement.

304. The Heads of State or Government decided that the decision regarding methods of strengthening unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries should be included as an annex to the Final Declaration.

CONCLUSION

305. As they completed their work at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government expressed confidence that the policy of non-alignment represents a historical force that must necessarily be taken into account in establishing an international order based on justice and equity that will satisfy the interests of all peoples.

In order to achieve those objectives, they stressed the need to develop solidarity and co-operation among all the member countries and, through continuous consultation and resolute co-ordination, to carry out the agreed measures for implementing the decisions of this Conference, with due regard for the democratic character of the Movement.

306. The Conference urged the closest and most effective co-ordination among the non-aligned countries, especially in the United Nations and other international organizations, in order to implement the programmes it has adopted.

307. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in New Delhi, India, in 1981.

308. The Heads of State or Government noted that the year 1981 would be the twentieth anniversary of the first Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in 1961 in Belgrade. They agreed that this historic anniversary of the inception of the Movement should be appropriately celebrated. The holding of the ministerial conference of all non-aligned countries offers a suitable opportunity for making the anniversary, and they expressed the hope that the Government of India would take steps in its capacity as host country of the Conference so that this anniversary could be fittingly observed. The Conference also recommended that all the Governments of the non-aligned countries consider instituting programmes for making this historic anniversary nationally, so that this historic anniversary may be appropriately celebrated.

309. Responding with appreciation to the invitation of the Government of Iraq, the Conference decided that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1982.

310. The Conference entrusted Cuba, as current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and host country, with the task of submitting to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the declarations and resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, held at Havana.

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CORRIGENDUM

Page 46, Paragraph 150, line 15

After the word "peace", complete the sentence as follows: "on the basis of consultations between the littoral and hinterland states, the great Powers and major maritime users, as referred to in resolution 2832 (XXVI).

Last line, after the word "Conference" add "and expressed the hope that that Conference would be held at an early date.

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Political Resolutions

RESOLUTION NO. 1 ON THE AGGRESSION AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Seriously concerned by the attacks made by the Smith-Muzorewa regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique on 5, 6 and 7 September 1979 in the region of the valley of the Limpopo River with the participation of Mirage fighter bomber planes and troops brought in by helicopter,

Deeply angered by the killings of Mozambican men, women and children and Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambican territory,

Convinced that these actions constitute open defiance of this Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

Awared that these attacks occur at a time when the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are reaffirming their unconditional support for the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, and

Convinced that these attacks are a direct consequence of the internationalist positions of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of its firm support for the patriots of Zimbabwe, in accordance with the principles of this Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Declares that solidary support for the People's Republic of Mozambique and the people of Zimbabwe for their freedom and independence will continue to be a priority matter for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

2. Reaffirms that any attack by the illegal regime of Rhodesia on the independent African States constitutes an act of aggression against all the non-aligned countries and against the international community as a whole;

3. Denounces the aggressive policy of the Smith-Muzorewa regime and calls on all the States and organizations to intensify their rejection of the Rhodesian regime and of the countries that support, arm or recognize it;

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4. Condemns the regime of Rhodesia for its criminal attacks on the People's Republics of Mozambique and the Zimbabwean refugee camps established in its territory and on other front-line States; and

5. Energetically condemns the constant political, economic, military and other collaboration given the Rhodesian racist regime by several Western Powers and by other countries, especially South Africa and Israel.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2 ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling the relevant decisions and resolutions of the non-aligned conferences on the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming its recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including:

(a) The right of Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they were expelled,

(b) The right of self-determination without external interference and

(c) The right to establish an independent sovereign State in Palestine.

Affirming that the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, has the final right and say regarding any solution of the Palestinian problem,

Reaffirming also that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should be invited, on an equal footing with other parties, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Recognizing that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Zionist conflict in the Middle East,

Recognizing also the necessity to achieve a just peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement,

Reaffirming that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, _inter alia_, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

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Taking full cognizance of the fact that the Palestinian people in its entirety, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has rejected the Agreements and the Treaty and has announced its determination to oppose and foil them by all possible means,

Expressing deep concern that Israel has intensified and escalated its persistent policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and establishment of settlements thereon and repression and oppression against the Palestinian people and territory,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has so far failed to consider and take action on the recommendations of the General Assembly to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights (33/28),

Recalling its reaffirmation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), dated 10 November 1975, which determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination,

Denouncing the decision of the Government of the United States of America to use the veto on any draft resolution relating to the rights of the Palestinian people to return, national independence, self-determination and statehood,

Noting that the racist regimes in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Israel have consolidated and intensified their relations in all fields, and

Noting also identity of cause and the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa and Palestine,

Decides:

1. To reaffirm all the decisions and resolutions of the conferences of non-aligned countries on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

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2. To condemn Israel for its continuous and persistent policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and establishment of settlements, oppression and repression against the Palestinian people and land;

3. To condemn Zionism as an ideology and a practice and movement acting against national liberation movements and to request all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to endeavour to establish a permanent United Nations committee against Zionism as an organ of the United United Nations, with the task of uncovering the crimes and conspiracies of Zionism against humanity and national liberation movements;

4. To declare that all measures taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, are null and void;

5. To reaffirm its full support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, to attain fully its inalienable national rights, by all means, including armed struggle;

6. To condemn energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in different international forums on the question of Palestine, which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories;

7. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the sustained occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, to condemn the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel;

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8. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government having considered the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions, to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement;

9. To call upon the Security Council to consider and take action on the recommendations of the General Assembly to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights;

10. To request members of the Non-Aligned Movement sitting in the Security Council to sponsor and support draft resolutions on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

11. To call for the convening of an emergency special session on the basis of resolution 377 (V), in case the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility as a result of lack of unanimity of the permanent members. The Conference authorizes the Co-ordinating Bureau sitting in New York, in consultation with the United Nations Special Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to call for such an emergency special session at the appropriate time;

12. To condemn the racist regimes in southern Africa and Israel and their growing and intensified relations in all fields; and

13. To commend and fully support, by all available means, the co-operation and solidarity among the national liberation movements in Namibia, Palestine, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3 ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, 3 to 9 September 1979,

Considering the principles and purposes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the summit conferences of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries with regard to the situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing that the shared destiny which binds the non-aligned countries commits them to support the objectives of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress against colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism,

Deeply disturbed by the growing deterioration in the situation in the Middle East, which constitutes a major threat that may lead to a new war as a result of Israel's pursuit of its aggressive policy and its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

Denouncing all attempts to impose accomplished facts, as well as the policy of expansion, establishment of settlements, occupation, domination, oppression and terror, on which the Zionist policy in Palestine and the Middle East is based,

Deeply disturbed by recent developments in the region with regard to the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem,

Considering that the non-aligned countries' support for the efforts of the Arab countries to liberate their occupied territories and for the endeavours of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights constitutes a

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responsibility and duty inherent in the principles and purposes of non-alignment and that such support should be expressed in an active and effective manner,

Convinced that the time has come to take the coercive steps provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and to apply them against Israel, which is persisting in its violation of the principles of the Charter, is refusing to implement the decisions adopted by the United Nations and is continuing its aggression against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, and

Convinced of the need for the non-aligned countries to take practical and effective measures to deal with the Zionist enemy, which is stubbornly continuing its aggression and unlawful activity,

1. *Reaffirms* that there can be no solution to the Middle East and Palestinian problems without the integral and simultaneous application of the following basic principles, in consideration of the fact that:

(a) The Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and the essential cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) The Palestinian problem and the Middle East question constitute an indivisible whole in the efforts to find a solution which could in no way be partial or concern only certain parties to the conflict to the exclusion of the others or be limited to certain aspects of the conflict. Similarly, no partial peace can be instituted, since peace has to be just and must embrace all the parties concerned and eliminate the causes of the conflict;

(c) The establishment of a just peace in the region can be achieved only on the basis of Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State in Palestine;

(d) The Arab city of Jerusalem forms part of the occupied Palestinian territory. It must be fully and unconditionally evacuated by Israel and restored to Arab sovereignty;

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(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone has the right to represent that people and to participate as a full and sovereign member in all international conferences, activities and forums dealing with the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Zionist conflict with a view to the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights. There can be no general, just and acceptable solution to the problem unless the PLO participates as a sovereign party, on a footing of full equality with the other interested parties, in drawing it up;

(f) All measures and actions by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since their occupation, such as construction work; modification; and changes designed to alter the political, cultural, religious, natural, geographical, social and demographic characteristics thereof, are illegal and invalid; and

(g) The establishment of all existing or future settlements in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied by Israel is unlawful, null and void and constitutes an obstacle to peace. Accordingly, such settlements must be removed immediately, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in particular with Security Council resolution 452 (1979):

2. Affirms that no solution which is not based on these basic principles can lead to a just peace but will give added force to the explosive factors in the region, open the way for the United States policy of eliminating the Palestinian cause, assisting Israel to achieve its political, expansionist, colonialist and racist aims and encouraging bilateral and partial solutions, disregarding the crux of the problem;

3. Affirms that any violation of the resolutions of the conferences of the non-aligned countries concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause leads to a weakening of the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and jeopardizes the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement against colonialism, occupation, racism and Zionism and considers that any such violations run counter to the non-aligned countries' determination to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;

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4. Condemns energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in different international forums on the question of Palestine and which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories;

5. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, condemns the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel;

6. Within this context, considering the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions, decides to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement;

7. Invites the States and peoples of the world to take a firm stand in the face of Israel's intransigence, persistence in pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion and steady refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause and the Middle East;

8. Stresses the fact that the persistently hostile attitude maintained by the United States of America as regards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to the question of total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories is inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Palestinian cause and is an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region and condemns the policy which the United States is attempting to impose in the region to the detriment of the liberation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

9. Invites all the States and peoples of the world to refrain from providing Israel with any military, human, material or moral support which would encourage it to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and proclaims that if those States persist in supporting Israel, the non-aligned countries would be forced to take steps in this regard;

10. Denounces the attitude of the States which provide aid and arms to Israel, believing that the true purpose of supplying Israel with enormous quantities of arms which spread death and destruction is to strengthen Israel as a base for colonialism and racism in the Third World in general and in Africa and Asia in particular;

11. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their identical aggressive and racist policy and also condemns their co-operation in all areas in view of the threat which it entails to the security and independence of the African and Arab countries;

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12. Strongly condemns Israel for continuing to carry out its policy and practices in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, particularly the annexation of certain parts of those territories such as Jerusalem and other areas, the establishment of Israeli settlements and the installation therein of foreigners, the destruction of homes, expropriation, expulsion, deportation, uprooting, forced exile, mass arrests and the torture of the Arab peoples, whose right of return is contested, and also strongly denounces the destruction of national monuments and cultural relics; the obstruction of freedoms, beliefs and the performance of religious rites; the denial of individual rights; and the illegal exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and of their populations;

13. Condemns Israel for its rejection of Security Council resolution 446 (1979) concerning the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem. Similarly, it condemns Israel's refusal to receive the commission consisting of three Security Council members to examine the situation relating to those settlements;

14. Declares that the Israeli policy and those Israeli practices are a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and specifically of the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity and the rules of international law, United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. That policy and those practices are also a primary obstacle to bringing about a just peace in the Middle East;

15. Reaffirms that all the measures adopted by Israel to transform political, human, geographical, social, and cultural and religious characteristics in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories are invalid and illegal and demands that Israel annul them forthwith and cease to implement them. It invites the countries of the world to abstain from any act which Israel could exploit or use as a pretext in applying its policy;

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16. Considers that Israel bears the responsibility for all the actions designed to transform, exploit, destroy or expropriate land in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

17. Affirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to exercise permanent, total and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources and over the control of their economic assets and activities and likewise affirms their right to recover those resources and to obtain full indemnification for the exploitation and exhaustion of those resources and for the damage suffered;

18. Reaffirms the necessity of breaking off relations of all kinds with Israel - diplomatic, consular, cultural, sports, tourist, communications and the rest - and of doing so at all official and non-official levels and invites non-aligned countries which have not yet done so to take action accordingly;

19. Invites all the non-aligned countries to join in the Arab boycott against Israel and to co-ordinate their efforts in that direction with those of the rest of the Third World countries with a view to the application of that boycott against all racist regimes, and especially those in Palestine and South Africa;

20. Affirms the right of the Arab countries and the PLO to wage the struggle in all its forms, military and political, and to use all means at their disposal to achieve the liberation of their occupied territories and the realization of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and take all steps to oppose all compromise solutions which ignore those rights;

21. Affirms that the support given by the non-aligned countries to the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and to the Palestinian people for the recovery of their inalienable national rights is a responsibility and duty inherent in the principles of the Movement and in its objectives. It likewise affirms that that support should be expressed in an active and effective manner by the non-aligned countries in their entirety;

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22. Proclaims its support for the territorial integrity of Lebanon, for the unity of its people and for its independence and sovereignty and vigorously condemns Israel for its continued aggression in Lebanon and its refusal to withdraw from certain positions which it continues to occupy. It also condemns its attempts to legitimize its occupation in southern Lebanon through the medium of its agents, with the aim of impairing the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people, calls on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support the Lebanese position in the United Nations and in all international organizations and invites the Security Council to carry into effect the resolutions it has adopted on the question of Lebanon, specifically resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 450 (1979), and to apply against Israel the measures set forth in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to dissuade it from continuing its aggression against Lebanon and to halt the worsening of the situation in the region;

23. Expresses its deep concern at the statements made by certain imperialist and colonial circles which had threatened recourse to the use of force against the oil-producing countries, and especially the Arab countries. It condemns those statements, which it regards as a factor generating disquiet and disturbance in international relations;

24. Invites the non-aligned countries to act in a more effective manner in the broader international context at the United Nations and its agencies and at the various international organizations and international conferences, so as to intensify the pressure on Israel, threatening it if necessary with deprivation of its membership in those bodies;

25. Invites the non-aligned countries to take action, leading to the convening of an extraordinary or special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the study of the Palestinian problem, with a view to the adoption of measures guranteeing the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

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26. Invites the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries to express at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, in line with the provisions of the present resolution, the Conference's standpoint on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue; and

27. Decides to include the item "Middle East Situation" in the agendas of the conferences * the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries and of the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

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RESOLUTION NO..4 ON JERUSALEM

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly, the OAU, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countrie relating to Jerusalem;

Considering that international conferences are in principle opposed to the transfer of the capital of the Zionist entity to Jerusalem,

Considering that the Palestinian cause, including Jerusalem, is the crux of the Middle East problem,

Considering that Israel is persisting in its policy of aggression, expansionism, annexation, Zionist colonization and deformation of the cultural characteristics of Jerusalem, and

Considering that Israel has broadened and increased the measures taken to Judaize Jerusalem and to eliminate its Arab character,

1. Reaffirms the need to liberate Jerusalem and to preserve its historical character and appearance. It also reaffirms that the city of Jerusalem is an integral part of the occupied Arab territories;

2. Denounces the measures of annexation, continued Judaization and forceful spoliation of property in Jerusalem and insists on the need to liberate that city from Zionist colonialism and to restore it to Arab sovereignty;

3. Demands that Israel should be compelled to comply with the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem and declares null and void all the illegal measures taken by Israel in that city and demands their abrogation; and

4. Rejects and denounces any attempt by any State to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the racist entity of Israel and declares that no party has the right to adopt a unilateral position or measure with regard to that city.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5 ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Reaffirming that the island of Mayotte is an integral part of the Comoros,

Recalling the resolution adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Having noted the steps taken by the Government of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros to create a favourable climate for dialogue and for opening negotiations between the parties concerned in this question,

1. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to defend their political unity and their country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity;

2. Welcomes the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth regular session at Monrovia (Liberia) from 6 to 15 July 1979 to invite the Government of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity Committee of Seven, to speed up the negotiation process with a view to reaching a settlement of the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte;

3. Calls upon the Government of France to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on the island of Mayotte.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6 ON THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries (Belgrade, July 1978), the resolutions of the Committee for Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Broadcasting Organizations (Algiers, June 1979), and the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Meeting on Telecommunications (Yaoundé, May 1979),

Emphasizing the fact that the conferences on radio communications held so far were unable to settle the problems raised by the non-aligned and other developing countries concerning the use of the spectrum of radio electric frequences and the geostationary satellite orbit, precious but limited resource of the whole of mankind,

Considering that the World Administrative Radio Conference to be held this year (Geneva, 1979), which will deal with all telecommunication services and bring decisions of paramount importance for the development of radio communications in the world, will provide an appropriate opportunity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to accomplish their claims to a more equitable and just use of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit, and

Underlining the importance attributed by the non-aligned and other developing countries to the sound and television broadcasting, the impact of which will be growing in the social, political, economic and cultural development of the non-aligned and other developing countries,

Recommends:

1. The adoption by the non-aligned and other developing countries of the common stands as they were defined at the various co-ordinating meetings on this issue and

2. That the Governments of these countries instruct their delegations representing them in Geneva to act jointly so as to ensure that the World Administrative Radio Conference produce results which would be in conformity with the interests of the Non-Aligned Movement, aspiring to establish the new international information order.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7 ON THE USE OF THE VETO

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havane, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling the resolution on the use of the veto adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Port-Louis, Mauritius, from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

Reaffirming its firm support for the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination,

Noting that some countries are still suffering under the yoke of colonialism, foreign domination and racism and that the use of the veto by some permament members of the Security Council prevents and will continue to prevent thone peoples from exercising their right to self-determination and independence,

Convinced that the safeguarding of international peace and security is the highly important collective international responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the universality of the organization and in conformity with the principle of equality among States, and

Recognizing that the current international situation requires reconsideration of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms that the safeguarding of international peace and security is a crucial international responsibility which requires the effective participation of all the countries and peoples of the world within the context of the United Nations resolutions on the strengthening of international peace and security; and

2. Decides that non-aligned countries should continue to participate actively in the efforts to amend the Charter of the United Nations, particularly its provisions relating to the right of veto exercized by the permanent members of the Security Council, so as to attain their aspirations and give effect to the principle of equality among States members of international organizations.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8 ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR DISABLED PERSONS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 30/3447 of 9 December 1975 concerning the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976 proclaiming 1981 as the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions Nos. 32/133 of 16 December 1977 and 33/170 of 20 December 1978 relating to the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Noting resolution 594 adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirtieth ordinary session held in Tripoli from 20 to 28 January 1978 and the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Monrovia from 6 to 15 July 1979, and

Deeply convinced of the need for the non-aligned countries to make an effective contribution to the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Decides:

1. To give aid and support to the International Year for Disabled Persons and to work within the United Nations to ensure its success;

2. To urge Member States to concern themselves with the problem of disabled persons and to take the necessary measures to contribute effectively and appropriately to the International Year; and

3. To study the possibility of arranging meetings at the level of the non-aligned countries to discuss the best ways of attaining the objectives of the International Year for Disabled Persons and of giving effect to the principles contained in the declaration on their rights.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9: TRIBUTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Warmly welcomes the presence of His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the founding fathers of our movement and its first chairman,

Expresses its deep gratitude to President Tito for his contributions towards the formulation of the principles and objectives of non-alignment, for his unremitting efforts to preserve and enhance the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries, and for his personal contribution towards the establishment of a more equitable, just and peaceful world order.

In recognition of the above, the Conference pays special tribute to President Tito.

RESOLUTION NO. 10: EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CUBA

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Expresses its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the heroic people of Cuba and their Government, as well as to His Excellency Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for their warm and friendly welcome, that contributed extensively to the great success of this Conference,

Wishes to express its total satisfaction with the atmosphere of militant fraternity that prevailed throughout the debates and with the democratic frankness and open-mindedness with which Chairman Fidel Castro guided the work of the Conference,

Is grateful, in particular, for all the facilities placed at the disposal of the participants in the Conference and the efficiency of the organization and quality of the services that the Secretariat, under the orientation of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Government of Cuba and the mass organizations, facilitated for the International Convention Center.

Expresses its thanks to the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba, that, under the excellent leadership of His Excellency President Fidel Castro, spared no efforts to welcome this important meeting with all the required dignity and to defeat the divisionist manoeuvres and attempts to discredit it fomented by the imperialist forces, enemies of the struggling peoples, and

Emphasizes, finally, its optimism and confidence in the new perspectives that were outlined throughout the Conference, tending to strengthen the unity of the Movement and the militant solidarity of the non-aligned countries, thus showing the ever more important role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of the main international problems.

Decision on the question of Kampuchea قرار بشأن مسألة كمبوديا

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF KAMPUCHEA

The Conference, after discussions held in the Co-ordinating Bureau in its capacity as Preparatory Committee and at the Ministerial Conference, and after consultations, has studied the problem of the representation of Kampuchea in the organs of the Movement.

The Conference recognized the existence within the Movement of three positions with respect to this problem:

1. That of those who uphold the view that this representation devolves on the People's Republic of Kampuchea,

2. That of those who hold that this representation devolves on the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and

3. That of those who propose that the seat should not be occupied by either of the parties.

The Conference decided to refer the question of the representation of Kampuchea to the Co-ordinating Bureau, which would act as an ad hoc committee; to continue analysing this question; and to submit a report to a subsequent Ministerial Conference.

As long as there is no decision on which of the parties has the right to the vacant seat, neither of the parties shall claim its alleged rights in any organ of the Movement.

COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

The Conference decided that the membership of the Co-ordinating Bureau should be increased to 36 to permit the following regional distribution:

Africa	17 seats
Asia	12 seats
Latin America	5 seats
Europe	1 seat

The thirty-sixth seat would be shared between Africa and Europe and would be occupied for one and a half years by each of the members chosen.

The following thirty-one members had already been elected:

Cuba, Afghanistan/Bangladesh, Benin, Korea, Cyprus/, Ethiopia, Guyana, Ghana, Iraq, Iran/Bhutan, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru/Grenada, Syria, Singapore/Indonesia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda/, Viet Nam/Lao, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The countries that will occupy the five remaining seats for Africa have not yet been elected. The two members for Africa that will share their seats with Uganda and Cyprus must also be designated and the relevant information transmitted to the President of the Movement by the end of September 1979.

In the meantime, the Co-ordinating Bureau will be constituted in New York on a provisional basis with the existing members.

IV. ECONOMIC DECLARATION

1. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the evolution of the world economic situation and noted with grave concern that since the Fifth Summit Conference, the economic problems facing the developing countries have become more acute, characterized by a continuing widening of the gap that separates the developed from the developing countries, and by the stalemate in negotiations to restructure internacional economic relations.

2. They recognized that the crisis of the internacional economic system was a sympton of underlying structural maladjustments, and basic imbalance, aggravated by the unwillingness of developed market economy countries to control their external imbalances, high levels of inflation and unemployment, thus resulting in the creation of new imbalances within the international economic system and in the transfer of their adverse effects to developing countries through international trade and monetary financial relations. They stressed that this crisis also results from the persisting inequity in international economic relations, characterized by dependency, exploitation and inequality.

3. The Heads of State or Government once more stressed that the struggle to eliminate the injustice of the existing internacional economic system and to establish the New International Economic Order is an integral part of the people's struggle for political, economic, cultural and social liberation. The economic and social progress of developing countries has been adversely affected, directly or indirectly, by different forms of threat, including the threats of military intervention or the use of force, pressure, coercion and discriminatory practices, and often result in the adoption of aggressive attitudes towards those who oppose their plans, to impose upon those countries political, social and economic structures which foster domination, dependence and exploitation of developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government condemned such practices and reaffirmed their commitment, individually and collectively, to resist these threats. At the same time, they solemnly reconfirmed their determination to strengthen their own struggle for national independence and economic emancipation, free development and the economic and social progress of the non-aligned and other developing countries as a natural continuation of the historic process which had led to the national liberation of their own countries, and which prompted them to endeavour to bring about new forms of internacional economic relations based on justice, sovereign equality and genuine international co-operation.

4. The Heads of State or Government once again solemnly emphasized the paramount importance of consolidating political independence by economic emancipation. They therefore reiterated that the existing international economic system runs against the basic interests of developing countries, is profoundly unjust and incompatible with the development of the non-aligned and other developing countries, nor does it contribute to the elimination of the economic and social evils that afflict these countries, these evils having been engendered by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. These practices have been repeatedly condemned by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and they constitute major obstacles to the economic and social progress of the developing countries and the main threat to world peace and security. Elimination of such practices is, therefore, a necessary condition for the achievement of development and international economic co-operation.

The Conference reiterated the historic mission that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should play in the struggle to attain the economic and political independence of all developing nations and peoples, to exercise their full and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, and to promote a fundamental restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

5. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that international economic relations are still characterized by the fundamental contradiction between the upholders of the status quo based on domination, dependency and exploitation, and the common struggle of the non-aligned and other developing countries for their liberation and economic development.

6. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the persistent channelling of human and material resources into an arms race was unproductive, wasteful, dangerous to humanity and incompatible with efforts to implement the New International Economic Order, and they reaffirmed the necessity and importance of adopting and applying measures for general and complete disarmament with all due speed and of using a substantial part of the resources thus released, particularly by the major powers, for the economic and social development of developing countries, which in turn will propel the growth of the developed countries, thus contributing to balanced growth in the world economy and to the creation of a climate of international peace and security.

7. The Conference reiterated its grave concern over the negligible progress that has been made in the negotiations for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly owing to the lack of political will on the part of most of the developed countries and specifically condemned the dilatory, diversionary and divisive tactics adopted by these countries aimed at retaining their privileges in their relations with the developing countries.

This attitude was evidenced by the recent failure to achieve substantive results at the Fifth UNCTAD. The Conference warned that, in order to achieve concrete results in the negotiations, those developed countries must demonstrate their political will to adopt policies of real and effective co-operation with the developing countries in order to pave the way for the emergence of relations based on justice and equity.

For this reason, the Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that it was imperative to strengthen the unity and joint negotiating capacity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, to find ways and means of further enhancing their struggle to obtain their legitimate rights, oppose aggressive policies by improving their cohesion, achieve a true restructuring of international economic relations and implement international programmes that put them on the path of true economic development.

In this respect, they emphasized that they should seek effective forms of negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order within the framework of a comprehensive and integrated approach which will take due account of the fundamental rights and interests of all developing countries and of the global dimension of the New Order repeatedly stressed by the non-aligned countries.

The Conference emphasized the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to continue to harmonize their diversity of interests and evolve a unified position on issues under negotiation with the developed countries.

8. The Heads of State or Government reiterated, moreover, that the establishment of the New International Economic Order requires determined and effective action on the part of the developed countries in all the major areas of international economic relations. The developed world as a whole can no longer shy away from its share of responsability under any pretext, nor can it afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of the global prosperity.

9. Bearing in mind the present situation of the world economy and the state of international economic relations, particularly the intransigent position of most of the developed countries opposed to the need to carry out structural changes aimed at speeding up the establishment of a new international economic order, opposition which became evident especially in the recent UNCTAD session, the Conference reaffirmed that economic co-operation for development among the non-aligned and other developing countries had come to be an imperative for all of them as an important part of a long process of struggle.

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The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that a key element in the success of the non-aligned and other developing countries in their struggle for the New International Economic Order is intensified co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries on the basis of unity, complementarity, mutual interest, solidarity and mutual assistance in the context of the principle of collective self-reliance, with a view to accelerating their development, strengthening their unity and bargaining strength and countervailing power in the negotiations with the developed countries in order to achieve desired changes in the international economic system.

10. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that the existing international economic system is not only inequitable but is functioning inefficiently; it is not supportive of the process of development in the developing countries. They emphasized that the establishment of the New International Economic Order implied a basic restructuring of the world economy and in the light of past experience rejected the view that this restructuring could be achieved merely through the free play of market forces. It was imperative for the developed countries to recognize the inter-relationship between structural changes in their economies and measures designed to generate growth in aggregate demand and production capacities in the developing countries. These structural changes cover shifts in the pattern of production, consumption and trade in the world economy; of effective national control over the use of national resources; and restructuring of the international institutional framework; including the creation of new institutional arrangements, if necessary, through which the developing countries would have full and effective participation in the international decision-making process in order to promote the accelerated development of the developing countries.

The Conference emphasized the close inter-relationship between problems and issues in the areas of trade, development, money and finance and stressed the need to set up within the framework of UNCTAD, a global consultative mechanism which would ensure that policies of the developed countries in these areas are mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries and also that their short term policies promote and do not obstruct or distort the restructuring of the

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international economy conducive to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Conference urged the developed countries to reconsider their attitude on these matters which have been submitted to the forthcoming session of the Trade and Development Board and thus facilitate international agreement on these crucial issues.

11. The Conference underscored that the establishment of the New International Economic Order is one of the most important and most urgent tasks facing the Non-Aligned Movement and that democratization of international economic relations constitutes its political substance and that all countries, irrespective of their size, socio-economic systems and level of economic development should participate in its establishment.

The New International Economic Order, as a global concept, by ensuring conditions for the progress of the developing countries, is beneficial to all countries.

The Conference stressed that the negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order must take place within the United Nations system and in this context it reaffirmed the central role of the General Assembly.

ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

12. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern over the present international economic situation, which is mainly characterized by the escalation of the world economic crisis. They noted with grave concern that the international economy in 1978 did not provide substantial impulses to growth in the developing countries. They expressed grave disquiet over the forecast that the situation was unlikely to improve in the near future in view of the short-sighted and inward approach of most of the developed countries to the problems besetting their internal economies and the world economy.

They agreed that the crisis in the international economic system is not merely a phenomenon of a cyclical nature but a symptom of underlying structural maladjustment characterized <u>inter alia</u> by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate

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inexorably to the detriment of the developing countries. At the same time the situation is aggravated by the fact that due to structural and management deficiencies of developed market economies which, for the first time in an economic crisis, is accompanied by the continuing trend of inflation and monetary disorder as permanent features of the world economy as well as by the sharpening of contradictions throughout the system of international economic relations.

The Conference noted the failure of some developed countries to take the measures necessary to achieve structural changes in the international economy has had repercussions on the economies of the developing countries. The inability of developed market economy countries to control their chronic balance of payments imbalances, high level inflation and unemployment, have been used as a pretext for postponing the adoption of measures in favour of the developing countries. This has given rise to new concern for developing countries and has thrown a disproportionate share of the burden of adjustments in the world economy on the economies of the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government called upon these developed countries to exercise the political will and courage and take steps to seek a solution to the problem of recession in their economies through restructuring the international economy based on the generation and growth of aggregate demand and productive capacity in the developing countries. Any other approach based on short-term considerations would in the long run operate to the long-term political and economic detriment of the developed countries themselves.

13. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the gap between developed and developing countries had substantially increased, since the relative share of the latter in the world output had considerably decreased during the last two decades, with a corresponding adverse effect on the serious problems suffered by them as a consequence of underdevelopment, such as, inter alia, malnutrition, illiteracy and poor sanitation.

14. The Conference expressed profound concern over the secular deterioration in the conditions of developing countries' foreign trade. The continued escalation in the prices of manufactures, capital goods, food products and services imported by the developing countries and the stagnation and fluctuations in the prices of primary products exported by them have continued to exacerbate the trade gap between the developed and developing countries and resulted in a sharp decline in the terms of trade of developing countries.

15. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to oppose attempts by many economic and financial institutions controlled by certain developed market economy countries to impose measures designed to limit national sovereignty and block the fundamental rights of peoples to develop along economic and political lines freely chosen by themselves.

16. The Heads of State or Government considered it important to find appropriate and effective measures to deal with the worsening problem of inflation generated in the economies of industrialized countries and exported at very high rates to developing countries, and the responsibility for which lay with the industrialized countries.

In this regard the Conference highly appreciated the initiative of the Government of Iraq in submitting the proposal to establish an international fund in order to help developing countries alleviate the adverse effects of imported inflation. After reviewing the report of the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Group, which met in Baghdad from 11 to 13 August, 1979 to study the Iraqi proposal, the Conference decided that this pertinent proposal deserved further consultations and studies with a view to taking a final decision on it at the earliest possible date.

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17. The Conference expressed its deep discontent with the protectionist measures introduced by certain developed countries in recent years especially in sectors where the comparative advantages have altered in favour of the developing countries, with possibilities for the growth of their industries, and it reiterated its conviction that an adequate solution would be a worldwide restructuring of industry, which should be linked inter alia with the target of a 25 per cent share in world production of manufactures for developing countries by the year 2000, avoiding the concentration in the developing countries of marginal, obsolete or polluting industries that serve the interests of transnational corporations, tying in, among other things, with the goal of participation by the developing countries in the world production of manufactured products, in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation established at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975.

The Conference reiterated that the developed countries should eliminate existing protectionist and other barriers and refrain from creating new ones, formulate policies and introduce the readjustments and modifications necessary to achieve the goal proclaimed by the said Lima Conference. To this end, no sectoral agreements should be imposed on the developing countries in an attempt to restrict their trade. Existing agreements of this type should be dismantled in order to ensure free access of products from developing countries to the markets of the developed countries.

18. The Conference deplored the fact that the developed countries that belong to GATT did not take into account in the multilateral trade negotiations the interests and concerns of the developing countries, especially the least developed countries. Many topics of importance for developing countries were not raised in the negotiations, and items of great interest for their exports were included in the lists of proposed exceptions.

Contrary to the commitments made by the developed countries in the Tokyo Declaration, no real attempt to extend special and differential treatment to the developing countries was made in the negotiations. Therefore the Conference reiterated the need for the negotiations to be continued with a view to realizing the commitments undertaken by the developed countries in the

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Tokyo Declaration including inter alia the need for preferential and special treatment in favour of the developing countries and explicit recognition of the principle of non-reciprocity. Agreements, arrangements or rules multilaterally negotiated in the MTNs could be considered final only when such essential concerns of developing countries had been fully incorporated in the final outcome of the negotiations.

19. The Conference expressed its concern over the constant deterioration of the international monetary situation. It noted that the high instability of the exchange rates of the main reserve currencies together with inflation in the developed countries had been among the main causes of the growing imbalance in the world economic situation and of the economic difficulties of the developing countries inter alia through their negative impact on the real value of the export earnings and foreign currency reserves of these countries. The Conference stressed the urgent need for the creation of a new international monetary system which should take into account fully the interests of the developing countries.

20. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the tremendous increase in the foreign debt accumulated by the developing countries, which was estimated at close to $300 billion at the end of 1977, with over a third of that amount in high-interest private loans or loans with less than a year's maturity.

21. On the other hand, there has also been a tendency toward higher interest rates and shorter terms of loan amortization, with the unfavourable result of limiting the developing countries' import capacity. In 1977, the United Nations estimated that a total of some $25 billion was due for debt servicing in these countries, which represented more than 21 per cent of their total exports for that year. This situation, which is a clear expression of financial deterioration, as another of the characteristics of the present international economic situation, is an important element of coercion aimed at the developing countries in any negotiation, calling for immediate and effective actions to relieve the debt burden of developing countries, particularly the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries.

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The continued deterioration of the balance of trade and the terms of exchange has led to an increased deficit in current accounts in the face of the decreasing trend in the flow of official aid for development, the insufficient increase in loans by multilateral agencies, and the fact that the net use of International Monetary Fund credits by the developing countries has been negative due to this institution's loan policy.

22. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the developing countries producers of raw materials to exercise their full permanent and effective sovereignty over these natural resources, particularly on matters such as their mode of exploitation, production, pricing and marketing.

23. In this regard, the Conference supported the efforts of raw materials producing non-aligned and other developing countries in seeking just and remunerative prices for their exports and to improve in real terms their export earnings. The Conference condemned the attempts of certain developed countries to use the issue of energy to divide the developing countries. The wasteful consumption patterns of some of the developed countries and the role played by transnational oil corporations had led to the squandering of hydro-carbon and depletable sources of energy. These developed countries and their transnational corporations had so far benefited from cheap energy supplies which they had used irresponsibly. The developing countries exporters of oil had thus been always subsidizing the economic growth of the oil importing developed countries.

24. The Conference noted that persistent inflation exported by some developed countries and other international factors have resulted in a substantial reduction in the purchasing power of the developing countries exporters of oil which prompted these countries to adjust oil prices in an effort to correct this situation. In this connexion, the Conference further noted that the transnational oil compainies of major developed countries had been exploiting both the producers and consumers and reaping unjustified windfall profits, while at the same time falsifying facts by shifting the blame for the present situation onto the developing countries exporters of oil.

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25. The developing countries, especially the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries particularly vulnerable to sharp rises in the prices of their imports, for their part, found themselves in an extremely unfavourable position to cope with the problems arising out of the present world economic situation primarily due to world inflation and its adverse consequences on their economies, taking, inter alia, the form of grave and disruptive deficits in their balance of payment positions and sharp increases in their external debt.

26. The Conference noted with appreciation the efforts which non-aligned and other developing countries were making to deal with these problems, both at the national level and within the framework of their mutual co-operation and solidarity, and emphasized the need to further pursue and intensify these efforts.

27. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the international energy issue should be discussed in the context of global negotiations within the United Nations with the participation of all countries and in relation with such other issues as the problems of development of developing countries, financial and monetary reforms, world trade and raw materials, all of which have an important bearing on the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

28. The Conference welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Resources of Energy in 1981. It recommended that, in view of the urgency of this matter, pending the convening of this Conference, immediate steps be taken in the United Nations system to accelerate and increase assistance to the developing countries for undertaking research in the development of new and renewable sources of energy, for ensuring access of the developing countries to latest technologies and developments in this area which are suited to their needs and for mobilizing resources for these purposes.

29. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the positive step taken by the new Government of Iran to cut the oil supplies to the racist and aggressive regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

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In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the decisions of some governments to supply oil to South Africa and Israel. These decisions, which are in overt opposition to several appeals made by the non-aligned countries in order to implement an oil embargo against the aggressors, increase the capacity of South Africa and Israel to repress the African, Palestinian and other Arab peoples and enable them to intensify their aggression against neighbour States Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their deep conviction that a lasting solution to the problems of the developing countries can only be achieved by a consistent and fundamental restructuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order. However, five years after the adoption of resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of the United Nations, General Assembly, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the economic situation faced by the developing countries continues its pervasive deterioration, aggravated and accelerated by the effects of the world economic crisis.

The Heads of State or Government deeply deplore the intransigency of most of the developed countries and their refusal to engage in serious negotiation to implement the above-mentioned resolutions which have prevented the fundamental restructuring of international economic relations included in the basic objectives of the New International Economic Order.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the necessity for taking urgent measures for achieving progress towards establishing the New International Economic Order. They considered that, in order to achieve these measures, the developed countries should demonstrate a real commitment to the achievement of accepted international goals and that the developing countries should demonstrate their capacity to reinforce the collective bargaining power.

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31. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their firm resolve to resist most resolutely all attempts to divide and break the unity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, all endeavours to seek solutions to world economic problems outside United Nations framework. They denounced all attempts to oppose the just demands of non-aligned and other developing countries for restructuring the existing international economic system. All these attempts are geared to postponing equitable solutions by granting marginal concessions while essentially preserving their privileges.

32. The Conference strongly reiterated that non-aligned countries were historically committed to the need for intensive co-operation at an international level in the search for collective and mutual benefits, but it flatly rejected any interpretation that would lead them to absorb the consequences of a crisis that the developing countries did not cause. It also emphasized the need to ensure that the expansion of international economic relations, to which increased international trade and the technical-scientific revolution inevitably lead, does not result in an ever greater dependency of the developing countries.

33. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the point of view expressed by the Conference of Labour Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries (Tunis, April 1978) that the objective of satisfying basic human needs and eradicating mass poverty could only be durably achieved through a fundamental change in the world economic system, in accordance with the decisions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They also rejected attempts to introduce concepts, norms and principles such as access to supplies, graduation, selectivity, the utilization of the so-called "strategy of basic needs" and the concept of differentiation in order to shift the focus of the international community away from the negotiations on the New International Economic Order, to distort national development priorities or to attempt to breach the unity of the developing countries.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern at the lack of results of the negotiations aimed at the establishment of equitable relations between developed and developing countries, despite the numerous international conferences which have taken place since the adoption of the

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Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order. Thus the aspirations of the developing countries have been frustrated by the intransigent attitudes of the majority of developed countries. Recent examples of this include the insignificant results of the General Assembly Committee and those derived by the developing countries from the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

35. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the inflexible positions of most of the developed courtries at the Fifth UNCTAD and noted that this situation contributed to a further aggravation of the already deteriorated situation of international economic relations, thus hindering the implementation of the aims of the New International Economic Order. They urged the developed countries to demonstrate their political will to resume negotiations on subjects of importance to international trade and development, which have been remitted to the Trade and Development Board with a view to speedily arriving at satisfactory solutions.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order is included in the framework of the general struggle of the peoples for their political, economic, cultural and social liberation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including apartheid and Zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression.

The Conference recognized therefore that it is urgent for the non-aligned countries to unite more closely and to fight with determination to establish the New International Economic Order based on equity, sovereignty, equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States.

36. The Heads of State or Government emphatically stated that the time had come for the non-aligned and other developing countries to learn from the multiple and repeated failures of the negotiations and to act accordingly. The Conference considered it is imperative that these countries counter this strategy with increased cohesion and their willingness to struggle to obtain a real and basic restructuring of international economic relations. It is essential for them to adopt new, more efficient measures and strong responses to the dilatory tactics and manoeuvres used to divide them and to support those countries in their struggle to obtain their legitimate rights to economic development.

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37. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to preserve and promote the integrity of the concept, objectives and priorities of the New International Economic Order. They stressed that the exercise of full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over natural and all other resources and economic activities, remunerative prices for commodities and raw materials as a way to eliminate unequal exchange, the exercise of control over foreign capital and over the actions of the transnational corporations and the right to be considered equal parties to any international economic process are all essential principles which should be accepted by the developed countries, and whose attainment is decisive to the developing world.

38. In order for the developing countries to exercise these inalienable rights and to attain the potential that will permit them to successfully confront their difficulties, the Heads of State or Government agreed that necessary economic and social structural changes were required. They considered that this was the only way to transform the present vulnerability of the developing countries' economies into creative forces, and for statistical growth to turn into true development, for which the peoples will be willing to pay the price required for them to be the main protagonists in the process.

39. The Conference examined the difficult situation facing the least developed countries and reaffirmed the need to give special attention to the pressing problems of these countries and to take special additional measures to eliminate the fundamental obstacles which these countries have to face.

The Conference also stressed the need to take specific measures and initiatives aimed at solving the special problems facing the land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected developing countries.

It recognized in both cases the need to support vigorously the legitimate demands of those countries in the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system.

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40. Rebognizing the evolving role of UNCTAD, the non-aligned countries reaffirmed their clear recognition of UNCTAD as the principal instrument of the General Assembly for international economic negotiations on international trade and related problems of economic development, particularly in the context of negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and its role as one of the major instruments for review and follow-up of international economic developments, with due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Conference resolution 90 (IV). They also reiterated that the strengthening of UNCTAD should be seen as one of the key elements in the ongoing process of the restructuring of the social and economic sectors of the United Nations. In this connexion, they urged all countries to provide full support to the implementation of the resolution adopted at the Fifth UNCTAD on institutional issues with respect to the work of UNCTAD.

41. The Conference once again emphasized that the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries to developed countries had continued to drop or to remain at unsatisfactory levels and that prices of the manufactured goods, capital goods, food-stuffs and services which these countries import from developed countries had risen, which had an increasingly negative effect on their deteriorated terms of trade, seriously affecting their foreign exchange earnings and, therefore, their efforts to attain economic development.

The Conference finds it necessary that effective measures be devised to endeavour to protect the purchasing power of the export earnings of the developing countries through regulating trade relations between them and the developed countries and improving their terms of trade vis-à-vis the developed States through the establishment of a link between the prices of goods exported to developed countries and the prices of goods imported therefrom, having due regard for the need to increase solidarity among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries and to strengthen their position vis-à-vis the developed countries by lowering or removing the barriers which the latter have persistently imposed on their imports from developing countries.

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42. The I.P.C. and the Common Fund as set forth in resolution 93(IV) of the Fourth UNCTAD constitute mechanisms that would facilitate the regulation and restructuring of the international market for commodities and raw materials; however, to guarantee their effectiveness, the Heads of State or Government agreed that it would be necessary to implement effectively appropriate measures that would permit dynamic stabilization in real terms of the prices of these products, taking account of world inflation, changes in the world economic and monetary situation including exchange rates, terms of trade, production costs and other relevant factors.

43. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as a means to assist in the real increase of the developing countries' export income, but they expressed concern over the way in which the negotiations had developed and over the slow pace of their advance and condemned the inflexible positions of certain developed countries that have hindered the advance of the negotiations.

44. The Conference regretted the extremely slow pace of the negotiations on individual commodity agreements within the Integrated Programme for Commodities and urged the Governments concerned to move from the stage of statements of intent to that of action and implementation.

The Conference also asked the participating countries to conclude those negotiating conferences in which the technical stage of problem identification had progressed sufficiently, within the extended period of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and urged that the preparatory meetings on the remaining commodities be held as soon as possible.

45. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the establishment of the Common Fund and reaffirmed the paramount need for the finalization and adoption of the articles of agreement on the Common Fund before the end of 1979.

The progress achieved in the negotiations to create the Common Fund has fallen short of the original objectives.

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The announcements of voluntary contributions to the Second Window of the Common Fund and the statements of intent to that end made during UNCTAD V constitutes a step towards the setting up of the Second Window.

The Conference urges those countries and organizations that made statements of intent at UNCTAD V, and those that have not yet done so, to indicate their voluntary contributions before the fourth session of the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund.

The Heads of State or Government also called upon Governments to work effectively for the early conclusion of negotiations on ICA and commencing negotiations of ICAs on other commodities. They called upon States members of existing ICAs to initiate the process of re-negotiation of ICAs with a view to associating themselves with the Common Fund.

They also called upon the developed countries to establish a framework for international co-operation in the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and the export of processed goods and for increasing the participation of developing countries in marketing and distribution of their commodity exports.

OTHER TRADE PROBLEMS

46. The Heads of State or Government condemned the intensification of traditional restrictive measures and the appearance of new forms of protectionism, imposed by some developed countries, that are detrimental to trade in primary products from the developing countries, which further aggravates their difficulties of access to markets.

47. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for the developing countries to exercise their legitimate and inalienable sovereign right to determine the prices of their raw materials and primary commodities in order to obtain just and remunerative prices and to protect and improve the real purchasing power of their exports. They stated that the adoption of firm and concerted measures by the developing countries' producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the creation of new

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bodies of this type would be a decisive contribution to achieving these ends. They recognized the need for close co-operation among developing countries to facilitate the adoption and implementation of concerted commodity policies. They also urged governments, members of producers' associations, to initiate urgent action within the framework of these associations for them to accede to the Statute of the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materials Associations in order to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Council.

48. The Conference welcomed the Fifth UNCTAD's adoption of a resolution concerning the need for the Secretariat to make a study of complementary facilities for compensatory financing additional to those of the International Monetary Fund, and it condemned the inflexible positions taken in this respect by many market economy developed countries.

49. The Heads of State or Government condemned the increased use by certain developed countries of domestic production subsidies for products of interest to the developing countries, which has a considerable effect on these countries' access to markets. They also considered the urgent need to take individual and collective action to counteract the increase in the protectionist phenomenon, including measures to restrict imports from countries that use protectionist devices in dealing with the developing countries.

50. The Conference expressed deep concern in particular at the breakdown of negotiations of the evolution of a code on multilateral safeguards system on account of the intransigence of a few developed countries. It called upon the developed countries to resume the negotiations on a multilateral safeguards system which would be in the interest of the international community in general and the developing countries in particular.

51. The Conference condemns the escalating protectionist policies and measures of the developed countries directed at the manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries on a discriminatory basis. The Conference denounced and rejected the application of such concepts as graduation, organized free trade, selectivity and voluntary restraints.

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52. The Heads of State or Government deplored the shortcomings in the scope and operation of GSP and expressed the need to give it a legal character and that its operation date be extended beyond 1981. It reiterated that the system should be generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory and should cease being used as an instrument for political and economic coercion or retaliation. They called upon the preference-giving countries to effect substantial improvements in the scheme by including, inter alia, greater coverage for products of export interest to developing countries; the amount of tariff reductions ; and a radical elimination of such non-tarfff measures as quotas, ceilings and exclusions because of competition requirements, which limit and adversely affect the scheme. In this context, they condemned the discriminatory restrictions contained in the United States Foreign Trade Act. They condemned the inflexible positions adopted by the developed countries with regard to the legal nature of the GSP, which prevented the adoption of agreements on this issue at the Fifth UNCTAD. The product coverage of GSP should be expanded so as to take care of the legitimate interest of those countries whose main exports are agricultural products.

53. The Heads of State or Government underlined the importance of the developed countries taking positive measures for improving the access of manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries. They urged the developed countries to establish a separate classification in their tariff regime for products of the developing countries with a view to granting them more favourable treatment vis-à-vis similar products from developed countries. They called upon the developed countries to accord special treatment inter alia to handicraft products of developing countries, including handloom products, through duty-free and quota-free entry.

54. The Conference also noted that the margins of preference that favoured the developing countries were narrowing; the codes drawn up to establish new rules for international trade responded basically to the interests of the developed participating countries, and tended o institutionalize their policies on tariff restrictions and to facilitate their application; measures had been introduced that injured the developing countries, such as provisions on graduation and selectivity, which would permit discrimination among developing countries, and the unilateral application of safeguards; and agricultural sectors and tropical products had been dealt with only marginally.

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55. Likewise, the Heads of State or Government stressed that it was important for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Restrictive Trade Practices, convened on the basis of General Assembly resolution 33/153, to arrive at satisfactory results in the negotiation of a number of principles and standards to control restrictive trade practices, particularly those of transnational corporations, which had a negative influence on the trade and development of the developing countries. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the necessity to maintain a close link between the results to be obtained at this Conference and those of work being carried out within the United Nations framework on the policies and practices of transnational corporations, and they rejected all attempts to divorce the two questions.

56. The Conference noted that, in the sphere of maritime transportation, even though there were good possibilities that the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Maritime Conferences would come into force soon, the developed countries had maintained a negative position regarding such important aspects as the increased participation of developing countries in world maritime transportation and the development of their merchant fleets. The Conference also reiterated the developing countries' right to equal participation in the transportation of their cargoes, especially those in bulk.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

57. The Heads of State or Government noted once more that the developing countries accounted for a little over 8 per cent of the world's manufacturing output and that, if the present trend and pattern of growth were to continue, the Lima target of 25 per cent by the year 2000 would be far beyond reach.

In this context, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern the drawbacks of the present international economic relations in achieving this goal, including the difficulty being faced by developing countries in gaining access for their manufactured and semi-manufactured products, to the markets of the developed countries and to technologies of developed countries. This is also hampering the increased participation of developing countries in the international trade of manufactured goods.

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58. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the role of redeployment of industries as a form of international industrial co-operation including resource transfers aimed at establishing productive capacities in developing countries with a view to increasing their share in the total world industrial production based on their natural resources, development objectives and other socio-economic considerations. They further stressed that redeployment should not be used solely as a pretext for either obtaining access to the abundant and cheap labour in developing countries, or for the transfer of obsolete and polluting industries. Redeployment should be carried out in accordance with over all national objectives, priorities and aspirations of developing countries and should not be associated with the expansion of transnational corporations in developing countries. It should be seen as part of a process designed to promote the transfer of technology to developing countries. The consultation mechanism at present underway in UNIDO should be strengthened and all countries must participate in order to achieve the redeployment of industrial capacities on a dynamic basis to developing countries and the creation of new industrial capacities in these countries.

59. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade should contain concrete goals and policy measures aimed at achieving the Lima target.

60. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the public sector and planning are important tools for the implementation of industrial policies within the national framework of industrialization programmes of developing countries. They stressed that the public sector should be looked upon not only as a producer of imporant and strategic basic goods but also as an effective and stabilizing force for maintaining essential supplies for consumers, for building up essential infrastructural facilities, and for facilitating capital formation having a potential growth of decentralized sectors by making available to it its expertise in technology and management.

61. The Heads of State or Government were strongly of the view that there was a close link between industrialization of developing countries and their access to technology under just and equitable conditions.

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62. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the negotiations on the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency and called upon all countries to take appropriate steps to ratify the agreement to convert UNIDO into a specialized agency with a view to the early start of its operations in that capacity.

They underlined the importance of strengthening the role of UNIDO within the United Nations as the central organ for negotiation, promotion and co-ordination in the area of industrialization, in particular as regards the implementation of the objectives and measures set out in the Lima Declaration and Programme of Action.

63. The Heads of State or Government noted in this connexion the importance of the Third General Conference of UNIDO to be held in New Delhi in January 1980 and the necessity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to formulate a common position for negotiations at the conference aimed at accelerating their industrialization. In this context, they also stressed the need for the conference to take special measures in favour of the least developed countries with a view to helping them overcome the obstacles preventing their rapid industrialization.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

64. The Heads of State or Government, after reviewing the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and noting with regret that on some substantive issues no decisions were taken at the Conference, emphasized the need for expediting the negotiations on those issues with a view to reaching satisfactory conclusions in accordance with the recommendations of the Vienna Conference in this regard.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreements reached at the Vienna Conference on a number of issues, in particular the institutional and financial issues.

They called on all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute effectively to the setting up of the financing system for science and technology for development as agreed by the Conference. They, in particular, call on the developed countries to take part in the pledging conference to be convened before the end of 1979 in order to reach the agreed target of not less than $250 million for the Interim Fund.

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65. The Conference emphasized the role of Governments as the main executors of the action programme and as promoters of the implementation of scientific and technological development programmes which should be closely linked to and dependent on the national development programmes; it also emphasized the pressing need to effect profound structural changes of an economic and social nature as one of the important means of guaranteeing the implementation of harmonious and balanced scientific-technical programmes whose results would benefit the whole population.

The Conference also emphasized that the developed countries have a vital role to play in this regard by implementing adequate and effective measures in favour of developing countries with a view to restructuring the existing pattern of international, scientific and technological relations as well as contributing to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology for development.

66. The Heads of State or Government denounced the dramatic effects produced by the brain drain on some non-aligned and other developing countries, mainly on their possibilities for scientific and technological development, and reiterated that this drain really constitutes a gratuitous and inverse transfer of technology. In the light of this, they considered that this question should be studied in all its aspects with a view to taking appropriate action. Thus, the Heads of State or Government consider that, bearing in mind the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development that took place in Vienna in 1979, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should present a draft resolution to the thirty-fourth United Nations General Assembly proposing follow-up action on the lines of the decision or resolution of the Conference and taking into account the resolution adopted by the Fifth UNCTAD in this regard.

67. The Conference expressed its concern over the state of the negotiations for drawing up a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology and condemned the inflexible positions systematically taken by the market economy developed countries during the UNCTAD Negotiating Conference - which have resulted in the stagnation of the negotiations now in progress. The results of the Fifth UNCTAD on this subject have shown that

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the positions of those countries continue to be negative. In this context, it reaffirmed the necessity to adopt a universally applicable Code of Conduct in the form of a legally binding document. The Conference recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries hold a meeting of experts before the Conference of Ministers Plenipotentiary, scheduled for the last quarter of 1979, is resumed in order to concert their positions.

LAW OF THE SEA

68. The Conference reviewed the outcome of the recently concluded 8th Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and expressed its concern over the slow progress in the negotiations which effects the rights of all developing countries including the non-aligned countries and which was intended to redress the imbalance in the Law of the Sea which has favoured the developed countries particularly in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In this connexion the Conference also stressed the need to provide for the legitimate interests of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged States and others with special problems imposed by geographical and geological factors and to ensure that no developing country would be deprived of a greater proportion of their economic potential and entitlement under existing international law. The Conference deplored the threats by some countries to take unilateral action contrary to international law for undertaking deep-sea mining operations and expressed the view that a spirit of understanding and accommodation on the part of these countries would better serve to achieve a just and durable convention which will truly serve "The Common Heritage" principle according to Resolution 2749 of the United Nations General Assembly for the benefit of mankind as a whole. The Conference expressed the hope that the 9th Session of the Conference scheduled to be held in February 1980 would be able to resolve satisfactorily the outstanding issues coming in the way of the adoption of a comprehensive Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1980.

They therefore reaffirm their will to work together towards a successful outcome for this Conference. To that end the member countries of the Movement, members of the Group of 77, must seek to harmonize their viewpoints by taking into account the specific nature of the regional interests.

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TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

69. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the functioning of transnational corporations in non-aligned and other developing countries and once again denounced the unacceptable policies and practices of transnational corporations which, motivated by exploitative profits, exhaust the resources, distort the economies and infringe the sovereignty of developing countries; violate the principles of non-interference in the affairs of States; infringe the right of peoples to self-determination; and frequently resort to bribery, corruption and other undesirable practices and subordinate the developing countries to the industrialized countries.

70. The Heads of State or Government again reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. They also reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, authority, regulation and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in conformity with their laws and regulations, and their development objectives and principles. They further reaffirmed their willingness to lend rapid, efficient and unreserved support to all other developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, exercising effective and concrete solidarity in the face of such economic aggression as blockades, discrimination, boycott, pressure and threats or any other form of aggression that may be adopted by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including apartheid and Zionism.

71. The Heads of State or Government examined the work carried out within the United Nations to draw up a Code of Conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations, and, in this context, they expressed their concern at the inadequate progress in formulating the Code, especially in areas of particular concern to the developing countries, on which developed countries were holding up progress. The Conference reaffirmed the urgency of early completion of the work on the Code in order to provide the international community with a legal instrument to control and regulate the activities of the transnational

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corporations in accordance with the objectives and aspirations of the developing countries. At the same time, the Heads of State or Government considered it necessary for the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their positions regarding the Code, particularly with a view to the negotiations on this matter in New York.

72. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the countries whose territories are victims of aggression or still under colonial domination and are subjected to foreign domination, occupation, racism including Zionism and other forms of racial discrimination, apartheid and other exploitive practices; and reaffirmed their inalienable right to full sovereignty over their national resources and economic activities; they also reiterated the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate those practices and to extend effective support and assistance to the peoples, countries and territories subject to them, so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to their freedom and legitimate aspirations, and in order to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security. They also reaffirmed that no State may promote investments that obstruct or affect the right to political and economic sovereignty and independence of peoples, countries and territories subjected to colonialism, foreign occupation or domination. They also emphasized the right of the countries victims of aggression and the front-line countries in southern Africa and of the Arab peoples and countries subject to Zionist aggressions to be duly compensated for the losses sustained in their struggles.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

73. The Heads of State or Government examined the international monetary situation and expressed with concern that the present international monetary system is not responsive to the development needs of the non-aligned and other developing countries and has resulted in many cases in the increase of their dependency, continuous deterioriation and weakness of their economies. They also pointed out that, in the present monetary crisis, which is a part of the world economic crisis, the disorderly creation of international liquidity mainly through United States dollars and other reserve currencies was not supportive of orderly and rapid economic development of the world and did not meet the requirements of a stable international monetary system.

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74. They strongly emphasized that the international financial situation was increasingly characterized by, *inter alia*, factors such as unstable exchange rates, generalized inflation, disorderly creation of liquidity in the international money markets and inadequate creation and inequitable distribution of liquidity by international multilateral agencies, the prevalence of the main developed countries which control the monetary system in the decision-making process and, in general, its lack of responsiveness to the needs of the developing countries.

75. The Conference noted that much of the disequilibrium in the developing countries' balance of payments was due to factors external to the developing countries arising from fundamental maladjustments and inequities prevailing in the present world economic structures. However, owing to the structure of the international monetary system, the burden of adjustment has fallen disproportionately on the developing countries with grave repercussions on their development programmes. These negative effects have been underscored and perpetuated by the strict conditionality and the rules as applied by the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions which use these practices towards developing countries having a deficit in their balance of payments.

76. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated their concern over the failure in the attempts to reform the existing international monetary system controlled by a small group of developed countries that exert an unjustified influence at the decision-making level and use the existing mechanisms as a means of political and economic pressure to the detriment of the developing countries, which constitute the vast majority.

77. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgent need to create a new, rational, equitable and universal monetary system that would completely eradicate these phenomena and, in additional, would eliminate the predominant role of some reserve currencies, assure democratic participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process, insure monetary and financial discipline in developed countries and a preferential treatment of developing countries.

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78. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern that the existing financial mechanisms and institutions have not satisfactorily responded to the objectives and interests of the developing countries. They expressed their conviction that a new, rational, equitable and universal international monetary system would require, in its elaboration and in the negotiationg stages, the full participation of all countries, on an equal footing. The new system should be consistent with the liquidity and development needs of developing countries, including the establishment of a link between the creation of SDRs and the provision of additional development finance.

The Conference agreed on the need for developing countries members of those financial mechanisms and institutions to act in a common and co-ordinated manner, so as to try to correct the policies and practices of these organizations that damage the interests of developing countries.

79. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the external debt had become one of the most pressing problems facing the developing countries. In this regard, they recognized with appreciation the efforts of some developed countries in taking steps to alleviate the ODA debts of some developing countries and urged other developed countries, which had not done so, to take as early as possible the necessary steps to fully implement resolution 165 (S-OX) of the Trade and Development Board to benefit all the poorer developing countries covered by the resolution without discrimination and the completion of negotiations on detailed features of future debt operations in the light of the basic concepts contained in the Resolution.

80. The Conference expressed its concern over the conditions of external financing, strongly condemned the practice of using the debt problems and development assistance to exert pressures or coercion of any kind on the developing countries, including the act of unilaterally interrupting aid and bringing pressure to bear on other countries and international organizations to act in such manner. In this regard the Conference pledged the Movement's solidarity to all those non-aligned and other developing countries subjected to actions of this nature.

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81. The Conference took note, with deep concern, of the drop to a mere 0.3 per cent in the net flow of real resources to the developing countries and of the conditions of the transfers of resources from the developed to the developing countries, and urged those developed countries that had not reached the goal of 0.7 per cent in the flow of official development assistance to do so within the stipulated time frame. The Conference emphasized the need for further improvement in the terms of aid with greater provision for programme aid and local cost financing and by fully untying it. The Conference also emphasized that the transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and automatic basis and achieve a rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.

82. The Heads of State or Government rejected the unacceptable tendencies of some developed countries and international institutions under their control to make the provision of development resources conditional on the imposition of externally fixed priorities in the national plans and programmes of the recipient countries.

83. The Heads of State or Government urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish, at an early date, a high level intergovernmental group of experts to examine fundamental issues in the area of international monetary reform, as required in implementation of resolution 128(V) of UNCTAD V held in Manila im May 1979.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

84. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that in spite of recent improvements, the food and agricultural situation faced by the food-deficient developing countries continued to be critical. They regretted ~~the~~ almost total lack of implementation of the provisions in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Food Conference, particulary the target for food aid and its forward planning institutions of a system of international food security. They were particularly concerned at the inadequate response from the international community to the fulfillment of the achievement of the twin objectives of rapid agricultural development in developing countries and the progressive liberalization of

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trade in agricultural products of interest to the developing countries. They underlined the fundamental importance of a substantial increase in the rate of growth of food and agricultural production in the developing countries to a minimum level of 4 per cent per annum. The achievement of this target requires large-scale mobilization of financial and technological resources, a substantial part of which ought to be made available by developed countries. They called upon these countries to take urgent steps to ensure that additional financial and technological resources are earmarked on a priority basis for agricultural development in the developing countries. They condemned the threat of some developed countries to use food as a weapon against developing countries as well as a measure by them to limit food production in order to utilize food as an instrument of pressure.

85. The Conference noted with serious concern that the dependence of non-aligned and other developing countries on imports of food is steadily growing. In this connexion, the Conference emphasized the need for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in order to fully utilize their complementarities for food and agricultural production to reduce their dependence on developed countries.

86. The Heads of State or Government support the commitment entered into by the African Heads of State or Government at their Summit Conference held in Monrovia in July 1979 to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and supply, and in this respect, seek the support of the FAO to co-ordinate their efforts towards the achievement of immediate and concrete results in food sufficiency in the developing countries.

87. The per capita food production of the developing countries has been stagnant in the past four years while that in the least developed and most seriously affected countries had either stagnated or declined during the past two years. This situation was compounded by the fact that the per capita supplies of dietary energy in the developing countries had declined and the number of under-nourished people had risen substantially. In this context, they noted that increased food production would not by itself solve the problem of under-nourishment, since this problem was intimately tied to the question of poverty and

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to situations of distributive inequalities and therefore to the over-all policies and priorities of economic and social development. The Conference urged all non-aligned countries and other developing countries to take urgent steps within their national economies to bring about a more rational and equitable distribution of essential food grains.

88. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the deadlock in negotiations on two issues of vital concern to the developing countries, i.e. the new International Wheat Agreement and the proposal for the establishment of a system of world food security. The Heads of State or Government strongly urged the developed countries to summon the necessary political will and display greater vision and adopt a time-bound programme for concluding the negotiations on the above issues, keeping in view the vital interest of the developing countries.

89. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for urgent agreement on the new International Food Aid Convention and called for the delinking of this Convention from the new International Wheat Agreement with a view to bringing it into operation this year itself at increased levels of food aid. They recalled that the 10 million tons target envisaged for the existing Food Air Convention was inadequate in comparison with the present and emerging needs of the developing countries and in the light of the estimates that food aid needs would be to the tune of 15 to 16 million tons by 1985.

90. Considering the urgency of instituting the system of world food security in view of the critical situation faced by a number of food deficit countries and any possible emergency that may arise, and in the absence of agreement at the international level, the Heads of State or Government decided to explore the possibilities of establishing a system of food security of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

91. The Heads of State or Government took note of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Programme adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome in June 1979. They underlined the importance of the non-aligned countries taking concerted action in the vital area of agrarian reforms and integrated rural development as an essential means for eliminating poverty, ensuring participation by the masses in the process of development and as a basis for rapid economic development.

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THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

92. The Heads of State or Government assessed the progress made in the fulfilment of the goals and objectives and the implementation of the policy measures of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. They were of the view that in spite of the likely fulfilment at the global level of some of the quantitative targets of goals made possible mainly due to the domestic and collective self-reliance efforts of the developing countries, most of the objectives of the Strategy had remained unfulfilled and policy measures addressed to the developed and the developing countries had widened instead of being reduced and the position of the developing countries in the world economy had become precarious and their prospects of development uncertain. The grave situation facing the least developed countries had become all the more precarious and progress in combatting poverty, disease, malnutrition and illiteracy remained inadequate. This was due to the nature of the present world economic crisis, the persistent refusal of most of the developed countries to accept the imperative of restructuring the present world economic order and their inflexible policies concerning the legitimate demands of the non-aligned and other developing countries and persistent efforts of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, including apartheid and Zionism, exploit and dominate developing countries.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity of the guidelines for the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s given at the Ministerial Meeting at Havana and endorsed by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade and noted that they had been broadly reflected in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the preparation for a New International Development Strategy. They called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries represented in the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to make every effort to see that these guidelines were fully reflected during the process of the detailed formulation of the Strategy.

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94. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern at the total lack of progress so far in the formulation of the Strategy and the inability of the Preparatory Committee to submit a preliminary draft of the New International Development Strategy to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 33/193. They noted that the stalemate reached in the formulation of the Strategy was primarily due to the attempt of the developed countries to go back on the agreement reached on the principles and objectives of the Strategy, their reluctance to accept quantitative targets of goals and means and to negotiate commitments on adoption of policy measures, and their attempt to impose upon developing countries patterns of development and concepts of interdependence which are designed to perpetuate dependence and domination.

95. The Heads of State or Government warned that there was a real danger of the international community giving up a planned and strategic approach to organizing international development co-operation and reverting to the ad hoc basis of such co-operation which prevailed during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s and placing it on the basis of an ad hoc approach where the developed countries will always have the upper hand.

96. They, therefore, called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to devote the time available between now and the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly to complete the formulation of the Strategy in time for its adoption by the special session and take into account in the formulation of this Strategy ongoing and future negotiations.

97. The Heads of State or Government considered that, as a vast undertaking involving the entire international community and as a tool for achieving the objectives of the New International Economic Order, the new Strategy inter alia should:

- within the framework of viable, consistent, specific and both qualitative and quantitative goals and objectives, define the role and agreed commitment of all countries expressed in quantified terms and in an agreed time-frame for the adoption and implementation of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives of the Strategy;

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- establish an average rate of growth for developing countries as a group during the Decade at a level commensurate with the need to reduce substantially the present income gap between developed and developing countries by the end of the century, which will warrant the establishment of a target for over-all growth of developing countries at a level higher than that for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

- seek to achieve a breakthrough in the resolution of major issues which are subjects of negotiation in the context of the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

- incorporate the comprehensive new programme for the least developed among developing countries adopted at UNCTAD V and as improved upon in the light of experience.

98. The Heads of State or Government considered it basic that the New International Development Strategy should contribute to the developing countries' exercise of sovereignty and control over their natural resources and economic activities, as well as to creating conditions for efficient national exploitation of their resources, with a view to accelerating their development efforts.

99. The Conference stressed that the New International Development Strategy should fully take into account the fact that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, foreign aggression and domination, the occupation of territories by force, and all other manifestations of exploitation constitute basic obstacles to the emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples and should therefore be eliminated without delay.

1980 SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

100. The Heads of State or Government considered that the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1980 should review the implementation of the New International Economic Order and take effective measures to promote its establishment. It should in particular conclude the negotiations, resolve the outstanding issues relating to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, so as it could be adopted at the session.

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101. The Heads of State or Government considered it necessary for the special session to produce results commensurate to both the graveness of the moment and the significance of the problems.

102. The Heads of State or Government called on the Governments of the developed countries to re-examine, bearing in mind the need to establish the New International Economic Order, their political positions on most important international economic problems, so as to enable the special session of the General Assembly to adopt effective guidelines.

103. The Heads of State or Government considered that the world economic crisis and the difficult economic situation faced by the developing countries, the limited advances in the negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, fully justify that the special session should be held at a political level appropriate to the gravity of these problems.

104. The Conference also endorsed the recommendation of the Belgrade Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Colombo Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau that a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 should be held prior to the special session of the General Assembly with a view to preparing common positions and platforms of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

105. The Conference

(a) Noted with appreciation the decision taken at UNCTAD V to launch a comprehensive and substantially expanded programme in the form of an immediate action programme (1979-1981) and a substantial new programme of action for the 1980s in favour of the least developed countries including the convening of a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, urged the immediate implementation of these programmes and called upon all developed countries who entered reservations thereon to withdraw them;

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(b) Urged the immediate and effective implementation of the measures already adopted by Non-Aligned Conferences, the United Nations and other international fora in favour of the least developed countries;

(c) Called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries, in elaborating their programme for greater collective self-reliance and economic and technical co-operation among themselves, to pay particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries.

106. The Conference

(a) Stressed the need for the developed countries, international organizations and financial institutions as well as non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so to provide financial and technical assistance including generous contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries so as to enable them to overcome their transit and transportation problems;

(b) Calls for urgent implementation of special measures adopted in favour of land-locked developing countries by the United Nations and other international fora. Where any programme or action is to be undertaken in or in relation to any transit country, such programme or action will be undertaken with the approval and consent of that transit country;

(c) Recalled subparagraph (g) of paragraph 33 of the Economic Declaration of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government relating to the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea.

107. The Conference

(a) Recognized the enduring structural constraints faced by island developing countries in their development process, in particular those constraints arising from smallness, remoteness, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens;

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(b) Urged that the specific measures of assistance in favour of island developing countries agreed upon in various General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions, particularly UNCTAD resolution III (V) on Special Action Related to the Particular Needs and Problems of Island Developing Countries, be implemented by the international community as a matter of urgency. It stressed the need for the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular, UNCTAD, UNIDO, and UNDP, to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels, and called on the international community to review the criteria for granting economic and technical assistance with a view to ensuring that the particular circumstances of island developing countries are taken into account;

(c) Also agreed that, in the context of ECDC, the special needs and problems of island developing countries be fully taken into account in the elaboration of specific programmes for collective self-reliance. It urged those developing countries which are elaborating programmes of assistance in favour of other developing countries to give particular attention to requests for assistance from island developing countries.

MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

108. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern at the mounting economic difficulties of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement falling in the category of the Most Seriously Affected Countries. Their difficult economic conditions have been compounded by the disorderly international economic situation over which they have had no control. Their economic progress has been slowed down by the intolerable burden cast on them by a disorderly international economic situation. The Conference therefore urges the international community to assist these countries in every possible way, particularly through urgent concrete measures to help them withstand the adverse effects of world economic crisis and enable them to sustain their development programmes. Such measures should include, inter alia, additional development assistance on grant or grant-like terms, suited to their socio-economic conditions and priorities and thus alleviate their suffering as well as provide adequate debt relief measures and accelerate the implementation of assistance projects in these countries.

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COUNTRIES SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT AND OTHER DISASTERS

109. The Conference, deeply concerned by the persistence and harmful impact of national disasters on the fragile economies of certain member countries of the Movement, and especially of African countries, requests the specialized financial and economic institutions of the non-aligned countries, the developed countries, the competent United Nations institutions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their technical and financial aid to these countries, for example by:

- increasing the real volume of such aid;
- improving the methods and procedures used up to the present time;
- the progressive replacement of foreign experts by nationals of the countries concerned so as to reduce to a minimum the over-all costs of such aid.

Such measures are calculated to assist these countries to implement national and subregional plans for combating natural disaster and, in particular, drought, desertification, hurricanes, excess of water and all types of pests.

ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

110. The Heads of State or Government recognized and took into account the special difficulties facing the newly independent countries, especially the acute lack of infrastructure necessary for their economic development. The Heads of State or Government noted that many of these countries have attained their independence after a long liberation struggle. In that context they expressed the necessity for the members of the international community to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council and to provide every possible assistance to the nowly independent countries to enable them to implement their programmes of economic development.

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ASSISTANCE TO THE FRONT-LINE STATES

111. The Conference expressed its concern with regard to the situation prevailing in the Front-Line States, constantly subject to attacks emanating from the minority racist régimes of southern Africa and Israel. It appealed to all States to strengthen, both nationally and internationally, all forms of assistance to the Front-Line States, particularly in the economic, financial, material and humanitarian fields, taking into account the ever-increasing influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees driven from their homes by the oppressive racist régimes.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

112. The Conference stressed that full participation by women in social, political, economic and cultural life was an important index of progress and development and pointed out that the goals that have been fixed, the strategies that have been outlined and the measures that have been drawn up to promote the social status of women and their role in development should be an integral part of the national development plans in each of the member and other developing countries and of the measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

In this respect the recommendations of the Conference of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Role of Women in Development which was held in Baghdad in May 1979 serves as a useful tool for achieving these goals.

113. The Heads of State or Government call upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to participate effectively in the United Nations Conference on the Women's Decade and to adequately contribute to its preparations at the national, regional and interregional levels, bearing in mind the interrelationship between enhancing the role of women in social and economic development and progress in the areas of health, education and employment in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

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PROMOTION OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

114. The Heads of State or Government consider development as a process which integrates indivisibly all manifestations of social creativity and implies the active participation of all sections of the population, and therefore reaffirm that man, with all his material, intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and other aspirations, is the goal of development.

They therefore consider development to be closely linked to the simultaneous promotion, not only of the economy, education, science and technology, but also of culture. The affirmation of cultural identity, in fact, underlies the will to establish a new international economic order in which the appreciation of the values of different civilizations could contribute towards defining original models of endogenous development.

The Heads of State or Government request UNESCO to pursue its consideration of this field so as to ensure that the cultural dimension of development is duly taken into account in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE

115. The Heads of State or Government, taking into consideration the difficulties and backwardness experienced in Africa in the field of transport and communications, stressed the urgent need to improve substantially the transport and communications infrastructures on the continent. They took note of the efforts made by the OAU and ECA Secretariats in the preparation of the Pledging Conference on the Transport and Communications Decade (1978-1988) scheduled for 19 November 1979 in New York for the implementation of the Decade Programme and urged the United Nations Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure the success of the Pledging Conference.

In this connexion, they appealed to the international community and financial institutions to take into consideration the serious problems that the continent of Africa is facing in improving its transport and communications system.

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ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG THE NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

116. In view of the limited results of negotiations between developed and developing countries since the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to continue to take the initiatives in international economic co-operation for development; and in this regard reaffirmed that the non-aligned countries continue to play the central and catalytic role within the Group of 77 in elaborating, adopting and implementing policy decisions concerning international co-operation for development.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for due co-ordination in implementing the measures to be adopted under the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those projected by the Group of 77 in the programme adopted in Arusha in February this year.

117. The Heads of State or Government considered it opportune for the Group of 77 at its coming meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs to take a decision on the necessity or otherwise of setting up a technical support unit for the Group, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Group of 21, the requirements of ongoing and coming negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the need to strengthen the co-ordination among developing countries for this purpose.

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Economic Resolutions

RESOLUTION NO. 1 ON LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Reiterating the special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries adopted by the United Nations and other international fora, particularly resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), Part IV as agreed and 123 (V) of UNCTAD,

Recognizing that most of the land-locked developing countries are among the least developed among the developing countries; that their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by great distances to seaports, by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and by the greater difficulties and costs of their international transport services, acts as a major impediment to their further economic and social development; that their difficulties often include inadequacy of physical facilities along the transit routes and in the seaports; delays and uncertainties in transit-transport operations, complications relating to the commercial aspects of transiting a foreign territory, as well as very high real costs of access to world markets,

Recognizing further the need to restructure the economies of the land-locked countries to overcome their geographical handicaps,

Reaffirming the right of free access of the land-locked countries to and from the sea,

Concerned at the meagre resources available to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries,

Calls upon developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to take immediate steps for the full implementation of the special measures and specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries,

Urges the international community and international financial institutions to continue to provide and increase their assistance to land-locked developing countries at concessional rates,

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Further urges developed countries, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to contribute generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries,

Recommends intensified activities relating to conducting necessary studies; implementation of the special measures and action programmes, including those under economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those under UNCTAD, and at regional and subregional levels, in co-operation with regional commissions.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2 ON SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Expressing deep concern at the gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries,

Taking into account the need for greatly expanded assistance for the least developed countries, aimed at providing an immediate boost to their economies,

Emphasizing the need for a greatly expanded transfer of official development assistance to the least developed countries,

Emphasizing further the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries can make to the development of the least developed among them,

Underlining that external support should be forthcoming from developed countries, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

Recalling various resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and other international fora, particularly resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 122 (V) of UNCTAD, in favour of the least developed countries,

Calls upon developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to take urgent steps for the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries,

Takes note with satisfaction of a comprehensive new programme of action for the least developed countries as contained in resolution 122 (V) of UNCTAD, and calls for its immediate implementation,

Urges developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to commit substantial additional resources to the least developed countries,

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Calls upon each developed country to at least double the quantum of its official development assistance in real terms currently being made available to the least developed countries in accordance with resolution 122 (V) of UNCTAD.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3 (VENUE FOR UNCTAD VI)

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Recalling that the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 6-16 February 1979, took note with satisfaction of the offer made by the Government of the Republic of Cuba to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Havana,

Recalling likewise that the Trade and Development Board was informed at its tenth special session of this wish expressed by the Government of Cuba,

Recalling furthermore that the Fifth United Nations Conference of Trade and Development adopted by consensus Resolution 107 requesting the Trade and Development Board to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take a decision concerning the site for the Sixth Conference, bearing in mind the offer made by the Government of Cuba,

Aware that the resolution concerning the offer made by the Republic of Cuba came from the Latin American Group and was supported by the Group of 77,

1. Earnestly supports the offer made by Cuba to hold the sixth period of sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Havana;

2. Recommends to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly that they should give favourable consideration to that offer.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4 ON AID AND SOLIDARITY
FOR RECONSTRUCTING NICARAGUA

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Bearing in mind the heroic victory won by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) as representative and common force of the Nicaraguan people's exploit against the Somoza dictatorship and as heir of the 150-year struggle against colonial and imperialist domination,

Recognizing that a Government of National Reconstruction has been installed in the country and has adopted an independent, progressive and democratic policy destined to build up a new Nicaragua,

Profoundly concerned by the barbarous, savage and genocidal acts perpetrated by the Somoza regime in its vain attempt to crush the will of the people,

Noting in particular the disastrous economic situation in which the country has been left as a result of the indiscriminate destruction caused by the dictatorship and the plundering of the country's finances,

Convinced of the urgent need for a global programme of international measures for co-ordinating the efforts of governments and international organizations aimed at rescuing the country from its acute economic crisis,

Welcoming with satisfaction the decisions of the Fifth Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) held in Caracas from 30 July to 2 August 1979 to set up in Managua an Action Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, established by the Government of National Reconstruction,

Rejoicing at the non-aligned policy adopted by the new Nicaraguan Government and its admission to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Urges the international community to offer support to relieve the pressing needs of the Nicaraguan people;

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2. Calls on Governments and international organizations to consider the reconstruction and economic recuperation of the country;

3. Points out the urgent need for material help, and financial and technical co-operation for the revolutionary Government;

4. Points out that the aid so given should be offered with absolute respect for areas and priorities decided upon by the Government of National Reconstruction;

5. Calls on international financial organizations and the Governments involved therein to pay due attention to the unavoidable need of the country to restructure and renegotiate its important external debt;

6. Urges all member countries of the Movement to give their support to the International Solidarity Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, recently established by the Government of National Reconstruction, to collaborate with the Action Committee of SELA in the reconstruction of Nicaragua;

7. Warns against any attempt to tie foreign aid with political decisions which threaten national sovereignty and the right to self determination;

8. Denounces the international campaign carried out by reactionary elements to undermine the prestige of and international confidence in the new Nicaraguan Government and obstruct its efforts towards reconstruction and economic recuperation;

9. Condemns all attempts at foreign interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5 ON ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Considering the changes that have taken place in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea since the defeat of the bloody and destructive regime which controlled that country,

Conscious of the state of devastation, misery, ruin and economic chaos into which the Macias regime had plunged the country during its 11 years in office, with the consequent paralysis of all state and administrative activity,

Noting the declaration made at the Summit Conference by the First Vice-President of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea,

Convinced of the urgent need to render economic, technical, financial, humanitarian and other assistance to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with a view to restoring the normal functioning of its institutions and ensuring the execution of its global plan for economic and social development,

1. Welcomes the changes which have taken place in Equatorial Guinea favouring a regime which ensures the liberty of the people, the exercise of democracy and respect for the individual, and guarantees the options for future socio-economic and cultural development;

2. Urges all Governments and international organizations to provide the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with the necessary aid so as to relieve its most pressing needs and contribute to its reconstruction and economic growth.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6 ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979

Recalling resolution 29 of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, August 1976, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/161 of 19 December 1977, with the same title,

1. Emphasizes the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities;

2. Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories are illegal, and strongly condemns Israel for its exploitation of these resources;

3. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion, loss and damages to their natural, human and all other resources, wealth and economic activities and holds Israel responsible to meet their claims thereof;

4. Calls upon all States to support and assist the Arab States and peoples and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the exercise of their above-mentioned rights;

5. Urges all States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions not to recognize or co-operate with or assist in any manner any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of these territories;

6. Condemns Israeli measures aiming at usurping and diverting Arab water resources in Palestine and in other occupied Arab territories; thus depriving the Arab people under occupation of the adequate water resources essential for their livelihood and economic development;

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7. _Condemns again_ the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and calls upon all Governments to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the oil companies and other institutions and corporate bodies under their jurisdiction who own or operate enterprises in the occupied Arab territories in order to put an end to the activities of such enterprises and to prevent any such operations in these territories, and to refrain from any co-operation with the occupying power;

8. _Condemns also_ all countries or regimes which provide the Israeli occupation authorities with strategic materials, especially oil, thereby strengthening Israeli grip over Arab territories and assisting its persistent expansionist policy, in violation of the numerous resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and those of the United Nations;

9. _Recommends_ that all member States of the United Nations should take joint action in the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and any other channels available, a sustained and wide campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous Arab populations in the occupied territories, particularly the Palestinian people and its labour force, by Israel and by other foreign economic interests.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7 ON POLICY GUIDELINES ON THE REINFORCEMENT OF COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Having in view the present instability of the world economy characterized inter alia by generalized double-digit inflation, monetary disorder and the persistence of reverse transfers of resources specially through transnational corporations, which adversely affect the economies of the developing countries,

Decides to adopt the following policy guidelines addressed to the competent authorities in the countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the broader context of the reinforcement of their collective self-reliance;

a) Non-aligned countries should, without prejudice to their national interests or to their existing commitments, grant one another priority of supply for their exportable primary products and commodities on an annual or pluri-annual basis to meet their respective minimum needs on a planned and assured basis and, to the extent possible, their emergency needs in case of temporary dislocation of supplies;

b) Where priority of supply is given it should be effected through direct contract between the governments of the exporting and of the importing country;

c) Non-aligned countries should participate in joint projects relating to the creation of production and processing capacities drawing on inputs available in non-aligned countries in the field inter alia of petro-chemicals, fertilizers, agricultural production, pharmaceuticals, transport, communications, shipping and insurance within the framework of generally accepted statutory rules to be elaborated at an early date for such joint enterprises;

d) Organization of research and development of non-aligned countries on a collective basis with shared financing and participation in the results thereof and focusing on priority areas such as new and renewable sources of energy and food production;

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e) There should be, when appropriate, an improvement in efficiency and a fuller utilization of resources of intergovernmental development financing institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries, increasing concentration in areas of priority concern to recipients, with due regard to financing in areas not traditionally covered by existing international financial institutions controlled by developed countries, taking increasingly into account in the distribution of funds the urgent needs of the least developed countries in particular, as well as of the most seriously affected countries;

f) All non-aligned countries in a position to do so should take measures to increase their financial assistance to other non-aligned countries in need, giving particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries and taking into account the special problems facing the most seriously affected countries;

g) All non-aligned countries investing funds abroad are urged to channel an increasing part of those funds to other non-aligned countries. Within the framework of their national policies the non-aligned recipient countries are urged to take steps in order to ensure the security of investments of other non-aligned countries and to grant specially favourable treatment to those investments.

Other developing countries not members of the Non-Aligned Movement are invited to adhere to these policy guidelines.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8 ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Reoalling the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Summit hold in Colombo in August 1976,

Recalling also resolution 25 on Co-operation Among Developing Countries in the Production, Procurement and Distribution of Pharmaceuticals adopted at the same Summit,

Recognizing the importance of pharmaceuticals in promoting the health and well-being of the people of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need for increased co-operation among developing countries in ensuring the rationalization of production and distribution of pharmaceuticals in the context of the identification of the essential drug requirements of those countries,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report entitled "Phaumaceuticals in the Developing World - Policies on Drugs, Trade and Production" presented by the Government of Guyana in its capacity as Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, which propose among other things:

(a) The establishment during the next two years of at least three - but probably as many as six - regional co-ordinating institutions (such as Regional Co-operative, Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) or Regional Pharmaceutical Centres), appropriately distributed in each developing region, to serve as the main links between national organizations in the region and to perform some of the following functions:

(i) elaboration of drug lists and formulas;

(ii) pooled procurement, inventory control and forecasting systems at the regional level;

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(iii) elaboration of legal principles relating to industrial property;

(iv) elaboration of tenders and master contracts for drug imports;

(v) provision of information on sources of supply and technology;

(vi) assisting in the screening and evaluation of drug imports;

(vii) price monitoring, control of transfer pricing and technology import mechanisms;

(viii) promoting industrial co-operation among member countries;

(ix) assisting in securing equipment imports on the most economic terms;

(x) organizing training of government officials in health policy, procurement, production, etc.;

(xi) the production of pharmaceuticals and intermediates for several countries;

(xii) research in laboratory, pilot plant, semi-industrial and industrial processes for the introduction of new products and the adaptation of imported technologies;

(xiii) the preparation of feasibility reports on pharmaceutical development projects;

(xiv) ensuring quality control in respect of raw materials, intermediates and finished goods.

(b) The deployment of efforts to secure the establishment or expansion during the next two years of at least three formulation plants, but probably as many as six, appropriately distributed in each developing region;

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(c) the production of medical plants for export or further processing and the establishment of national herbaria;

(d) production of apotherapeutics and active substances from gland and other abattoir by-products;

2. Expresses its appreciation to UNDP for financing the initial Project on Co-operation Among Developing Countries in the Field of Pharmaceuticals and also to UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD) for the effective support provided to the Government of Guyana, in its capacity as Executing Agency, in the implementation of the Project;

3. Invites the Governments of the developing countries and the relevant international organizations such as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and WHO to assist in the achievement of the objectives outlined in operative paragraph 1 above;

4. Decides that the Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation should take the necessary action, in consultation with the Co-ordinator of the Health Sector of the Action Programme, to ensure the early implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9 ON GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Recalling the appeal launched at its Fourth Conference held in Algiers, to the international community to establish a new system of world economic relations based on equality and common interest of all countries and the ensuing Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Recalling also that at its Fifth Conference held in Colombo, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the establishment of the New International Economic Order calls for bold initiatives, demands new, concrete and global solutions and cannot be brought about by piecemeal reforms and improvisations intended to resolve the present economic difficulties,

Having examined the views and recommendations contained in the Declaration, in particular Paragraphs 29-32 thereof relating to global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at Colombo from 4-9 June 1979,

Noting with deep concern that despite a large number of international conferences aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order, no real progress has been achieved because of the absence of genuine political will on the part of a large majority of developed countries to engage in meaningful negotiations,

Condemning in this context the resort by some developed countries to tactics intended to divide the developing countries and the resort to dilatory manoeuvres and to policies aimed at fragmenting global issues of international concern in order to relieve themselves from their obligations in the field of international economic co-operation for development,

Reaffirming their commitment to the solidarity of the developing countries which make it possible to harmonize diversity of interests, adopt unified positions and strengthen the collective bargaining power of developing countries,

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Reaffirming also their constant commitment to seek to achieve through negotiations the restructuring of the world economy on the basis of the principles of justice and equality,

Emphasizing that negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order must take place within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming in this context the central role of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. Endorses the proposal made at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo on the launching of a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, such negotiations being action-oriented, allowing for an integrated approach to the main issues involved, proceeding simultaneously on different planes and being open to universal participation;

2. Considers that such negotiations should:

- take place within the United Nations system with the full participation of all States and within a specified timeframe;
- include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance;
- make a significant contribution to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

3. Further considers that these negotiations should not involve any interruption of the negotiations in other United Nations fora but should reinforce and draw upon them;

4. Calls on the developed countries to respond positively to such a proposal, the prospects of which will be conditional upon a change in the attitude of these countries and on a clear commitment on their part to engage in good faith in genuine negotiations in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

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5. Emphasizes that the Group of 77 should, after having adopted the proposal concerning the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, introduce it formally at the forthcoming session of the Committee of the Whole created under Resolution 32/174 of the General Assembly;

6. Considers that the Committee of the Whole should act as the preparatory committee for these negotiations and submit to the Special Session of the General Assembly in 1980 its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, the timeframe and the detailed agenda for the global negotiations;

7. Emphasizes that these negotiations should be preceded by preparatory ministerial level meetings of the Group of 77 to examine the different components of the negotiations, define the strategy of the developing countries for these negotiations, and ensure that the implications of this strategy will be conducive to the strengthening of their bargaining power and collective self-reliance;

8. Recommends to the forthcoming meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 to decide on the arrangements for the preparatory phase of the global negotiations at the level of the developing countries.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10 ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION OF DOMINICA FOLLOWING THE DEVASTATION OF THAT COUNTRY BY HURRICANE DAVID

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Expressing deep sympathy with the people of Dominica, on the devastation caused by Hurricane David on 29 August 1979,

Considering that practically the entire economy and infrastructure of the country was destroyed,

Considering that that small island had just attained political independence and was therefore just beginning its development efforts after the ravages of colonialism,

Welcoming the very generous responses of non-aligned and other countries to the appeal by the countries of the Commonwealth, Caribbean and Sri Lanka with the support of the President of the Conference for assistance to the people of Dominica,

Urging the international community to offer support to the people of Dominica in the effort to reconstruct the economy and society of Dominica,

Decides on the request of the Government of Dominica that the President of the Movement should establish an *ad hoc* group, among member countries, to administer the Fund.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11 ON MATERIAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Bearing in mind that the Dominican Republic has suffered great losses owing to Hurricane "David",

Considering that thousands of persons have been left homeless,

Recognizing that the present situation in the Dominican Republic is a public calamity,

Considering that an attitude of solidarity with the Dominican people must be demonstrated,

1. Exhorts all the countries of the international community and especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to offer effective aid to the Dominican Republic;

2. Notes that without the support and solidarity of the international community the Dominican Republic will not be able to overcome by its own efforts the public calamity which it is now experiencing;

3. Requests that the material aid in question should be made available immediately, in view of the emergency situation which the Dominican people are experiencing.

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CORRIGENDUM

Political Declaration

Paragraph 6, line 8: read "observers"

Paragraph 27, line 8: read "linked to and allies of the imperialist Powers, or members of Great Power..."

Paragraph 29, lines 6 & 7: read "it is increasingly necessary"

Paragraph 30, last line: read "are ignoring"

Paragraph 33, line 5: read "They stressed that the basic problem in Africa is the urgent need to eliminate"

Paragraph 58(e), line 3: read "...subsidiaries - often with the participation of certain States"

Paragraph 88(j): read "To exert maximum pressure"

Paragraph 90, line 5: insert comma after "session" delete "of"

Paragraph 91, line 4: read "the said people has"

Paragraph 107, lines 5 and 6: read "and the resolutions adopted in different international fora on the question of Palestine, and which impede the realization of the aspirations..."

Paragraph 137, line 2: read "recent Geneva meeting"

Paragraph 162, line 1: delete "there"

Paragraph 164, line 2: read "unconditional"

Paragraph 182, line 9: read "of the Bolivian process"

Paragraph 231, lines 3 and 4: read "...jeopardizing fuel cycle policies or international agreements..."

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Paragraph 297, line 5:	read "Southern Africa"
Paragraph 301, line 2:	read "in the addendum to the Report..."
Paragraph 303, line 3:	read "...in the list of recommendations contained in the aforementioned addendum"

Economic Declaration

Paragraph 1:	insert title "INTRODUCTION"
Paragraph 24, line 9:	after the word "time" insert "the imperialist forces were..."
Paragraph 41:	insert title "COMMODITIES"
Paragraph 68, line 4:	read "which affects..."
Paragraph 79, line 8:	read "resolution 165 (S-IX)"
Paragraph 89, line 7:	read "Food Aid Convention"
Paragraph 107(b), line 3:	read "Resolution III (V)"

Resolution No. 2

Operative para. 6, line 4:	after the word "resolutions" insert "Decide"

Resolution No. 3

Operative paragraph 6:	read "Within this context, the Heads of State or Government, having considered....resolutions, decide..."
Operative para. 17, line 4:	read "resources and control of their economic assets..."

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ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Colombo was the first effective and comprehensive programme for co-operation and exchanges among the non-aligned countries. They reviewed the implementation of the Programme during the last three years and expressed concern at the insufficient progress made in implementation, which was not commensurate either with the political will or with the potentials of their countries for mutual co-operation. They were convinced that it was essential to strengthen the Action Programme, as it represented a necessary step in the process of achieving collective self-reliance, development of the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries and an important element in the struggle to establish the New International Economic Order.

The Conference emphasized that the Programme for Mutual Economic Co-operation should be further strengthened and its implementation accelerated by adopting more dynamic measures, especially realistic and feasible schemes and proposals of vital concern to developing countries, and undertaking at the national level, as well as through joint efforts, such policy measures as would improve the quality and effectiveness of this Programme.

The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the need for finding effective means to ensure that the human, financial, organizational, technological and natural resources of all non-aligned and other developing countries were mobilized for effective mutual co-operation. In this context, they decided that some of the major projects on which negotiations had already been going on for a considerably long period of time should be rapidly brought to fruition not later than the end of 1980. These should include the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Economic Development, the Project Development Facility, the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materiales Associations, the Non-Aligned Information Centre on Transnational Corporations, and short-term measures aimed at finding speedy solutions to some of the immediate problems faced by some non-aligned countries.

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The Heads of State or Government agreed that, where possible, priorities and target dates for the various proposals contained in the Action Programme should be established.

The Heads of State or Government considered that the hiatus prevailing between the Programme for Economic and Technical Co-operation and its actual implementation was in large part due to inadequate or ineffective enforcement. They, therefore, felt that it was important for the implementation of the Programme to be monitored at a high political level and in this connexion felt that the Co-ordinating Bureau at ministerial level should review the implementation of this Programme at regular intervals.

They noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-reliance and Framework for Negotiations by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in February 1979, as a valuable contribution to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries.

In this connexion, they took note of the initiative of the Group of 77 during the fifth session of UNCTAD in Manila and of its recommendation to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 to be held at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly to consider the possibility of establishing an ad hoc committee on multilateral economic co-operation among developing countries within the Group of 77.

The Heads of State or Government reiterated that, in the framework for economic co-operation embodied in the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, other developing countries that so desired might participate and contribute to its effective implementation. In this regard, the Heads of State of Government reiterated the invitation to non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the co-ordinating countries and, through consultations with them, to take measures for implementing the decisions that have been adopted.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the initiative of the delegation of Iraq in submitting a number of proposals

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on how to improve the implementation of the Action Programme and decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau should meet at expert level with the experts of the co-ordinating countries in various fields of economic and technical co-operation among the non-aligned countries of the Movement to conduct a study in depth on the reasons for not achieving sufficient progress in the implementation of previous decisions and to submit a report to the forthcoming Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. This report should provide specific recommendations on how to tackle effectively the situation.

II. AREAS OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A RAW MATERIALS

The Conference

Recommended to the co-ordinating countries in this area that they should meet as soon as possible in order to study, analyse and plan action that will make it possible:

(a) To promote the establishment of new associations of producers-exporters of raw materiales of export interest to developing countries;

(b) To strengthen support to existing associations by, inter alia, the membership in these associations of non-aligned and other developing producer-exporter countries which have not yet joined them;

(c) To underscore the need for close co-operation among producers' associations and, in this connexion, to urge governments members of such associations to initiate within them urgent measures to ensure that they adhere to the statutes of the Council of Producers' Associations approved by the plenipotentiaries of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries;

(d) To ratify their support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities and, accordingly, to invite the countries and international organizations that have not yet done so to make

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voluntary contributions to the Second Window of the Common Fund; and

(e) To give firm support to the Secretariat of UNCTAD in carrying out the study assigned to it by the Fifth Session of UNCTAD on complementary facilities for compensatory financing and, once this has been done, to hold a meeting of co-ordinating countries in order to consider the implementation of its recommendations.

B. TRADE

The Conference decided

(a) To support and strengthen the work of the trade information nucleus within the APEC/TTI Project in Georgetown and to request the national, subregional and regional organizations to co-operate with APEC/TTI by providing relevant trade-related information to enable it to provide a constant exchange of information among developing countries in order to facilitate increased trade among them;

(b) To recommend that the non-aligned and other developing countries should study, within the time-limits decided at the Arusha Conference, the document prepared by UNCTAD. It also urged that negotiations be initiated to establish a global system of trade preferences among the developing countries with the utmost urgency;

(c) To reiterate the desirability of studying the establishment among non-aligned and other developing countries of multinational marketing enterprises in the public sector;

(d) To take note of the report on the work being undertaken by APEC/TTI on trade flows among developing countries with a view to identifying the possibilities for increased trade among developing countries both in traditional and new products, as well as on patterns of trade; and

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(e) To reiterate the need for the convening of a meeting of representatives of State trading organizations and ministries of foreign trade to identify specific action in promoting co-operation among State trading and marketing organizations of the developing countries taking into account the study prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat on State trading organizations and also the findings of the study on the same subject commissioned by the APEC/TTI Secretariat. In this connexion the Conference recognized that the Centre on Public Enterprises in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) could make an important contribution in this field and therefore decided that APEC/TTI should establish a close liaison with the Centre in seeking to promote co-operation in this area.

C. TRANSPORT

The Conference

Emphasized the need to adopt concrete measures to facilitate the co-ordination of agreements for improving and extending maritime, air, road and railroad transport among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Decided also to:

(a) Urge the Member Governments of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to adopt all the measures required for its early implementation and invite those Governments that have not already done so to accede to it;

(b) Reiterate the importance of establishing joint liner conferences and maritime services among the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) Confirm the need to creat joint enterprises and other national, regional and subregional maritime, air and land transport facilities;

(d) Promote joint action aimed at achieving an increasing and fair share for the developing countries in tonnage and in world maritime trade;

(e) Urge that fair and reasonable freight rates be established so as to promote expansion of trade among the non-aligned and other developing countries;

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(f) Promote concerted action within UNCTAD, IMCO and other competent international agencies to induce them to establish and extend their advisory services to the developing countries on all aspects of transport; and

(g) Support this inclusion in the Georgetown APEC/TTI Project of the following studies, provided that it has the necessary means:

- research on transport problems and means of improving the present situation as regards the transport of products of existing producers' associations and of commodities to be produced by new producers' associations;
- a study on trade tariffs, costs and forms of transport on the products identified in the study of trade plans among developing countries; and
- a study on the aspects of transport problems relating to the industrial sectors included in the APEC/TTI Project.

D. INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Conference

Decided to urge that co-operation in this area be supported, especially in the following areas:

(a) By stepping up activities in other industrial branches such as fertilizers and sugar derivatives;

(b) By encouraging the adoption of long-term agreements on product specialization through complementary industrial agreements;

(c) By promoting the harmonization of the economic policies of the transnational corporations and greater co-ordination of industrial complementarities, taking into account economies of scale and specialization;

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(d) By continuing to work in the field of pesticides and food processing with a view to the elaboration of a detailed action-oriented programme of co-operation among developing countries. In this connexion, the Conference urged the full co-operation of all developing countries and invited the technical and financial support of appropriate international organizations in promoting co-operation in these fields; and

(e) By promoting closer co-operation in the field of transfer of technology specifically relevant to the programme of industrial complementation.

Noted with appreciation that India, in keeping with the decision of the Colombo Summit Conference, had prepared and distributed a study on the fullest use of complementaries among non-aligned and other developing countries in terms of resources, endowments and industrial and technological capabilities; and

Decided that an expert group should be set up in order to:

(a) Analyse the report with a view to identifying concrete and specific areas of complementarities and disseminate the information derived from that analysis; and

(b) Formulate concrete projects to be presented to the Ministerial Conference in 1981 for adoption and implementation.

E. MONETARY-FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Conference

(a) Took note of the delay in the preparation of studies by the co-ordinating countries in the field of monetary and financial co-operation and requested that they be finalized as soon as possible;

(b) Issued an appeal to the non-aligned countries to volunteer to act as hosts for the proposed meeting of representatives of central banks and finance ministers to

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determine the reasons for the delay in applying the decisions made in this field and to define the measures that should be taken to implement them;

(c) Decided to urge the adoption of measures:

- To encourage the conclusion of reciprocal credit agreements among the non-aligned and other developing countries;

- To develop the training of personnel from the developing countries in this field;

- To develop the exchange of experience in monetary and financial activities, with special emphasis on the matters discussed at the meeting of the Group of Co-operation among central banks, held in January 1978; and

- To strengthen contacts between the ministers of finance and central banks of developing countries in order to make the necessary studies of the non-aligned countries' financial and trade expansion needs.

(d) Requested the co-ordinating countries to hold their annual meeting to evaluate the status of the work assigned to the working and research group and, among other matters, to define co-operation with respect to personnel training and the exchange of experience in this field; and

(e) Underlined the great importance of the meeting of the Group of 77 at the level of ministers of finance or economic affairs to be held in Belgrade on 29 September 1979, prior to the Annual Meeting of the IBRD and IMF. It invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the meeting, which should strengthen the role of non-aligned and other developing countries in the negotiations for the fundamental reform of the international monetary system and for the promotion of international financial-co-operation.

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F. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Expressed its satisfaction at the offer of the Government of India to be the headquarters country for the Non-Aligned Centre for Science and Technology and urged that a Plenipotentiary Conference be held to approve the Statutes of the Centre;

(b) Requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to evaluate the findings of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and to take action on aspects which are of benefit to the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) Recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries should hold a prior meeting in order to harmonize positions at the Plenipotentiary Conference for the establishment of the Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology; and

(d) Suggested that the links of co-operation and exchange among national and regional centres for the transfer of technology be strengthened.

G. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Conference

(a) Supported the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries, which reflected the majority of the proposals in this area from the Colombo Summit Conference, and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference;

(b) Requested the United Nations bodies, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to provide effective support for the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Conference; and

(c) Noted that the Group of Experts from consultancy organizations of non-aligned countries and other developing countries which met in New Delhi in July 1979 had declared that

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the Project Development Facility was a feasible and viable proposition and had stressed the urgency of establishing the proposed facility at an early date. The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the meeting to establish the Project Development Facility of the non-aligned and other developing countries and approved the constitution of a similar group of experts to elaborate and finalize the Statutes for setting up the facility, including the elaboration of its organizational and financial aspects. The Group should complete its work by mid-1980.

H. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference

(a) Expressed its concern at the lack of results in this sector and urged the co-ordinating countries to take the necessary measures to implement those elements dealt with at the Colombo Summit Conference, especially the resolution on food and agricultural production approved at that Conference;

(b) Expressed its serious concern over the critical food situation in many non-aligned and other developing countries and the inability of the international community to speedily conclude the negotiations for setting up an effective system of world food security. In the light of this development and the importance and urgency for establishing an effective system of food security, the Conference decided that the non-aligned and developing countries should expeditiously set up a food security system of their own. For this purpose, the Conference decided that the experts of the co-ordinating countries should undertake a comprehensive study, including institutional arrangements, of the possibility of establishing such a food security system. The experts should submit their report to the next meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at the ministerial level;

(c) Requested the co-ordinating countries to take into account the findings of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and the World Food Council to the effect that the necessary measures should be taken to promote the implementation of the relevant recommendations in this sector; and

/...

(d) Underscored the importance of agricultural produce co-operatives, including food co-operatives and co-operatives for such related fields as processing, marketing and transportation, and called on the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to provide the assistance required to develop them.

I. FISHERIES

The Conference decided

(a) To promote the agreements and recommendations adopted at the meetings of experts and of co-ordinating countries, held in Havana and in Tripoli, which approved the following actions:

- To initiate forthwith feasibility studies on the establishment of multinational fishery enterprises among non-aligned and other interested developing countries;

- To press for the continuation and strengthening of support from international organizations, especially FAO and UNDP, in the work related to this sector of co-operation and in drawing up regional, interregional or global projects that technically and economically assist the attainment of the goals set in this field;

- To urge non-aligned and other interested developing countries to communicate as soon as possible to the relevant co-ordinating country their interest in fisheries co-operation and their potential for providing assistance in this sector of co-operation, in accordance with the questionnaire approved for this purpose;

- To develop ideas for economic and scientific and technical co-operation projects in deep-sea fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry;

- To hold annual meetings of governmental experts in one or another of the co-ordinating countries, or at FAO headquarters in Rome, in order to evaluate and adjust the strategy approved for this sector; and

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- To hold the Third Fisheries Co-operation Meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries in one of the co-ordinating countries in November 1980. The delegations attending this Meeting should be headed by representatives of the highest fisheries authority of their respective countries; and

(b) To take note of the offer of some non-aligned countries, Yugoslavia and Cuba in particular, to make available their fishery training schools to provide courses and train technicians at the primary, middle and higher levels.

J. INSURANCE

The Conference

(a) Reaffirmed that in this sector the following elements should be developed:

Training of experts;

Exchange and dissemination of information;

Feasibility of reciprocal exchange of insurance and reinsurance;

Formulation of a stronger bargaining base with reinsurance markets in developed countries;

Strengthening of regional reinsurance organizations; and

Examination of the possibility of establishing joint insurance and reinsurance arrangements among developing countries; and

(b) Reaffirmed the need for the establishment of insurance and reinsurance arrangemets among non-aligned and other developing countries for the purpose of preserving foreign exchange, risk-sharing, reducing dependency on transnational corporations and strengthening bargaining capacity vis-à-vis the insurance markets of developed countries.

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K. HEALTH

The Conference

(a) Taking into account the deliberations of the three meetings of the Health Ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries during the World Health Assembly, and considering the satisfactory outcome of the discussions to develop international health policies and practices, aimed at dicisively tackling those countries' health problems, agreed that unified action within the framework of WHO should be continued and that ministerial meetings of this nature should be held annually. These meetings, which should be held during the annual session of the World Health Assembly, would examine the implementation of the Action Programme in the field of health and be responsible, together with the co-ordinating countries, for the preparation of the report on the implementation of this Action Programme to the next Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries;

(b) Decided to apply the following priorities approved by the Third Meeting of Health Ministers, held in May 1979 in Geneva:

- To adopt as the main criterion in assigning priorities that of guaranteeing the population of our countries primary health care, in accordance with the guidelines approved at the Alma Ata Conference;

- To establish adequate organization and monitoring for providing people with comprehensive health care, in accordance with available human and material resources;

- To encourage community participation in health programmes, particularly in activities aimed at disease prevention;

- To promote the exchange of experience and advice in maternal and child health programmes;

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- To promote the exchange of experience and advisory services in communicable disease control programmes;

  To define the need for professionals, technicians and skilled workers in the field of health;
  to promote their training and advancement by establishing multilateral co-operation programmes;

- Gradually to subordinate the production, marketing and distribution of medicines to the needs of each country's health system;

- To establish and incorporate nutrition programmes in the health plans of the countries, promoting the exchange of experiences among them;

- To organize and improve statistical information in the health services, on the basis of existing sources, so that it provides the data required for planning, monitoring and evaluating activities; and

- To draw up the appropriate strategies for preservation of the environment;

(c) Decided that, with the aim of contributing to the prompt and efficient implementation of priority aspects in this area of the Action Programme, it is necessary:

- To promote co-operation projects among the developing countries, encouraging programmes of co-operation with respect to priority aspects, and to give them preference in the assignment of the available human, material and financial resources; and

- To promote projects of regional, interregional and global co-operation with international organizations, through the international agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations concerned with health;

(d) Requested the international organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations concerned with health:

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- To pay special attention to co-operation projects submitted by developing countries, whether national, inter-country, regional, interregional or global; and

- To make the existing machinery for facilitating co-operation by the World Health Organization and its regions with the developing countries more widely known. The World Health Organization should co-ordinate through its information system material relating to the possibilities of co-operation of certain developing countries and the needs of others, so as to facilitate co-operation among them; and

(e). Invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to promote practical global and bilateral co-operation activities in the field of health, in close collaboration with the national liberation movements, in those countries that are struggling against oppressive racist regimes and against the last remaining hotbeds of colonialism. Invited also those countries to promote such activities within international agencies concerned with health.

L. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Approved and decided to give impetus to the Action Plan adopted by the Ministers of Labour of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries who met at Tunis in April 1978. The Conference stressed in particular the need:

- To undertake specific activities with a view to supporting the implementation, at the national and international levels, of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Programme adopted for the World Tripartite Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, of the resolution adopted at the Sixty-fifth International Labour Conference relating to the form to be taken by the World Employment Conference, and of the relevant decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo;

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- To develop co-operation between the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in vocational training and improvement of workers' qualifications through research, seminars and other forms of exchange;

- To develop vocational guidance services so as to harmonize the interests of job seekers with the needs of the national economies of our countries;

- To promote within the framework of the International Labour Organization the requisite co-ordination between the non-aligned and other developing countries in order to harmonize positions on the various problems taken up in the ILO and secure greater and more effective support by that United Nations agency for the Movement's Action Plan in the area of employment and human resources development; and

- To maintain periodic exchanges between the non-aligned and other developing countries in this area at the level of Ministers of Labour and experts, in order to achieve the objectives set forth in the Action Plan adopted for this area;

(b) Took note of the resolutions and recommendations adopted in this area by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (held in Buenos Aires in 1978);

(c) Supported and decided to give impetus to the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers, adopted at the Ministerial Conference held at Belgrade in July 1978, on the drafting of a plan for co-operation in education and culture that will take into account the serious problems that most of the non-aligned and other developing countries face in terms of general education and the need to disseminate information about our cultures and make them better known; and

(d) Ratified the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade in July 1978, that conferences of Ministers of Labour should be held periodically with a view to expanding and constantly controlling co-operation in the field of Human resources and employment.

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M. TOURISM

The Conference

(a) Urged the co-ordinating and other non-aligned countries to take concrete measures to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote the exchange of information, experience, experts and other services to help develop the potentialities of the non-aligned and other developing countries in this area;

- Foster exchanges in technical and professional training and assistance that will help improve the capacity for tourism and tourist services in the non-aligned and other developing countries;

- Organize activities that will lead to greater awareness of the natural resources, culture, arts, crafts and history of the non-aligned countries;

- Foster the development of machinery for the promotion and exchange of tourist, sports and recreation, arts and crafts groups among the non-aligned and other developing countries; and

- Stimulate co-ordination among the non-aligned and other developing countries in international meetings, especially within the framework of the World Tourism Organization;

(b) Convened a meeting of experts to study the plan of action for this area and begin its work; and

(c) Reaffirmed the importance of this sector as an instrument of understanding among peoples and as one more factor that contributes to the economic and social development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

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N. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

The Conference

(a) Reiterated the importance of establishing the Non-Aligned Countries' Information Centre on Transnational Corporations and welcomed the agreement reached by the non-aligned countries in May of this year, in New York, to authorize the Government of Cuba to begin the preliminary work of the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations;

(b) Urged all interested non-aligned countries to ratify or sign the Statutes, which have already been accepted by the required number of countries; and

(c) Requested the Republic of Cuba, as headquarters for the Information Centre, to convene a conference to constitute the organs of the Centre as soon as the necessary requirements are met.

O. SPORTS

The Conference

Supported and decided to encourage implementation of the objectives of the Manifesto and Plan of Action for co-operation in and development of physical education and sports among the non-aligned countries signed in Algiers in 1978, which are as follows:

- To encourage countries to give priority, within their respective means, to the development of national physical education and sports plans that are closely related to existing education, health and recreation plans;

- To stimulate exchanges and various forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and assistance among the non-aligned countries in the field of sports;

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- To participate actively in the events of the international sports calendar and the activities of specialized governmental and nongovernmental organizations, intensifying the struggle to democratize the decision-making structure and eliminate all forms of racial, political and religious discrimination, especially apartheid and Zionism;

- To give priority, in training, to advanced training and retraining of cadres through seminars, courses and short- long-term scholarships;

- To organize the exchange of experts and forms of co-operation among countries of different geographical areas by taking advantage of the resources of those areas and the opportunities offered by international organizations;

- To hold international meetings for the purpose of evaluating, on a yearly basis, the degree of implementation of the Plan of Action in this field and the status of the ongoing struggle for democratization and against apartheid;

- To promote the broadest possible sports exchange among the non-aligned countries by organizing special competitions and/or extending invitations to national and international events sponsored by members of the Movement; and

- To continue to strengthen the work of the non-aligned countries in the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports by ensuring that they are adequately represented and positions are co-ordinated in that forum, as reaffirmed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Colombo in June 1979.

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P. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Conference

(a) Reaffirmed the agreements reached at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in New Delhi in April 1977, under which the Co-ordinating Bureau, at its Ministerial Meetings, will select the matters of special interest on which the institutions designated to participate in the System will conduct studies, and the Bureau will then evaluate the results of those studies;

(b) Reaffirmed the agreements adopted at the First Meeting of the Research and Information System held in Belgrade in January 1979, in particular the preparation of analysis and information documents on the following subjects:

- The International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade and an evaluation of the Second Development Decade ; and

- Important aspects of the New International Economic Order that might help the developing countries in their preparation for the 1980 Special Session of the General Assembly on this topic; and

(c) Accepted India's offer to explore the possibility of hosting the next meeting of the System early in 1980.

Q. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Iraq for hosting the conference of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Role of Women in Development which was held in Baghdad on 6-13 May 1979 and, after reviewing the report of the Conference, approved the concrete proposals and decisions made by the Conference;

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(b) Endorsed the report as a sound basis for future co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries to further the role of women in development, and decided that the concrete proposals made by the Conference should serve as an essential input for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Women to be held in Copenhagen in 1980; and

(c) Decided to promote the plan of action in this area approved at the Conference on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in May 1979, in particular the following:

- To foster implementation of the provisions adopted by the United Nations on discrimination against women, especially the decisions of the United Nations Conference held in Mexico in 1975;

- To encourage States to stipulate full equality between men and women, in terms of rights and duties, in their fundamental laws and constitutions;

- To hold seminars to discuss problems that affect the limited participation of women in the development processes of their respective countries; and

- To promote the exchange of experience among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries concerning the main problems that affect women with a view to resolving those problems.

R. PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Conference

Noted with satisfaction the work done by the Group of Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Countries on peaceful uses of nuclear energy at their First Preparatory Meeting held in Belgrade in December 1978, and stressed the importance of implementing the decisions taken at that Meeting. The main decisions were as follows:

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(a) The non-aligned countries should have a co-ordinated approach in the IAEA which will strengthen the role of the Group of 77 in the Association; and

(b) The necessity to convene an international conference on the use of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

Recommended that all non-aligned countries support the holding of an international conference on peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/50, adopted by consensus, and inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their support;

Expressed concern at the obstacles imposed by the developed countries on the transfer of technology relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by setting terms and conditions incompatible with the national sovereignty of recipient countries and with the criteria of sound financial administration; and

Emphasized the necessity, taking into account all these circumstances, for developing countries to strengthen their co-operation in this field, and decided that the group of co-ordinators on nuclear energy should make concrete proposals on the framework and content of such co-operation.

S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference

(a) Took note of the recommendations of the meeting of Telecommunications Administrators of non-aligned countries held in Yaoundé from 7 to 10 May 1979 and endorsed them and

(b) Welcomed in particular the constitution of an ad hoc group of experts to examine in full all the documents in order to evolve a joint stand to be taken by the non-aligned countries at the World Administrative Radio Conference to be held in Geneva in October 1979.

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The Conference,

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports on measures to be taken to promote co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of telecommunications submitted by the co-ordinators to the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi (1976), Havana (1978) and Colombo (1979), and

Taking into account the discussions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at Colombo,

1. Adopted the programme of action for co-operation among non-aligned countries in postal services and telecommunications submitted to the Co-ordinating Bureau at Colombo;

2. Decided to create a centre for the implementation of this programme; and

3. Requested Cameroon, in conjunction with Burundi and the Central African Empire, to convene a meeting of plenipotentiaries to consider and adopt the draft statutes to be submitted to it.

T. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Conference

(a) Noted with satisfaction the successful activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Assessing its work as a concrete and significant contribution to the promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the implementation of the principle of collective self-reliance, the Conference expressed the hope that, with the active support and participation of non-aligned and other developing countries, the Centre would continue to pursue its very useful activities and

(b) Called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries which have not yet done so to accede to the Centre and, by their active contribution, to make possible its even more successful functioning.

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U. SOLIDARITY FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Reiterated its appeal to those non-aligned countries that had not already done so to ratify or accede to the statute of the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries as soon as possible, because of its great economic and political importance for the better functioning and execution of the programme of economic co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(b) Requested the Government of Kuwait, as the depositary country of the Agreement, to convene a meeting of plenipotentiaries before December 1979 to review and modify the present Statute, so that the Fund may become operational as soon as possible.

V. REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP, GEORGETOWN

The Heads of State or Government took note of the report of the Meeting of the Consultative Group on Mutual Assistance and Solidarity among non-aligned and other developing countries in the Context of the Principle of Collective Self-Reliance held in Georgetown on 21-23 August 1979.

III. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

The Heads of State or Government confirmed that the co-ordinating countries should inform the Co-ordinating Bureau and all the other non-aligned countries of the progress made in their respective areas of co-operation. The implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation will be considered annually in a meeting of the co-ordinating countries. The report of this meeting will be examined by the Foreign Ministers' Conference, which will indicate such guidelines as may be appropriate, bearing in mind the recommendations that the Co-ordinating Bureau makes in this regard.

The Heads of State or Government, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and to carry forward positive initiatives for the promotion of economic co-operation among the developing countries, emphasized that the implementation of the measures

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that are adopted in virtue of the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of other developing countries should be duly co-ordinated.

The Conference took note of the reports presented by the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme on International Co-operation for Development; Health; Research and Information System; Public Enterprises; Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries; Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy; Financial and Monetary Co-operation; Transnational Corporations; Fisheries; Employment and Human Resources Development; and Trade, Transport and Industry.

After considering the work done by the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme, the Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries decided to extend the mandate of the Co-ordinators who were confirmed at the Fifth Summit Conference and to confirm the membership of those countries that requested it between the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences, in accordance with what was agreed to at the Colombo Summit Conference.

The list of co-ordinators in the various areas is as follows:

AREAS OF CO-OPERATION	CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES
Raw materials	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru and Senegal.
Trade, transport and industry	Afghanistan, Cuba, Guyana, Iraq, Mozambique and Pakistan.
Financial and monetary co-operation	Cuba, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.
Scientific and technological development	Algeria, India, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia and Yugoslavia.

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Technical co-operation and consultancy services	India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Panama.
Food and agriculture	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Korea, Morocco, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.
Fisheries	Angola, Cuba, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
Insurance	
Health	Afghanistan, Central African Empire, Cuba, Mozambique and Yugoslavia.
Employment and human resources development	Bangladesh, Cuba, Panama, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.
Tourism	Cameroon, Cuba, Cyprus, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.
Transnational corporations and foreign private investment	Algeria, Cuba, Nicaragua and Nigeria.
Sports	Algeria and Cuba.
Research and information system	India, Mozambique, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
Women's role in development	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Cuba, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Korea, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

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Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes	Algeria, Argentina, Central African Empire, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
Telecommunications	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire and Mozambique.
International cooperation for development	Egypt, Nigeria and Panama.

قرار بشأن وسائل تعزيز الوحدة والتضامن والتعاون فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز

Decision regarding methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries

DECISION REGARDING METHODS OF STRENGTHENING UNITY, SOLIDARITY AND CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

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The Heads of State or Government approved the following recommendations:

I. PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

(a) Participating countries at all meetings and conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries should circulate draft documents, resolutions and working papers for adequate joint preparatory considerations in the Bureau and the Group of Non-Aligned Countries. This does not preclude the possibility and does not infringe the right of any country to submit a resolution at the meeting itself if a special situation warrants it;

(b) As far as possible the practice of adopting separate resolutions on subjects which are dealt with in the Final Document should be avoided in the future;

(c) The practice of providing brief annotations, whenever feasible, referring to the positions adopted by previous meetings of Non-Aligned Countries, positions supported by the Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations General Assembly and other international conferences on different topics under consideration should be adopted;

(d) The meetings of Foreign Ministers immediately preceding Conferences of Heads of State or Government should be authorized to set up Political and Economic Committees, so that they may begin consideration of the draft Final Documents. This would give the additional time needed for consideration of the drafts presented. The same practice should be applied in the preparation of all other meetings and conferences of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries;

(e) The present practice of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all Non-Aligned Countries meeting approximately eighteen months after each Conference of Heads of State or Government should be continued;

(f) The existing practice of holding meetings of the Heads of delegations of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole at the beginning of the General Assembly of the United Nations should be continued. These meetings are held in order to determine priorities and set up working groups for action by non-aligned countries during the session of the General Assembly;

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(g) Plenary Meetings of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole should be held in New York at the level of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations at regular intervals,at least once in two months, or frequently whenever necessary;

(h) The Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, the Chairman of the Bureau of Conferences of Heads of State or Government, Ministerial Conferences and Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau should play an active role both in conducting the meetings and in initiating and assisting consultations on all the important issues under consideration, especially with regard to controversial issues, with the view to achieving consensus;

(i) At every meeting or conference of non-aligned countries, the Bureau should propose the organization of work and allocate items for consideration in accordance with a tentative timetable;

(j) No proposals for the establishment of new organs, mechanisms or programs should be considered by the Conference of Heads of State or Government unless their feasibility and productivity have been carefully studied at expert level and reviewed by the Co-ordinating Bureau, but enough room should be left for initiatives and actions provided they are within the framework of Summit and ministerial declarations and communiqués;

(k) Conferences convened on behalf or in the name of the Non-Aligned Movement should be firmly based on the framework of existing Non-Aligned Summit/Ministerial decisions/programs and should be agreed upon, following careful consideration, by the Co-ordinating Bureau and/or the Group of the Whole;

(l) The host country should continue to bear responsability for the accuracy of adopted Final Documents of meetings and conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, but all countries should be invited to communicate at the earlies possible time their observations to the host country for correction of accidental ommissions in printing and for the issue of the second corrected edition. In this connection, the proposed Documentation Center in Colombo, Sri Lanka, could fulfill a useful purpose in serving as a depositary for such authenticated texts of Final Documents;

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(m) Governments of participating non-aligned and developing countries should consider the feasibility of providing adequate technical and political representation at meetings of the Economic Co-ordinator Groups entrusted with the Implementation of the Action Program for Economic Co-operation;

(n) The host countries of Conferences of Heads of State or Government and of all future Meetings and Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries as well as Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau should circulate, about two months in advance, draft declarations, resolutions and final documents for adequate preliminary consultations among the member States of the Bureau and of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole. Such preliminary consultations, including an exchange of views orally or in writing, could be useful in identifying and reducing possible areas of controversy or disagreement and in facilitating ultimate consensus and agreement at the Conferences and Meetings.

II. THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

1. Mandate

The Mandate of the Bureau shall continue to be as indicated in Section I (1) of the Colombo Decision on the Bureau. Additional functions proposed are indicated in I (4).

2. Composition and size of the Bureau

(a) The Bureau continue to be conposed of representatives to be chosen by Conferences of Heads of State or Government, taking into consideration the principles of balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation;

(b) The size of the Bureau be increased to

3. Level and frequency of meetings

The Co-ordinating Bureau shall meet:

(a) At the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of special Government representatives in the year of and before a Conference of Heads of State or Government, Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau could also be held as necessary;

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(b) On a continuing basis, at the level of Permanent Representatives of Non-Aligned Countries at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, once a month as a rule.

4. <u>Functions of the Co-ordinating Bureau</u>

(a) The functions of the Bureau outlined under I (4) of the Colombo Decision, continue to be considered as valid;

(b) The Bureau should review and facilitate the harmonization of the work of the growing number of organs, Economic Co-ordinator Groups, Working Groups, etc.;

(c) The Bureau should consider concrete and practical measures to ensure steady and organized dissemination of information to the public and the media regarding the previously agreed principles, positions and activities of the Non-Aligned;

(d) While the Co-ordinating Bureau functions at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, consideration should be given to ensuing concerted Non-Aligned action in specialized fields by Economic Co-ordinators Groups at International Conferences;

(e) The Bureau should encourage Non-Aligned Countries to co-ordinate their activities and positions within the Group of 77 and UNCTAD, so as to ensure that the Movement exercise the catalytic role envisaged for it since the Algiers Conference of Heads of State or Government;

(f) While the Co-ordinating Bureau functions at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, as a general rule, communiqués should be issued at the level of Permanent Representatives at Plenary Meetings. However, Bureau meetings at the level of Permanent Representatives, may issue communiqués at open-ended meetings in exceptional circumstances where there are practical problems about the urgent issue of the communiqué by a Plenary Meeting. Provision should be made for reservations to communiqués issued by the Plenary or Bureau which could be circulated to all members by the Chairman, although this should not be incorporated in the text of the communiqué;

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5. Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau

The traditional practice whereby the country that hosted the immediately preceding Summit serves as Chairman until the next Summit should be continued. The functions of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau shall continue to be as in Section I (5) of the Colombo decision on the Bureau.

6. Convening of meetings

(a) The present practice relating to the convening of meetings, as indicated in Section I (6) of the Colombo decision, should be continued;

(b) The present practice of notifying all members of the Movement individually about the convening of Bureau meetings and their agenda should be continued.

7. Participation and decision-making in meetings of the Bureau

(a) No distinction should be made between members of the Bureau and non-members on the following:

- Taking the floor at meetings;
- Fixing of dates and venues of meetings;
- Participation in Committees, open-ended Working Groups and Drafting Groups, it being understood that the process of drafting is not part of the decision-making process;
- Submission of proposals.

(b) All full members of the Movement could participate on an equal footing at Bureau meetings in the consideration and decision of questions in which, in the opinion of the Bureau, there is no doubt they are directly and specifically involved;

(c) Records should continue to be maintained of all formal meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau as well as Plenary Meetings and these records should be duly approved at subsequent meetings to ensure a proper reflection of proceedings;

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(d) All decisions adopted by the Bureau at the level of Permanent Representatives in New York should be tabled at the request of any full member as soon as possible thereafter at a Plenary Meeting.

III. DECISION-MAKING BY CONSENSUS

The practice of adopting decisions of the Non-Aligned Countries by consensus be continued.

Consensus has a certain indefinable quality hard to express in words although we all know instinctively what it means. It presupposes understanding of and respect for different points of view including disagreement and implies mutual accommodation on the basis of which agreement can emerge by a sincere process of adjustment among member nations in the true spirit of Non-Alignment. Consensus is both a process and a final compromise formula, shaped by prior consultations, discussions, and negotiations into a generally agreed position. In other words, consensus is a general convergence and harmonization of views reflecting the broadest consent of the conference or meeting enhancing or at least preserving the unity and strength of the Movement.

1. Reservations

The practice of allowing reservations on decisions adopted at Meetings and Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries is continued. However, reservations should be avoided as far as possible because they tend to weaken the consensus.

The instrument of reservations enables the maintenance of the democratic character of the Movement and sovereignty of everyone of its members. It is also generally agreed that reservations cannot block or veto a consensus.

2. Methods of promoting consensus

The following guidelines will be applied when the extent of disagreement indicates the absence of consensus:

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(a) Open confrontations between opposing views threatening to disrupt the Movement should be avoided, but discussion of issues may be necessary in order to overcome differences;

(b) The Chairman and/or the Bureau of the Conference or Meeting concerned, and the Chairman of the Movement and/or other interested delegations should render assistance whenever such assistance would help resolve differences;

(c) Prior informal consultations and negotiations among members should be held on all issues;

(d) Ad hoc open-ended working groups could be set up to assist in the promotion of consensus;

(e) Where there are a number of members who by virtue of their geographical location have a special interest in a particular issue, consultations among these members, open to other delegations, could take place in the effort to find a consensus;

(f) The results of the consultations as indicated in (d) and (e) above, should be submitted together with any recommendations to the Plenary of the meeting or conference concerned for discussion and approval;

(g) The presence of strong opposing views is an indication that the matter under discussion is highly sensitive and hence a special effort should be made to try to accommodate all views to achieve the broadest consent of the Conference/Meeting.

(h) When all the above methods as well as any other efforts at promoting consensus have been exhausted without success, and any further deferment of the decision on a controversial issue is not possible due to the closing of the Conference and the delegation/group of delegations continues to express reservations on any decision, it is recommended that the following method be utilised to reflect the reservation: in the body of the text of the communiqué/declaration, an asterisk would be placed at the head of any paragraph/section on which reservations have been expressed, with the corresponding footnotes indicating the delegation expressing the reservation. The full text of the reservation will be reproduced in an annex. If the delegation

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should so desire it, a reservation may also be made without it being entered in the records.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

(a) In view of the continuing grave situation prevailing in the Middle East and in Southern Africa and the continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, special efforts should be made to implement Non-Aligned decisions on these issues in solidarity with the Palestinian people and Arab States, and the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the Frontline States;

(b) In the context of the struggle against colonialism, it is recommended that the Non-Aligned Countries should continue to support and increase practical assistance to national liberation movements;

(c) Non-Aligned Countries should consider the feasibility of convening Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau or the Plenary such as that held in Maputo, on issues that are of particular interest and concern to the Movement in order to promote Non-Aligned solidarity;

(d) Each Co-ordinator Group should organise meetings in respect of its particular field on a regular basis with appropriate expert and political representation;

(e) Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau and the Plenary should devote sufficient time and attention to the consideration of report of Economic Co-ordinator Groups in order, where necessary, to take effective steps to ensure practical follow-up action in the implementation of the Economic Action Program.

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القمـــة السابعة

نيودلهى – الهند

(٧ إلى ١٢ مارس ١٩٨٣)

Seventh NAM Summit

New Delhi - India

(7^{th} to 12^{th} March 1983)

Seventh NAM Summit	القمـــة السابعة
New Delhi - India	نيودلهي – الهند
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بيان الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة السابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement
بيان رئيسة الوزراء إنديرا غاندى رئيسة وزراء جمهورية الهند أمام القمة السابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز Statement by H.E Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India before the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement
The New Delhi Message — رسالة نيودلهي
Political Declaration and Political Document — الإعلان السياسي والوثيقة السياسية
بيان الرئيس بشأن النزاع بين إيران والعراق Statement by the chairman on the Iran-Iraq Conflict
قرار بشأن تشكيل مكتب التنسيق Decision regarding the composition of the Coordinating Bureau
Economic Declaration and Economic Document — الإعلان الاقتصادي والوثيقة الاقتصادية
إعلان بشأن العمل الجماعي من أجل الرخاء العالمي Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity
إعلان بشأن الاعتماد الجماعي على الذات فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز والدول النامية الأخرى Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing countries
Action Programme for Economic Cooperation — برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادي
توصية بشأن مواءمة وتنسيق برنامج عمل دول عدم الانحياز وبرنامج عمل كاراكاس Recommendation on the harmonization and coordination of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and Caracas Programme of Action
رسالة دعم وتضامن مع حركات التحرير الوطني Message of Support for and Solidarity with National Liberation Movements
Message of Solidarity with the Palestinian people — رسالة تضامن مع الشعب الفلسطيني

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

نيودلهي مارس ١٩٨٣

السيد الرئيس،،،

الأخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات

يسعدني أن استهل كلمتي بتقديم أصدق التهنئة القلبية للسيدة أنديرا غاندي بمناسبة اختيارها بالإجماع رئيسة لهذا المؤتمر التاريخي الهام الذي ينعقد في ظروف بالغة الدقة ويثير اهتمام شعوبنا المناضلة التي تعلق آمالا كبيرة علي مسيرتنا الواحدة وعملنا المشترك ونتجه إلي المستقبل بخطي ثابتة وعزيمة راسخة ونحن علي ثقة من أن السيدة أنديرا غاندي سوف تضيف كثيرا إلي حركة عدم الانحياز طوال الفترة القادمة بما عهدنا فيها من تمسك بالمبدأ وصلابة في الحق وقدرة فائقة علي الرؤية التاريخية الشاملة والنظرة الحكيمة الثاقبة وبما تتمتع به من احترام وتقدير في كافة الأوساط.

والحق أن انعقاد مؤتمرنا السابع في عاصمة الهند له مغزى عميق يثير في نفوسنا جميعا ذكريات حافلة من الماضي القريب الذي شهد مولد حركتنا الفتية بعد جهود مضنية قامت بها نخبة من أبطال حركة التحرير الوطني والتقدم في مقدمتهم جواهر لال نهرو وجوزيف بروزتيتو وجمال عبد الناصر ولابد أن تكون هذه المناسبة المليئة بالمشاعر الجياشة عنصر الهام لنا في الماضي والمستقبل ومصدرا للأمل والرجاء وسط هذه التحديات والمخاطر فنحن ننظر إلى الهند بالاعتزاز والتقدير ليس فقط باعتبارها دولة عريقة ذات رصيد حضاري كبير بل أيضا في ضوء الانجازات الضخمة التي حققتها في مجال العلوم والتكنولوجيا والنهضة الصناعية والزراعية الكبري التي مكنتها من إنتاج احدث آلات العصر وتحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي في إنتاج الحبوب بأيدي أبنائها وعقولهم ويسرنا أن نتقدم بالشكر والتقدير لشعب الهند الصديق وحكومته للجهد الكبير الذي بذل في الإعداد لهذا المؤتمر وتهيئة المناخ الملائم لتعزيز التضامن والتعاون بين البلدان غير المنحازة وتوفير كافة أسباب النجاح للمؤتمر مؤكدة بذلك أهليتها للعطاء

المستمر والنشاط المتصل وجدارتها بتحمل أعباء المسيرة النضالية وقدرة أبنائها علي ممارسة المسئولية علي أكمل وجه وجدير بنا أيضا أن نسجل تقديرنا للجهد الذي بذله الرئيس فيدل كاسترو وحكومة كوبا في الأعوام الماضية للحفاظ علي فاعلية الحركة والالتزام بقواعد السلوك بين أعضائها بصرف النظر عن اختلاف وجهات النظر بينها في بعض القضايا.

إننا نرحب كثيرا بانضمام أربع دول صديقة إلي صفوفنا هي كولومبيا وباربادوس وجزر البهاما وفانيدواتو ونعتبر انضمامها إلي الحركة دليلا جديدا علي استمرار هذا التيار الدافق وبرهانا قاطعا علي أن عدم الانحياز هو طريق الحاضر والمستقبل وليس مجرد رصيد موروث وهو الاختيار الحاسم لجميع شعوب العالم الثالث التي تتطلع إلي حياة أفضل يتوفر فيها مزيد من العدل والأمن والاستقرار.

السيد الرئيس

أيها الأخوة الأعزاء

إن لقاءنا هذا يتيح لنا فرصة طيبة لتبادل الرأي والفكر بكل صراحة وجدية وموضوعية وبكل إيمان بأن مصالحنا مشتركة ومصيرنا واحد وقضايانا متطابقة وبإدراك تام بجسامة التحديات التي تواجهنا والأخطار التي نتعرض لها ويتطلب هذا أن نخرج من هذا المؤتمر وقد تعمقت رؤيتنا للأحداث وتقاربت آراؤنا ومفاهيمنا وازداد تفهم كل منا لظروف الآخرين ومخاوفهم وصدقت نوايانا للتحرك يدا واحدة علي المسرح الدولي بمنأي عن المناورات والمحاور والمزايدات وبعيدا عن أجواء الصراع والاستقطاب ومناطق النفوذ واسمحوا لي أيها الأخوة أن أطرح عليكم بعض القضايا التي اعتبرها جوهرية وأساسية لعلنا نستطيع بالنقاش والحوار الهادف أن نصل بشأنها إلي توافق ايجابي بناء يزيل الشكوك والمخاوف الدفينة ويزرع الثقة والأمل في النفوس.

أولا : أن وحدة حركة عدم الانحياز هي في قوتها وفاعليتها وبدونها تصبح الحركة مجرد تراكم عددي عاجز عن التحول إلي مضمون كيفي وبذلك تنقلب إلي صورة من المنظمات الدولية القائمة في إطار الصراع والمنافسة الحادة ويتناقص تأثيرها ويتقلص دورها وتتآكل قدرتها علي توجيه الأحداث وتذوب شخصيتها المستقلة وهويتها المتميزة.

ثانيا : أن هذه الوحدة ليست مجرد شعار يرفع أو عبارة تردد بل إنها حقيقة تستند إلي تطابق المصلحة والاشتراك في القضية ونحن نؤمن باستحالة قيام تناقض حقيقي بين مصالح دولتين تنتميان إلي العالم الثالث طالما أننا نسلم بأننا جميعا مع التحرر والتقدم وضد الاستعمار والاستغلال والتبعية وأننا ندخل دون استثناء في عداد الدول النامية التي تخوض معركة ضارية ضد التخلف والممارسات الاستغلالية ومحاولات السيطرة وتجاهد في سبيل غد أفضل للبشرية يحل فيه التضامن محل التناقض والتعاون محل الصراع والعدوان.

ثالثا : انه إذا كانت الكتلتان المتصارعتان رغم كل ما بينهما من تناقض قد قبلتا مبدأ التعايش السلمي بصرف النظر عن النظم الاقتصادية والسياسية السائدة في كل منهما فأجدر بنا نحن أصحاب المصلحة الواحدة والمصير المشترك أن نتعاهد علي ألا نجعل العقائد المذهبية حائلا دون التلاحم والترابط بيننا أو سببا في شق صفوفنا وتبديد وحدتنا لان هذه الخلافات الأيديولوجية لا يمكن أن تطمس الحقيقة الموضوعية النابعة عن وحدة المصلحة وعلينا أن نجعل من هذا التنوع والتعدد طاقه ايجابيه خلاقه وعنصر قوة يثري الحوار بيننا ويتيح لنا التعامل مع العالم الخارجي بثقة واقتدار.

رابعا : أن من الضروري أن نتفق علي إعطاء التعاون بين دول الحركة أولوية فائقة علي التعاون بين الدول الأخرى سواء في المجالات السياسية أو في الميادين المتصلة بالتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الشاملة والجهود المبذولة للتغلب علي المشاكل الاقتصادية المتزايدة.

واسمحوا لي أن اخص بالذكر بعض القضايا الرئيسية التي تستحق أقصي قدر من التعاون والتضامن بيننا وان اطرح عليكم أفكارا محدده بشأنها للحوار والبحث والمناقشة.

١-قضية امن الدول غير المنحازة :وهنا نجد أن الدول الأخرى قد لجأت إلي إجراءات فرديه وجماعية لحماية أمنها في مواجهة الأخطار القائمة في وقت يتصاعد فيه التوتر بين الشرق والغرب بما يعيد إلي الأذهان مرحلة الحرب الباردة أما بلدان عدم الانحياز فلا يجمعها في هذا الشأن سوي الترتيبات الثنائية أو الإقليمية رغم أن الموقف يتطلب منا جميعا يدا واحده وخطه مشتركه يمكن أن نتوصل اليها علي النحو التالي:

- أن الواجب يحتم علينا أن ندرس معا الوضع الدولي الراهن بكل أبعاده وان نضع أيدينا علي مواطن الضعف والخطر فيه مع التركيز علي الجوانب التي تمس الأمن الاستراتيجي للبلدان غير المنحازة بمعناه الشامل وهنا نجد أن دول العالم الثالث معرضة بالفعل لأخطار الغزو الخارجي وتسرب النفوذ الأجنبي والممارسات القائمة علي الضغط والتهديد من جانب القوي الخارجية التي تملك مقومات التأثير والنفوذ في شتي أنحاء العالم.
- ومع حرصنا علي ألا تتحول حركتنا إلي كتلة ثالثة تدخل حلبة الصراع والتوتر العالمي فان الموقف يتطلب قدرا متزايدا من التعاون والتضامن بيننا للوقاية من هذه الأخطار ولابد أن يتحقق ذلك بصورة جماعية منظمة لا تترك للصدفة والتحركات العشوائية المتفرقة.
- نريد نظاما يحمي جميع البلدان غير المنحازة من خطر الغزو العسكري والتخريب الوافد من الخارج بصرف النظر عن القدرات العسكرية والأجنبية لهذه الدول .. نريد نظاما يكفل لنا الاستفادة من الموارد المتاحة لكل منا في مجال الاستعداد لمواجهة العدوان بالتصنيع الحربي ورفع الكفاءة القتالية للقوات المسلحة والتدريب المشترك وتبادل المعلومات والدراسات .. نريد التزاما حقيقيا يتجاوز الشعارات بالوقوف مع أي دولة عضو في حركتنا تتعرض لعدوان حال أو وشيك الوقوع.
- نريد برنامجا محددا يضمن لنا أنتاج ما يلزمنا من الغذاء في فترة زمنيه محددة . لان من لا يملك طعامه لا يملك حريته وقراره وإرادته.
- نريد أسلوبا موحدا لاستيعاب التكنولوجيا الحديثة بما يتلاءم مع ظروفنا البيئية والاقتصادية وبما يقلل اعتمادنا علي القوي الخارجية ذات المصالح الخاصة ولسنا مطالبين باتخاذ قرار شامل في هذا المؤتمر لان القضية معقده ومتشبعة وهي تتطلب مزيدا من البحث والدراسة ولذلك فإنني اقترح عقد مؤتمر علي المستوي الوزاري لمناقشتها من جميع جوانبها والتوصية بنظام متكامل لمواجهتها بما يصون حقوقنا المشروعة ومصالحنا الحيوية ومصر علي استعداد لاستضافة اجتماع تحضيري لهذا المؤتمر الوزاري في اقرب وقت إن أردتم ذلك.

٢-قضية نقل التكنولوجيا الحديثة : باعتبار إنها تمثل واحدا من أهم تحديات العصر وإنها تؤثر إلي حد بعيد علي الجهود التي تبذلها في مجال التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية وهنا نجد بعض البلدان غير المنحازة قد قطعت شوطا طويلا في ميدان التقدم التكنولوجي وطورت نظما تتناسب مع ظروفنا ومواردنا ومن المنطقي أن نستفيد من التقدم الذي حققته هذه الدول الشقيقة قبل أن نلجأ للعالم

الخارجي لان هذا التعاون بين دول الحركة يوفر علينا نسبة كبيرة من التكلفة ويتيح لنا إمكانيات اكبر في تشغيل الآلات وصيانتها ويضمن تلبية الاحتياجات الحقيقية لجماهيرنا التي تعيش في ظروف متقاربة.

٣- قضيه التعاون الاقتصادي بين الدول النامية : باعتبار أنها تشكل نقطة البدء في تطوير التعاون بين الشمال والجنوب وإرسائه علي أسس سليمة وإننا لا سنطيع منفردين ومتفرقين أن نواجه سياسات يتم تنسيقها داخل تجمعات دوليه أخري تتمتع بمزايا عديدة نتيجة وصولها إلي مرحلة متقدمة في التنمية وحرصها علي الاحتفاظ بالمبادرة والسبق في التصدي للمشاكل وقد تمكنت الدول النامية من بلورة موقفها في برنامج عمل " كراكس " في مايو ١٩٨١ الذي نظم التعاون فيما بينها في مجالات التجارة والمواد الأولية والطاقة والغذاء والعلم والتكنولوجيا والتصنيع والنقد والتمويل .. وجاء هذا البرنامج مكملا لبرنامج العمل الاقتصادي الذي صدر عن مؤتمر القمة الخامس لعدم الانحياز لم يبق سوي إخراج هذين البرنامجين إلي حيز التنفيذ باتخاذ القرارات ووضع السياسات اللازمة من قبل الدول الأعضاء.

خامسا : إن الحد الأدنى للتضامن المطلوب بين دول عدم الانحياز هو منع كافة أشكال الصراع المسلح فيما بينها والتزامها باللجوء إلي الوسائل السلمية وحدها لحل المنازعات وفي هذا الصدد نجد لزاما علينا أن نتخذ خطوات محددة لإنهاء الحرب العراقية الإيرانية التي لا يمكن أن تعود بالنفع علي أي طرف بل أن أضرارها تتجاوز استنزاف موارد الشعبين وزرع بذور الشقاق بينهما وتمتد إلي تهديد منطقة الخليج وسلامتها واستقرارها مما يضعف مسئوليتها جميعا في إنهاء هذه الحرب علي الفور وحقن دماء الشعبين الشقيقين ولذلك أجد لزاما علي أن أقرر انه لابد أن نخرج من هذا المؤتمر بموقف محدد يتضمن اتخاذ الإجراءات الجماعية الكفيلة بوقف الحرب دون إبطاء واري إننا نستطيع أن نعالج المشكلة من المنطلقات الآتية:

- انه لا يوجد تناقض يذكر بين المصالح الحقيقية للشعبين الإيراني والعراقي.
- إن العراق قد أدي واجبه عندما أعلن قبوله غير المشروط لانهاء الحرب والتزامه بالاتفاقية المعقودة بين البلدين بشأن الحدود عام ١٩٧٥ وتأييده لكافة الجهود التي بذلت في إطار عدم الانحياز والأسرة الإسلامية لوضع حد للحرب.

• انه بقي أن تستجيب إيران للموقف الذي أجمعت عليه كافة الدول وأعلنته في تجمعاتها المختلفة ابتداء من قرارات مجلس الأمن والجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، إننا جميعا مكترثون بمصالح الشعبين العراقي والإيراني بنفس القدر وليس مطلوبا أن نأخذ موقفا ضد هذا الطرف أو ذاك بل المطلوب هو موقف حاسم مع السلام والمصالحة وضد إراقة الدماء وإهدار الموارد فيما لا يحقق نفعا أو يدفع ضررا، ومصر من جانبها مستعدة لبذل أقصي ما تستطيع من جهد لمساعدة الطرفين علي التوصل إلي صيغة مقبولة لإنهاء القتال وإحلال السلام والاستقرار في ربوع المنطقة ونحن نتخذ هذا الموقف بالنسبة للصراعات الأخرى الدائرة بين دول صديقة تنتمي معنا إلي حركة عدم الانحياز وتشترك في المصلحة والمصير. ولعلي أشير في هذا الصدد إلي النزاع بين إثيوبيا والصومال وضرورة تسويته بالوسائل الودية وبما يتفق مع تطابق المصلحة بين هذين الشعبين الإفريقيين اللذين يواجهان تحديات التنمية وأعبائها الجسيمة.

ومن هذا المنطلق أيضا ترحب مصر باللقاء الذي تم أخيرا بين قادة المغرب والجزائر وأسفر عن خطوات محدده علي طريق المصالحة التي كانت مصر أول من سعي إليها وجاهدت لتحقيقها منذ ظهرت الأزمة إلي حيز الوجود.

سادسا : انه ليس معني هذا أن تنعزل الدول غير المنحازة أو تعيش بمنآي عن العالم الخارجي فقد أصبح التواصل والتفاعل بين كافة الأمم والشعوب حتمية تفرضها ظروف العصر والإخطار التي تهدد الجنس البشري كله والمعالجات المتاحة للتعاون الخلاق والتبادل الذي يبشر بحياة أفضل ينعم فيها الإنسان بمزيد من الأمان والرخاء.
وعندما نتحدث عن التعاون الدولي بمعناه الشامل نجد أن هناك ضرورة ملحه لخلق روح جديدة لهذا التعاون لان القوالب القائمة موروثة في عهود سحيقة انعدم فيها التوازن بين مصالح الدول الكبيرة والصغيرة الغنية والفقيرة المتقدمة والنامية ولذلك فان الموقف يتطلب شيئا أعمق من تغيير النظام الدولي وهو بعث روح جديدة تقوم علي فلسفة عادله يكون المعيار فيها الحق المتساوي لكل شعوب العالم في الحياة الآمنة المستقرة وفي استثمار الموارد الطبيعية والاختراعات الحديثة بما يحقق سعادة الإنسان.
ففي المجال السياسي يتعين علينا جميعا أن نضاعف الجهود المبذولة للتوصل إلي ترتيبات فعالة لنزع

السلاح ومنع نشوب حرب ذرية ووقف التجارب النووية وضمان توجيه الطاقة النووية للاستخدامات السلمية وتخفيف حدة التوتر الدولي.

إن مناخ التأزم الذي يسود العالم في هذه الحقبة يعيد إلي الأذهان الوضع الذي كان قائما في نهاية الخمسينيات وهو ما دعا مؤتمر القمة الأول الذي عقد في بلجراد إلي توجيه نداء إلي الدولتين العظميين بوقف الاستعداد للحرب والدخول في مفاوضات من اجل التوصل إلي تسوية سلمية للخلافات القائمة بينهما وتقديري أن الظروف الحالية تدعو إلي تجديد هذا النداء للقوي الكبري بعد أن بلغ حجم الإنفاق العالمي علي السلاح في العام الماضي وحده ٦٥ بليونا من الدولارات في الوقت الذي لقي فيه ملايين البشر حتفهم بسبب الجوع والعطش والمرض في الدول الأقل نموا وخاصة في القارة الإفريقية.

السيد الرئيس

الأخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات

لعل المجال الاقتصادي يجسد الحاجة الماسة لتلك الروح الجديدة للتعاون الدولي فرغم أن الإنسان حقق طفرة هائلة في التقدم العلمي والتكنولوجي في ربع القرن الأخير فان الحقيقة الماثلة أمامنا هي أن العقد الحالي يشهد أزمة اقتصادية خانقه تهدد بتقويض دعائم هذا التقدم والقضاء علي المكاسب الضخمة التي حققها المجتمع الإنساني بتضحيات جسيمة قدمت الدول النامية الجانب الأكبر منها ولسنا في مجال تحليل هذه الأزمة ودراسة أبعادها وأثارها في الحاضر والمستقبل وإنما يكفي أن نشير إلي مشاكل معينه تحتل أولوية خاصة في تفكيرنا

أولا : مشكلة المديونية الدولية التي قفزت من مائة بليون دولار عام ١٩٧٠ إلي ٦,٧ بلايين دولار عام ١٩٨٢ منها ٤٠٠ بليون دولار تتحملها الدول النامية وحدها وتبدو فداحة هذا العبء إذا لاحظنا أن تكلفة خدمة الديون ابتلعت ٢٤ في المائة من حصيلة صادرات الدول النامية في العام الماضي في الوقت الذي هبطت فيه تلك الحصيلة بنسبة ٢٢ في المائة ولا يمكن أن ننظر إلي مشكلة الديون من زاويتها النقدية البحتة فهي في المقام الأول مشكلة متصلة بالتنمية في المدى البعيد.

ثانيا : هبوط معدلات التجارة الدولية في السنوات الأخيرة وتدهور شروط التبادل التجاري وطبيعي أن تعاني الدول النامية من هذه الظاهرة أكثر من غيرها وهو ما يتضح من هبوط معدلات التجارة لد بها بنسبة ٢٠ في المائة خلال الأعوام الخمسة الأخيرة بل أن الهبوط وصل إلي ٤٠ في المائة بالنسبة للدول الفقيرة الأقل نموا ونستطيع أن نقدر النتائج الوخيمة لهذا الوضع إذا أخذنا في اعتقادنا ظاهرة التضخم والتزايد الرهيب في عدد السكان والارتفاع المستمر في أسعار المواد المصنعة وارتفاع سعر الفائدة في مرحلة دقيقة كنا نأمل أن نشهد انطلاقة ملموسة لهذه الدول التي عانت من الاستعمار والاستغلال الكثير وإلي جانب هذا نجد أن أسعار المواد الأولية قد انخفضت بمعدل الثلث تقريبا خلال العامين الماضيين وهو ما يعني باختصار اختلال التوازن بين المصالح المختلفة وتعريض الدول النامية لمصاعب لا مثيل لها بمواجهتها.

ثالثا : هبوط معدلات النمو في الدول النامية غير البترولية من ٥ في المائة في السبعينيات إلي ١,٨ في المائة في العام الماضي وانخفاض مستوي دخل الفرد في كثير من هذه الدول بدلا من ارتفاعه بل أن الدول البترولية نفسها لم تعد محصنة من هذه الظواهر فبعد أن حقق ميزان مدفوعاتها فائضا قدره ٦٢ بليون دولار في ١٩٨١ نجد انه سجل عجزا مقداره ١٨ بليون دولار في ١٩٨٢ وتلك أرقام لها دلالتها ومغزاها ولا بد أن نتحرك معها لعلاج أسبابها وأثارها المدمرة قبل أن يستشري خطرها وأول ما يجب أن يتراضي عليه المجتمع الدولي إزاء هذا الوضع هو أن جميع دول العالم أصبحت في قارب واحد ولم يعد هناك دولة واحدة مهما بلغت من القوة والتقدم تستطيع أن تعتصم من هذه اللازمة لان المصالح أصبحت متشابكة متداخلة ولم يعد احد يجادل في أن الانتعاش الاقتصادي في الشمال يتوقف إلي حد كبير علي تعاونه مع الجنوب في مواجهة المشاكل الطاحنة وفي إعادة التوازن بين مصالح الدول المتقدمة وحقوق البلدان النامية وبين المنتج والمستهلك والدائن والمدين ولا يمكن أن يتحقق هذا إلا في إطار روح جديدة يحل فيها التفاهم والتعاون محل الصراع والتباعد حتي يخرج الحوار بين الشمال والجنوب من الطريق المسدود ويأخذ دفعة جديدة قوية يضمن تحقيق النتائج المرجوة.

واسمحوا لي أن اقترح عليكم أيها الأخوة إعداد ورقة تتضمن الخطوط العريضة للحوار في ثوبه الجديد من وجهة نظر الدول النامية حتي تستأنف الحوار علي أسس قوية راسخة تجمع بين سلامة المنطلقات النظرية وصوانب الاعتبارات الواقعية العملية.

إننا نواجه عددا كبيرا من المشاكل الدولية والمواقف التي تتطلب منا يقظة بالغه وعزيمة قويه وربما كان من المناسب أن أركز في كلمتي علي بعض هذه المشاكل التي تثير اهتمامنا المشترك وتؤثر مباشرة علي نجاح مسيرتنا الواحدة.

هناك أولا مشكلة الاحتلال الاسرائيلي للبنان والمضاعفات التي يفرزها كل يوم فتهدد مسيرة السلام وتخلق سابقة خطيرة للتدخل في شئون الدول الصغيرة والعصف بأمنها وسلامة شعبها ونحن لا نقبل استمرار هذا الاحتلال تحت أي ذريعة ونعلن إصرارنا علي الانسحاب الفوري الشامل من الأراضي اللبنانية ونقف بكل حزم إلي جانب السلطة الشرعية في لبنان في سياستها الساعية إلي رفض الضغوط التي تعكس واقع الاحتلال والتمسك بحقها في ممارسة سياستها كاملة.

ونحن اذ نؤكد ونساند الجهود المبذولة للتوصل إلي تسوية مقبولة لهذه المشكلة نطالب بإتمام هذه المهمة خلال الشهر الحالي حتي يتسنى تنفيذ الانسحاب دون إبطاء وتزول تلك العقبة من طريق السلام الشامل ومن الضروري أن يعقب هذا مباشرة تنشيط الجهود المبذولة لتسوية القضية الفلسطينية التي هي لب الصراع وجوهره وهي النقطة التي لا يكتمل السلام بدونها مهما حسنت النوايا وصدقت العزائم.

ولا يصح أن يغيب عن أذهاننا أن هناك فرصة ذهبية سانحة لبدء عملية التسوية الشاملة علي أساس الأفكار المطروحة التي تبلور حولها الاتفاق في الآونة الأخيرة وتهدف إلي استبدال واقع الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للضفة الغربية وقطاع غزه بسلطة فلسطينية تمارس صلاحياتها ومسئولياتها بالتنسيق مع الدول العربية المعنية وفي مقدمتها الأردن الذي يتصدي بشجاعة لتحمل مسئوليته القومية إلي جانب الشعب الفلسطيني الشقيق علي اعتبار إننا جميعا في خندق واحد وأصحاب قضية مشتركة تمس مصيرنا ومصالحنا الأساسية.

أيها الأخوة الأعزاء

لقد كنتم أول من وقف معنا في مناصرة حق الشعب الفلسطيني في تقرير مصيره وإقامة كيانه الوطني علي أرضه ولا زلتم تشكلون الصخرة الصلبة التي نستند إليها في كفاحنا المرير للوصول إلي هذا الحق بالوسائل السلمية التي لا تقل ضراوة وصعوبة عن الكفاح المسلح.

ويسعدني في هذا السباق أن أوجه إليكم جميعا كلمة وفاء وعرفان باسم الشعب المصري كله لوقوفكم الي جانبه في نضاله المتصل واسترداد حقوقه وقد كنتم في قلوبنا وأفئدتنا جميعا ونحن نحتفل في الخامس والعشرين من أبريل ١٩٨٢ باستكمال التحرير وانتهاء الاحتلال ونستعيد سيطرتنا على هذه البقعة الغالية من ارض سيناء التى هي همزة الوصل بين إفريقيا واسيا وجسر تلتقي عليه الحضارات والثقافات والمصالح.

إننا إذ نقف علي الطرف الشمالي الشرقي من القارة الإفريقية المجيدة ننظر إلي الواقع الإفريقي الأشمل في مختلف أنحاء القارة فنجد لزاما علينا أن نكثف مواجهتنا للعنصرية المتسلطة علي الجنوب الإفريقي وان تتحد كلمتنا حول برنامج محدد لإجبار النظام العنصري علي التسليم بالحقوق الثابتة للأغلبية صاحبة الأرض والحق ولا بد أن نثبت للعالم اجمع أننا لا يمكن أن نسكت علي انتهاك حقوق إخواننا في ناميبيا والاستخفاف بالقرارات التي أصدرها مجلس الأمن لإنهاء السيطرة الاستعمارية عليها .. ولا بد أن نفرض احترام هذه القرارات ونطالب الدول المؤثرة باتخاذ سياسة صريحة واضحة لا تسمح لنظام الأقلية العنصرية بالمماطلة والتسويف.

السيدة رئيسة المؤتمر

أيها الأخوة الأعزاء

إن علينا مسئولية كبيرة في السنوات القادمة ونحن لا نملك إلا الوفاء بها كأعظم ما يكون الوفاء وأمامنا فرصه تاريخيه لكي نثبت للعالمين أن بلدان عدم الانحياز ما زالت صوت الحق ونبع العطاء المستمر وفي أعناقنا التزام راسخ للأجيال المتعاقبة من أبنائنا وأحفادنا وان نبني السلام ونصنع المجد ونحقق التقدم فلنمض معا بقلوب مخلصة وأقدام ثابتة ونفوس مطمئنة ولنحيي وحدة حركتنا ولنعل رايات الحرية.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

بيان رئيسة الوزراء إنديرا غاندى رئيسة وزراء جمهورية الهند أمام القمة السابعة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Statement by H.E Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India before the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

President Castro, Your Majesties, Presidents, Prime Ministers, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests:

I welcome you to Delhi, a city which in its time has seen much history, witnesses of which are strewn among the dwellings of today. But it is a new experience to have such a large and eminent gallaxy of spokesmen of sovereign nations, representing more than half the world all at the same time. I thank you most warmly, Mr. President, for the kind words you have said about my country.

All of you are aware of the circumstances in which the honour of holding this Conference came to us. In spite of the shortage of time and many difficulties, we accepted the unanimous suggestion of our brothers of the non-aligned family, who felt that any further delay in holding the Seventh Summit would only have pleased the critics and opponents of the Movement. Pressure is said to be a good taskmaster. But we seek your indulgence for any shortcomings and discomfort which you may have suffered.

Some of us are from very ancient civilizations and cultures, others from young and dynamic States. India has been through many vicissitudes. Along this tortuous road our guiding polestar has been the philosophy of tolerance. It is this which has held together our vast and diverse nation and enabled it to endure over the millennia. "Truth is one but the wise discern it variously", is an ancient saying. Compassion was the message of the Buddha. The edicts of Emperor Asoka of the third century B.C., teaching that we could not truly revere our own religion if we did not hold in equal reverence the religions of others, are engraved on rocks and are still with us. This also was the policy of the Moghul emperor Akbar, in the sixteenth century. In our own era our great leader Mahatma Gandhi gave new life to these ideas of tolerance and brotherhood and successfully used non-violence as a weapon against a mighty foreign empire.

Only 35 years ago most of our peoples were under foreign thrall, with no say in their own affairs. With independence from colonialism, non-alignment came into being. And anti-imperialism still conditions our outlook. We cannot risk any shadow on our freedom of judgement and action. We have no quarrel with any group of nations. But we speak out against injustice.

When assuming the reins of government in 1946, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, declared India's determination "to keep away from the power blocs or groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale". Later he explained that once "foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent ... So our policy will continue to be not only to keep aloof from alignments, but try to make friendly co-operation possible. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis."

As more countries became free, the number of those who believed in peaceful co-existence and wished to keep out of military alliances increased

steadily. It was natural for these non-aligned countries to come together, not to form another bloc but to raise the voices of the exploited millions through a moral and political movement.

The very growth in the membership of our movement, twenty-five in Belgrade, a hundred now, proves that non-alignment meets a felt need of vast numbers of people in various continents.

Its significance is not to be measured by the number of divisions or the megatons of destructive power we command, but by the intensity with which we desire peace and freedom, development and international justice.

Other Governments may have conflicting opinions on right and wrong. We the non-aligned have chosen peace, which surely is the right and inevitable choice. We have sought and continue to seek friendship with all, except Governments which are racist or threaten the hard-earned freedom of others. Non-alignment is not vague, not negative, not neutral.

Non-alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global co-operation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity.

Before I take up the issues of our present Conference, I should like to express our Movement's gratitude to President Fidel Castro for the burden of chairmanship he has borne with characteristic determination, capability and dignity over the last three and a half years. The time was not easy and was further complicated by world crises. But President Castro thought only of the unity and strength of our Movement and of its contribution to the reduction of international tensions. We also pay tribute to those of our colleagues who are no longer in our midst. In particular we miss the presence of President Tito, a founding father of our Movement, a man of commanding achievement, of vision and wisdom.

Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war. Should these tragedies occur, can anyone of us, large, small, rich or poor, from North or South, West or East, hope to escape? Let us analyse the economic crisis. We of the developing world have no margin of safety. We shall be the first and worst sufferers in any economic breakdown. In this interdependent world, where you cannot 'stir a flower without troubling a star', even the most affluent are not immune to such disturbances.

Since Havana, there have been four consecutive years of stagnation or decline in the world economy. World production regressed by 1.2 per cent in 1981 and trade stagnated last year. Unemployment in developed countries now exceeds 30 million, or 10 per cent of the labour force on the average, the highest level since the Great Depression. In poorer countries, where unemployment is chronic, the situation is particularly harrowing. Human problems have grown enormously in oil-importing developing countries, especially the low-income ones.

Since 1979, the current balance of payments deficits of the developing countries and their debt burdens have doubled to $US 100 billion and $US 600 billion respectively. Medium and long-term lending to them fell by over $US 10 billion. Concessional assistance has rapidly declined. The reduction in contributions by a major donor to the International Development Association has considerably limited the capacity of the World Bank to assist low-income countries. The export earnings of developing countries have gone down by $US 40 billion over the last two years. Commodity prices, which were declining have collapsed. The levels now are the lowest in the last 50 years. Developing countries get less for what we produce, while we pay more for the industrial goods we import. Interest rates are at an all-time high.

In spite of Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles, the dialogue between the developed and developing has not even begun. Only a few in the North realize that the sustained social and economic development of the South is in its own interest. Thus we ask not for charity or philanthropy but sound economic sense. Such co-operation between North and South will be of mutual benefit.

The Non-Aligned Movement has stood firmly for a thorough-going restructuring of international economic relations. We are against exploitation. We are for each nation's right to its resources and policies. We want an equal voice in the operation of international institutions. We reiterate our commitment to the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality. At this meeting, we should also devise a coherent programme of measures to be taken immediately to help developing countries in areas of critical importance. We should outline a strategy for follow-up action at the forthcoming Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other major international conferences. An International Conference on Money and Finance for Development which is not weighted in favour of the North is an urgent need. Problems of money and finance also burden the countries of the North and have to be solved in a mutually beneficial manner. Such a conference should suggest comprehensive reforms of the international monetary and financial system, which is now recognized as out-of-date, inequitable and inadequate. It should facilitate the mobilization of developmental finance for investment in vital areas such as food, energy and industrial development. A major debt restructuring exercise must be undertaken. The debt problem of developing countries has assumed an unprecedented dimension. Its servicing alone absorbs over a quarter of their total export earnings.

Long-range solutions need time and preparation. Immediate problems brook no delay. Some countries are more critically affected than others. Some are in desperate straits. They cannot wait for action by the world community as a whole. Our Movement has an obligation to them and this is not beyond the human resources, technological skills, industrial capacities, even the finances that we now possess. Self-reliance should start with the weakest amongst us, and assistance be aimed at self-development.

Meanwhile technological change rushes on, giving further advantage to the already affluent. No one has the time to think whether its consequences are benign or malign. To keep up, even societies which can ill afford some of these technical products feel they must acquire them. Non-alignment may shield us from war, but science is important for us to eradicate poverty. However, at present 97 per cent of the world's research is not relevant to us because it is earmarked for the priorities and the induced appetites of technological leaders. Science will work for our basic needs only if we direct our own scientific policies towards these problems, especially those of the smallest and poorest amongst us. Each of our countries must strengthen its domestic base of science and technology and collectively we should devise more effective mechanisms for the pooling of our experiences. Earlier non-aligned gatherings have considered this subject. At this Summit can we move forward to make collective self-reliance a reality?

In the last few years some areas of co-operation have been identified. Effective co-operation in agriculture, irrigation, research in plant varieties, public health, technical training and small industries will reduce our dependence on the high-cost economies of the affluent and on business corporations which profit from us. Lack of communication is a major constriction. We just do not know enough about one another, or what we are capable of giving and receiving. Information is a vital input for development. Our economists and scientists should study and take a holistic view of problems relating to co-operation amongst ourselves in planning, development and economic exchanges. The economic experience and theories of industrialized countries are not necessarily valid in our circumstances.

Some people still consider concern for the environment an expensive and perhaps unnecessary luxury. But the preservation of the environment is an economic consideration since it is closely related to the depletion, restoration and increase of resources. In any policy decision and its implementation we must balance present gains with likely damage in the not too distant future. Human ecology needs a more total and comprehensive approach.

I began with an assertion of independence. The time has come to assess to what extent pressures are building up, how international institutions are being used to make us change our policies to directions which are not only against our own judgment and interest but may even defeat the purposes which these very institutions have in mind.

Development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely related. Can there be peace alongside nuclear weapons? Without peace, my father said, all our dreams of development turn to ashes. It has been pointed out that global military expenditure is twenty times the total official development assistance. Each day, each hour, the size and lethality of nuclear weapons increase. A nuclear aircraft carrier costs $ US 4 billion, which is more than the GNP of 53 countries. The hood of the cobra is spread. Humankind watches in frozen fear, hoping against hope that it will not strike. Never before has our earth faced so much death and danger. The destructive power contained in nuclear stockpiles can kill human life, indeed all life, many times over and might well prevent its reappearance for ages to come. Terrifying is the vividness of such descriptions by scientists. Yet some statesmen and strategists act as

though there is not much difference between these and earlier artillery pieces. The arms race continues, because of the pursuit of power and desire for one-upmanship, and also because many industries and interests flourish on it. More recently the notion has been propagated that tactical nuclear weapons are usable in "limited wars". Powerful States propagate the untenable doctrine of deterrence. New areas are being brought into the scope of strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances. New bases and facilities are being established. That is why our responses must be surer, swifter and sharper.

The desire for peace is universal even within countries which themselves produce nuclear weapons and in those where they are deployed. The Non-Aligned Movement is history's biggest peace movement. It welcomes these spontaneous upsurges of peoples. But governments persist in propounding, practising and pursuing the self-same strategic interests, spheres of influence, balance of power and tutelary relations reminiscent of the earlier theory of divine right.

The paradox of our age is that while weapons become increasingly sophisticated, minds remain imprisoned in ideas of simpler times. Technically, the colonial age has ended. But the wish to dominate persists. Neo-colonialism comes wrapped in all types of packages - in technology and communications, commerce and culture. It takes boldness and integrity to resist it. There are intense political and economic pressures. The limited economic viability, indeed the very survival of many of the non-aligned, especially those with small populations, is threatened through artificial barriers in trade, technology transfer and access to resources. It should be within our ability to devise measures to help these small nations to maintain their independence and non-alignment.

Only with co-existence can there be any existence. We regard non-interference and non-intervantion as basic laws of international behaviour. Yet different types of interventions, open or covert, do take place in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. They are all intolerable and unacceptable. Interference leads to intervention and one intervention often attracts another. No single power or group of powers has the justification or moral authority to so interfere or intervene. You cannot condemn one instance but condone another. Each situation has its own origins. Whatever they be, solutions must be political and peaceful. All States must abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of another State.

What makes interference possible? Our economic weakness, yes, but also our differences, and the discords within our Movement. At our meetings it is a tradition to avoid discussion on conflicts between member countries. We try to concentrate on matters which unite, and to enlarge such unity rather than get caught in acrimonious internecine conflicts. But so many have approached me and so sincere is our friendship for Iran and Iraq, so strong our desire, that I appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. I believe that this is the unanimous view of all their friends, who wish them well. We hope also for early normalcy in Afghanistan.

We are of one mind in our support for the brave, homeless and much harassed Palestinian people. Israel feels free to commit any outrage,

unabashed in its aggression, unrepentant about its transgressions of international law and behaviour. But can it forever obstruct the legitimate rights of Palestinians? The other notorious outlaw is the South African regime which defies the international family with impunity. It has been rightly observed that the very existence of the Government of Pretoria, which institutionalizes racism, negates the oneness of the human race. Aggression against its own people, and those of Namibia and other neighbours, is an affront. A third issue on which we stand as one is in opposing the intensive militarization of the Indian Ocean and the nuclearization of the Diego Garcia base. We should redouble our efforts to ensure that the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean is convened as earlier decided. The littoral States, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations have declared time and again that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. Can we develop the strength to make this a reality?

How do we gain strength? By all of us striving to become economically and technologically self-reliant. By settling through peaceful discussions whatever differences we have with one another. By resisting the intervention of others in our internal affairs. And by strengthening the United Nations Organization. It would be most useful if the eminent dignitaries gathered here would urge the Heads of State and Government of all members of the United Nations to attend the thirty-eighth General Assembly Session - to spend a week or ten days together to give a fresh collective look at some of the major problems of the world. Similarly 1985 could be designated as the Year of the United Nations and devoted to its strengthening.

Our plans for a better life for each of our peoples depend on world peace and the reversal of the arms race. Only general and complete disarmament can provide credible security. Negotiations confined to a closed circle of nuclear-weapon powers have made little progress. We are non-nuclear States, who want nuclear energy used only for peace. But we too have a right to live and be heard. In the name of humanity and on behalf of us all, I call upon nuclear-weapon powers to give up the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances; suspend all nuclear weapon tests and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons; and resume disarmament negotiations with determination to reach agreement.

The eyes of the world are upon us. People in India and in all our countries have high expectations from our deliberations. Let us decide here:

- to demand more purposeful steps to carry forward the democratization of the international system and to usher in a New International Economic Order;

- to call for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, which will devise methods to mobilize finance for investments in the critical areas of food, energy and industrial development; and

- to reassert our commitment to collective self-reliance.

Above all let us proclaim anew our belief that independence, development, disarmament and peace are indivisible and reaffirm our unceasing faith in the

Five Principles which are the foundations of non-alignment, namely, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. Let us reiterate our support for the heroic Palestinians and Namibians and to all the victims of the aggressive acts of Israel and South Africa and commit ourselves to the strengthening of the United Nations and designate 1985 for that purpose.

Nationalism does not detach us from our common humanity. What a marvellous opportunity is ours, with immense knowledge and increasing capability. Let us grasp it though it be in the midst of dangers. Faith in the future has brought so many of you across the continents and the oceans to meet here. We are here because we do believe that minds and attitudes can and must be changed and that injustice and suffering can and must be diminished. Our world is small but it has room for all of us to live together in peace and beauty and to improve the quality of the lives of men and women of all races and creeds.

Once again I extend a warm welcome to you all. May your stay in our country be useful, interesting and enjoyable.

And I thank you for the trust you have reposed in India in asking us to hold this Conference.

THE NEW DELHI MESSAGE

1. Our world is increasingly turbulent and insecure. International economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The gravity of the situation is evident in the intensification of the arms race, in the resistance of the strong to the initiatives for change in favour of the weak, in great power involvement in regional conflicts and in the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

2. Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world.

3. We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race which is consuming, at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet, destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits. These should be used to revitalize and restructure the world economy. The resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries.

4. The non-aligned countries, speaking for the majority of the world community, want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well. The nuclear weapon powers must heed this voice of the people of the world. From all indications, 1983 may be a crucial year for nuclear disarmament. We urge the nuclear weapon powers to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. They should agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is also essential that they observe existing arms limitation agreements while seeking to negotiate broader and more effective programmes leading to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under international supervision.

5. The world economic crisis, which originated in some of the major industrialized countries, has now become truly global in character and scope. In developed countries it has led to economic stagnation and rising unemployment, to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import. All this has brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

6. Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism. They still refuse to recognize that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South. Solutions to these problems must necessarily be global.

7. The present crisis has demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic order to deal with the problems of development. A thorough-going restructuring of this order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. All hurdles must now be overcome so that these negotiations can be launched without delay. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity.

8. Concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring the world economy back to the path of sustained growth. The activation and stimulation of the growth process in the developing countries must be a key objective of this endeavour. Immediate measures are needed in several areas. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented. It is necessary to put an end to unequal exchange between developed and developing countries. Besides, many developing countries are in a tragic situation because of their inability to meet their debt obligations. This serious problem should be urgently addressed.

9. We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.

10. We are deeply concerned about the tensions and confrontations between the great powers and their disturbing effects on non-aligned countries. We are determined to resist economic and political pressures that might be exerted by any great power against small and vulnerable States.

11. Urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces, their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign State of their own in accordance with United Nations resolutions; the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem, occupied Palestine and Arab

territories and from Lebanon; the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the parties concerned, as well as the problems in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas in the world, call for a sincere effort on the part of all countries of the world to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality. No less urgent is the common responsibility of all of us to ensure that our fellow human beings everywhere live in dignity and honour. Many wrongs have been perpetrated on the continent of Africa and its long-suffering people. The people of South Africa are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid. We reaffirm our solidarity with the African people and their noble cause. There are some great powers in a position to help achieve this objective faster and, hopefully, with less suffering all round. We earnestly urge them to do so.

12. We, on our part, are committed to pressing these and other critical issues at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We urge the Heads of State or Government of all countries of the world to join us there. We stand ready to co-operate with them in finding equitable, fair, speedy and just solutions to these problems. Our destiny is common.

13. The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process. The earth belongs to us all - let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man.

POLITICAL DECLARATION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 3 to 5 March 1983.

3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Seventh Conference:

Afghanistan Democratic Republic of, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations as well as national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers:

Brasil, El Salvador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations:

Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy See, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Council, World Health Organization.

6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address delivered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Her thoughtful and perceptive address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome the Conference. The Prime Minister stressed the continuing relevance of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement in the contemporary international situation, and emphasized the interrelationship between peace, independence, disarmament and development. The Prime Minister of India also made a strong plea for unity, harmony and collective self-reliance amongst non-aligned countries. The text of the address was included by acclamation as a document of the Conference. President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries, delivered a lucid and comprehensive report on the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the Havana Summit of 1979.

7. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu to membership of the Movement, the participation of Antigua and Barbuda as observer and the attendance of the Dominican Republic as a guest.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

8. Conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the growing polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war, the Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the Movement and the policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of non-alignment, its principles and objectives, as a positive, non-bloc independent, global factor in international relations. This policy continues to contribute to efforts to promote peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the just and peaceful solution of international problems and economic development. The Non-Aligned Movement was the inevitable result of the felt need of newly independent countries in all parts of the world to protect and strengthen their national independence. These countries saw in non-alignment a decisive instrument for exercising their full sovereignty in political and economic matters.

9. The strengthening of non-alignment as a broad international movement constitutes an integral part of the profound changes in the structure of contemporary international relations. The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind, linked together by a shared world vision and perspective that transcend the differences in their social and economic systems. Their common commitment to world peace, justice and co-operation, to the elimination of imperialism,

colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the eradication of apartheid, racism, including zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, to the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and to the social and economic development of their peoples, constitutes an irreversible factor in world history.

10. Non-aligned countries over the years have given expression to the legitimate rights and aspirations of their peoples to be free from relations of subordination and dependence and to shape their own destinies in accordance with their national aims and objectives. In expressing their international concerns they have also striven for the elimination of all forms of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality and for the establishment of a new world order based on respect for independence, equality and co-operation and the fulfilment of the aspirations of all peoples for justice, security, development and prosperity in place of the present order, in which wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers to the detriment of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world. They have launched many positive initiatives such as the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the promotion of universal adherence to the policy of active and peaceful co-existence.

11. The quintessence of the policy of non-alignment has always consisted of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism and against all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Heads of State or Government once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States. They likewise reaffirmed the right of all States to pursue their own economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to be parties to, or to take any action which would facilitate, great power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. Reaffirming the criteria for participation in the Movement, as formulated in Cairo and adopted in Belgrade, in 1961, they called for their strict observance. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their lasting commitment to and strict observance of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and of the Movement as defined at their Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. The violation of these principles by any country is unjustifiable under any circumstances and is totally unacceptable.

12. Non-aligned countries have consistently and continuously exerted every effort to bring about a lessening of tensions and to strengthen international understanding. In this context, they have expressed their determination to keep away from power blocs and groupings aligned against one another, the existence of which threaten the world with a major catastrophe. However, current trends in the international situation give cause for grave concern. There is increasing recourse to the use or threat of force, military intervention and interference in violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. Forces hostile to the emancipation of peoples continue to infringe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and to impede the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. The attempt to erroneously characterize the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation denies them the right to determine their own destiny and realise their legitimate aspirations. The recrudescence of great power confrontations and the revival of the cold war have been accompanied by competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world, All of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security. The arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction has escalated to new levels of irrationality and in some cases a policy to negotiate from a position of strength is predominant. New doctrines are being advanced to justify the accretion and deployment of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. The vast technological resources and research capabilities of certain developed countries are being diverted to increasing the already awesome destructiveness of existing weapons system and to devising new ones.

13. The unwillingness of certain important developed countries to engage in serious and meaningful negotiations with a view to bringing about adequate solutions to world economic crises has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations. The Heads of State or Government stressed that it is time for those developed countries to demonstrate their political will by looking at the world's economic ills in their totality. Powerful lobbies and vested interests of the arms industry have generated an armaments culture, especially in its nuclear manifestation. The pervasive influence of this culture perpetuates old conflicts and gives rise to new ones, preventing the evolution of healthy national societies in a peaceful international environment. In a world of finite resources, the vast expenditures on the development and manufacture of weapons stand in stark contrast to the poverty, deprivation and squalor in which two-thirds of the world's population live. The economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the bringing about of the New International Economic Order. Durable peace can only be assured through a restructuring of the world economy with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries.

14. Reviewing these disturbing trends, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that only a thorough reshaping of the international order would ensure the realization of lasting peace, security and prosperity for all peoples of the world. Doctrines of strategic balance and deterrence, the concept of limited nuclear war, the accumulation of nuclear arms and the policies of interference, intervention, pressures, destabilization and occupation directed primarily against non-aligned countries must be abandoned in favour of policies of peaceful co-existence and co-operation on the basis of equality.

15. The Heads of State or Government believed that international relations have entered a phase where decision-making on issues of vital concern to all countries of the world can no longer be the prerogative of a small group of countries, howsoever powerful they may be. The democratization of internatioal relations is an imperative necessity of our times which will lead to the realization of the unfettered development and genuine independence of all States. The peoples of the world increasingly recognize the futility of basing national security on theories and doctrines which, if implemented, would result in the annihilation of humankind. It is this anxiety that has prompted people of different persuasions from all sections of society to come forward in ever-larger numbers to advocate alternative strategies for achieving peace as well as economic and political objectives, rejecting the present policies of the great powers based on the pursuit of military power, which encourage the intensification of the arms race. People all over the world, in both the developed and the developing world, who are concerned with questions like employment, economic planning, environment, public health, etc., are mobilizing public opinion on armament-related issues. Peace movements around the world are increasingly challenging the cogency of decisions to intensify the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field. World solidarity on the vital questions of human survival is today not merely a lofty ideal, it is an overriding necessity.

16. The developed countries of the industrialized world, which are responsible for over three-quarters of global expenditure on armaments, are engaged in an arms race which continues to absorb colossal human, material and technological resources. The phenomenal rise in such expenditures in recent years has accelerated inflation, produced high budgetary deficits and a further cutback in the already dwindling scale of economic aid to developing countries. Recessionary conditions in the developed countries have led to increasing protectionism, thus reducing their trade with developing countries and aggravating the latters' debt burden, balance-of-payments and other economic problems. The economic and social consequences of the arms race have reinforced these negative trends and militate against bringing about the New International Economic Order. Instability resulting from these conditions constitutes a threat to the security of developing countries by rendering them more vulnerable to intervention and interference.

17. It is increasingly clear that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful co-existence, détente and co-operation among States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, size and geographical location. The desire of all States to pursue independent policies is matched today by an awareness of the increased interdependence between nations. As in the political, so also in the economic field the

revitalization of the world economy cannot be realized on the basis of autarky at the expense of the developing countries or on the basis of a perpetuation of the present unequal relationships between the North and the South, but rather by recognition of the fact of interdependence, by a sober analysis of complementarities and by negotiations undertaken on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and justice for all. Consequently, the present world economic crisis can be resolved only through measures aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order.

18. The great advances in scientific and technological research and development have opened up virtually unlimited vistas of progress. Yet the fruits of these developments continue to be denied to a large proportion of the world's population, who live in conditions of utter deprivation and backwardness. While the revolution in communications has compressed physical distances around the world, political, economic and racial barriers continue to widen the gulf between the developed and the developing and between the affluent and the poor. The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is widening and the latter are being denied effective and equitable participation in the benefits of international development.

19. Unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries are all the more necessary in the present crisis in international relations. They are indispensable to the independence and strength of the Movement and the realisation of its objectives. For over two decades now the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and national liberation movements bound by certain fundamental principles. These nations have demonstrated their ability to overcome their differences through democratic discussion and to find a common platform for action. At the same time, they have rejected any attempt and all kinds of pressures by outside forces to weaken the unity of the Movement and divert it from its original principles and objectives.

20. The aspirations of peoples and countries to achieve full political, social and economic independence and true equality in international relations are opposed by forces which are seeking to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges. The efforts of the non-aligned countries to promote international peace and security for all, based on justice, disarmament, the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence, the completion of the process of decolonization and the democratization of international relations and co-operation on an equal footing are being intensified. The Heads of State or Government consider that problems affecting peace, security, development, freedom and independence require solutions through endeavours on the part of the entire international community. The policy of non-alignment and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to find just solutions to these problems are acquiring ever greater importance. The non-aligned and other developing countries, national liberation movements and democratic and peace-and freedom-loving forces throughout the world are playing an active role in the struggle for peace, universal détente and the general progress of the world.

21. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of devoting special attention to, and persevering in, efforts aimed at finding peaceful solutions to the differences and disputes arising among member States of the Movement. They were conscious that many of these differences and disputes were aggravated by former colonial powers or the outcome of conditions of disequilibrium imposed from outside rather than any deliberate intent on the part of fraternal States of the Movement to fuel animosities among themselves. The effort to eliminate such conditions and to establish equitable international relations between States has been one of the principal motivations for the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that co-operation among non-aligned countries in information and mass communication is successfully contributing to reducing dependency on transnational information agencies, despite obstacles and opposition to the establishment of a new international information and communication order. They also noted with particular satisfaction that an international consensus is emerging on the concept, which had its genesis in the Non-Aligned Movement, of a new, more just and more effective international information and communication order, aimed at correcting inequalities in the flow of information by ensuring, with due respect for constitutional provisions and applicable international instruments and agreements, a free, wider and better balanced dissemination of information. The quest for a new international information and communication order is integral to the struggle for the New International Economic Order.

23. The Heads of State or Government grant especial importance to co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture and consider that it contributes in a decisive way to development and social progress as a whole and to the consolidation of independence and political equality as well as to the strengthening of world peace and international understanding among nations. They underlined the need for bilateral, international and multilateral co-operation among non-aligned countries in the fields of education and culture.

24. The Heads of State or Government reiterate their commitment to ensure respect for and promotion of human rights of individuals and the rights of peoples in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is essential to assure peace and security in the world.

25. The Conference affirmed that achievement of fundamental freedoms and basic human rights are integral to the struggle for the transformation and democratization of international relations and therefore are also linked with the need for change in present international economic relations. Civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights are inseparable.

26. The Heads of State or Government confirmed the importance of the right to development as a human right and the fact that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals composing them. The right of people under colonial and foreign domination and occupation to self-determination and independence and the freedom of all peoples to choose their own political, economic and social systems as well as their right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources must be scrupulously respected. The Conference urged the United Nations to continue working for the achievement of human rights of individuals and peoples in this comprehensive perspective. They also called for respect for rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities as well as of those who have emigrated in search of work.

27. The Conference stressed that since the Sixth Summit four extraordinary meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau had been held - at Algiers in March 1981, in Kuwait in April 1982, in Cyprus in July 1982 and at Managua in January 1983 in order to deal specifically with the questions of Namibia, Palestine and Lebanon and the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean respectively, and that they had been of great importance. It emphasized that they had played an important role in the context of the Non-Aligned Movement's historical support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia, Palestine and Latin America and the Caribbean.

III. DISARMAMENT, SURVIVAL AND CO-EXISTENCE IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

28. The Heads of State or Government consider that the greatest peril facing the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind from a nuclear war. Disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue; it is an issue of human survival. Yet the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war. They are instruments of mass annihilation. The Heads of State or Government therefore find it unacceptable that the security of all States and the very survival of mankind should be held hostage to the security interests of a handful of nuclear-weapon States. Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered. They rejected all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances.

29. The qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. New generations of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons with increased lethality and greater accuracy are being deployed and there is increasing danger of the extension of the arms race into outer space. All these developments have greatly aggravated the dangers to the survival of human civilization.

30. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon States should adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Heads of State or Government, in the name of humanity, demanded an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the speedy finalization of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. They also reiterated that the nuclear-weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to insure all non-nuclear-weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

31. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

32. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear-weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

33. The Conference emphasized that while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty banning chemical weapons. Conventional disarmament must also be pursued within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament. The Heads of State or Government declared once again that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep disappointment at the failure of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament to achieve meaningful results. Efforts to adopt a comprehensive programme on disarmament and other measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by some of the major powers. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the principles and priorities contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament retained all their validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent a goal to be achieved, for which the non-aligned countries would continue to work untiringly. In this context, they welcomed

and fully supported the World Disarmament Campaign launched during the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They also called for the early elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament so as to ensure its adoption at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

35. In order to avoid a further deterioration of the situation, the Heads of State or Government called for urgent consideration by the world community of the proposals advanced by the non-aligned countries.

36. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They called upon the Committee on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its mandate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

37. The Heads of State or Government urged the major nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour. Bearing in mind the vital interest that all States have in disarmament, they urged these States to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the above-mentioned negotiations.

38. Reviewing the international situation, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing existence and further aggravation of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world.

IV. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

39. Developments in the southern part of Africa show that apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny continue to resist the forces of change. The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination is an integral part of the wider struggle of the people of the world against all forms of oppression, exploitation, domination, inequality and discrimination. The Heads of State or Government stressed the determination of the non-aligned countries to intensify their joint efforts in support of this struggle.

Namibia

40. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and to the national independence of a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity. They expressed deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions. The situation arising from the Pretoria regime's repressive policies against the Namibian people as well as its policy of intimidation and terrorism against the neighbouring countries constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

41. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their solidarity with the Namibian people and their support for the heroic struggle waged under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for the liberation of that Territory and for the establishment of an independent State of Namibia based on the principles of equality, freedom and justice. They commended the activities of SWAPO, in particular of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing, in their struggle against the illegal administration in Namibia and the colonial occupation army as well as other paramilitary forces of racist South Africa.

42. The Conference strongly denounced the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia and stressed that the plundering of these resources by foreign interests under the protection of the occupying administration constitutes a serious violation of the United Nations Charter and an obstacle to the political independence of Namibia. It called on all countries, transnational corporations and other organizations exploring and exploiting these resources, including the marine resources in the territorial waters of Namibia under the Law of the Sea Convention, which has just been signed by the Council for Namibia, to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the relevant paragraphs of the Algiers Declaration adopted in 1981 in consonance with Decree 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to terminate their activities in the Territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, Penguin and other adjacent offshore islands forthwith.

43. The Heads of State or Government renewed their pledge to render increased material, financial, military, political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance to SWAPO for the intensification of the struggle on all fronts, in particular the armed struggle to secure the total liberation of Namibia. In this connection, they expressed their appreciation for the contributions made to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and appealed for increased contributions by all the non-aligned countries.

44. The Conference denounced the detention of SWAPO freedom fighters under the so-called Terrorism Act and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Toivo Herman Ya Toivo and all other Namibian political prisoners in various South African jails, detention centres and concentration camps.

45. The Conference reiterated the demand that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner of war status under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocol thereto.

46. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the year 1982 had been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, which represented a firm commitment by the international community to the struggle against the racist regime. This commitment should be renewed and reinforced in the coming years, specifically in the context of the Namibian question. The Conference welcomed the decision

of the United Nations General Assembly to hold an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence in Paris in April 1983. It urged all States to participate in the conference in a constructive manner so as to achieve positive results and to examine practical ways and means of increasing support for the struggle of the Namibian people in order to accelerate the freedom and independence of their country.

47. The Conference expressed its deep concern that the Western Contact Group was unable to detach and disassociate itself from the extraneous issue of linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola insisted upon by one of its members. The Conference stressed that the linkage, which was totally incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), constituted an impediment to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia.

48. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that Namibia's independence continued to be obstructed by the intransigence and persistent refusal of the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular resolution 435 (1978). They reiterated the strong view of the non-aligned countries that the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, the Conference most categorically rejected the linkage or parallelism being drawn by the United States Administration between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. This continued insistence constitutes an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference strongly supported the position taken by the Front-Line States in this regard, as contained in the Lusaka Communique of 4 September 1982 and the Harare Communique of 20 February 1983.

49. The Heads of State or Government called upon the United Nations Security Council to meet, as soon as possible, in order to consider further action on the implementation of its Plan for Namibia's independence thereby assuming its primary responsibility for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Summit designated the Foreign Ministers of the following member States of the Movement to participate in the meeting of the Security Council in New York: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

50. The Conference denounced all so-called constitutional and political schemes through which South Africa has fraudulently attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and urged all States not to recognise any entity installed in Namibia through an "internal" settlement or any other form of direct administration in contravention of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

51. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the sole legal administering authority of Namibia until independence. They called for the further enhancing of the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its mandate and in developing the basic infrastructure of Namibia's nationhood programme and other related activities.

South Africa

52. The Conference strongly condemned the racist regime of Pretoria for its systematic and barbarous acts of oppression and discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa. It drew attention to the sinister schemes aimed at the perpetuation of colonialism under the guise of bantustanization and thus depriving the people of South Africa of their political, economic and social rights and freedoms in order to keep them under the continued subjugation of the white minority.

53. The persistent efforts of the apartheid regime to acquire a nuclear weapons arsenal were yet another indication of its determination to maintain its dominance. The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with the South African regime in this field as well as the investments and economic assistance being given by them to South Africa have only encouraged that regime in its intransigence. The Conference expressed deep regret that the Security Council has time and again been prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. It urged all Governments and international organizations to sever contacts with the racist regime of South Africa. The Heads of State or Government called for a cessation of all assistance to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund and other United Nations specialized agencies, as the granting of such assistance and credits has been used by the Pretoria regime to meet its increasing expenditure for military and repressive purposes directed against the majority population.

54. The Heads of State or Government called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, six of whom are in the twentieth year of their life imprisonment, as well as for the granting of prisoner of war status to all captured freedom fighters. They strongly condemned the recent confirmation of death sentences imposed by the apartheid regime on six freedom fighters and called for an intensified world campaign to save their lives.

55. The Conference noted with indignation the introduction by the South African regime of so-called constitutional reforms and unreservedly condemned that act as yet another device to divide the oppressed people of South Africa and consolidate and perpetuate apartheid and white minority rule. Whilst congratulating those of the so-called coloureds and peoples of Indian origin for categorically rejecting the so-called constitutional reforms, it warned the unrepresentative elements in the Labour Party and the South African Indian Council against being party to the bogus constitutional arrangements.

56. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their solidarity with and strong support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa led by their authentic representatives - the national liberation movements - using all means at their disposal. At the same time they condemned the brutal suppression and oppression of the African nationalists in South Africa by the racist Pretoria regime. They congratulated the heroic freedom fighters of the African National Congress on the spectacular victories scored and urged member States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to enable them to further intensify the struggle

57. The Conference condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which is aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa. The public proclamation of the racist Pretoria regime as friend and ally has encouraged it in its intensified repression of the South African people, its escalating aggression against its neighbours and its determined intransigence over Namibian independence.

58. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern about persistent reports of attempts by some Latin American countries to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) in conjunction with the racist regime of South Africa. They warned that such a military alliance with South Africa would threaten the security of Africa and international peace and security and would undermine the efforts of the international community to secure the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa. In this connection, they called on the Latin American countries concerned to renounce all attempts to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization with South Africa.

59. The Conference viewed with grave concern the growing number of sports persons and entertainers being lured to apartheid South Africa and hailed the principled position taken by some individual entertainers and sportsmen who have turned down lucratice offers by that regime. It also highly commended those Governments and national sports bodies which have taken punitive measures against cricketers and entertainers who have played or performed in South Africa and calls upon all other Governments and national sports bodies to take similar measures.

Destabilization

60. The Conference noted with great concern the increased acts of military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist regime agains the independent neighbouring states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Seychelles. It condemned the South African regime for creating, arming, financing and utilizing counter-revolutionary groups, bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army to cause instability in the region. The Conference reiterated that the policies and practices of the South African regime constitute a serious threat not only to regional stability but also to international peace and security.

61. The Conference hailed the creation of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) designed to liberate the countries of southern African from South African economic hegemony and exploitation. It condemned South African activities aimed at frustrating these efforts.

62. The Conference strongly condemned the continued military occupation of part of Angolan territory by the South African racist troops in violation of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference considered the occupation of Angolan territory as an act of aggression against the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and decided to increase support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence, and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

63. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border with and aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique. They strongly condemned the war of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique carried out by the South African racist regime through the use of armed bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army. They reaffirmed that these constant acts of invasion and aggression and sabotage of the economic and social infrastructure of the People's Republic of Mozambique by the South African regime are aimed at undermining the efforts of the Mozambican people to achieve national reconstruction in conditions of peace and security. They therefore expressed their full support for the people and Government of Mozambique in their struggle for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty. They called upon all member States of the Movement as well as other peace-loving countries to render maximum diplomatic, political and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability.

64. The Heads of State or Government took note of the continued acts of sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority regime of South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho and strongly condemned the invasion of Maseru by the racist regime. They expressed their deep sorrow at the loss of innocent lives and denounced the wanton destruction of property which resulted from that barbarous act of aggression. They expressed particular concern at the seriously deteriorating security situation around the borders of Lesotho, particularly the sabotage and destruction of the economic infrastructure, including water systems and fuel depots, as well as the dangerous military situation created by the Pretoria regime on the south-eastern sector of the Lesotho-South African border in the Matatiele area. The Conference held South Africa fully responsible for this situation, which poses a threat to the security, independence and territorial integrity of Lesotho.

65. The Conference commended the Government and people of Lesotho for their steadfast opposition to apartheid, including the Pretoria regime's policy of Bantustans. It also expressed its support for and solidarity with the Kingdom of Lesotho in the face of the premeditated acts of aggression, sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority regime of South Africa. It strongly warned the racist regime against any invasion of the Kingdom of Lesotho either directly or through its proxies. The Conference further recalled Security Council resolution 527(1982), took note with appreciation of the measures already taken by the United Nations Secretary-General to implement that resolution and appealed to the international community, particularly the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to urgently extend to the Kingdom of Lesotho the necessary assistance in order to enhance it capacity to withstand the undue pressures and threats by the racist regime and to fulfil its international obligations towards the South African refugees.

66. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their horror over the unprovoked perpetration of acts of subversion, invasion and aggression by the South African racist regime against the Republic of Zimbabwe. They strongly condemned the South African-sponsored acts of sabotage against the social, economic and military infrastructure of Zimbabwe. They equally denounced the South African racist regime for preparing for war against Zimbabwe by training and financing subversive groups and infiltrating them into that country. The Heads of State or Government commended Zimbabwe for having effectively contained and foiled several attempts by South African agents and infiltrated armed bandits aimed at destabilizing its peace. They therefore called upon all member States of the Movement and other peace-loving countries to provide maximum diplomatic, political and material assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable it to defend its independence and sovereignty and to strengthen its defence capability.

67. The Conference condemned the mercenary attack aimed at the overthrow of the Government of Seychelles. It demanded that all countries take effective measures to prevent their nations from joining mercenary forces and not to allow them facilities for their nefarious activities.

68. The Heads of State or Government commended the Front-Line States and other neighbouring States for their courage and determination in the face of brazen intimidation by South Africa and called upon the world community to provide all possible assistance and support to these countries to strengthen their defences as well as to create conditions to avert bloodshed in the whole of southern Africa.

V. WESTERN SAHARA

69. Recalling earlier Declarations of the Movement on the problem of Western Sahara as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406 and resolution 37/28 and decision 37/411, the Conference reiterated support for the Implementation Committee's efforts to resolve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the Eighteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

70. The Heads of State or Government felt concern over the risks to the peace and stability of the region in any foreign intervention and internationalization of the problem.

71. The Heads of State or Government appeal to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara in accordance with the United Nations Charter, United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

VI. MAYOTTE

72. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. They also expressed their active solidarity with the people of Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover that island and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Comoros. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the overall results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 in the entire territory of Comoros and rejected all proposals for a new referendum in Mayotte.

VII. MALAGASY ISLANDS

73. In relation to the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan De Nova, Europa and Bassas De India - in the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this question, the Heads of State or Government urged the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Malagasy Government with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

VIII. THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

74. Ever since the Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, non-aligned States have consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities and the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from any manifestation of rivalries and competition for influence among the great powers, which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

75. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of Littoral and Hinterland States of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. It reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries, constitute a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace.

76. It viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion of the existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command structures of the great powers against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area.

77. It noted with concern that the quest for spheres of influence undermined the objective of establishing universal collective security without military alliances and the security interests of the non-aligned countries. It also noted and condemned the development of strategic concepts conceding to the South African racist regime a regional role which it was using as a pretext to maintain the apartheid system by force, to occupy the international territory of Namibia illegally and to destabilize neighbouring independent States.

78. The non-aligned countries are determined to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1984. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate. They welcome and support the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the said Conference despite unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some great powers, which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They also urged all great powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and in the meanwhile to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area.

79. The Conference called for the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Societ Socialist Republics which should result in the reduction and the eventual elimination of the military presence of the powers concerned and thereby contribute to the implementation of resolution 2832 (XXVI) on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

80. The Conference reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in suggesting the convening of a summit conference on the Indian Ocean to be held at Tananarive. The Conference requested the non-aligned countries of the region to hold consultations on the elaboration of an international convention on the Indian Ocean as proposed by Madagascar.

IX. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

X. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole has undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

83. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the usurpation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Conference affirmed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by it since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty, including the right to establish the Palestinian Independent State in its homeland, Palestine.

84. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it has the right to participate on an independent and equal footing in all endeavours, international conferences, activities and international bodies, organs and agencies on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine with a view to ensuring the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Consequently the Conference rejects all plans, arrangements and agreements which are not in conformity with the provisions referred to above.

85. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the sixteenth session of the Palestinian National Council, held in Algeria from 12 to 22 February 1983, which reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the unity of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative. The Conference also affirmed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has confronted Zionist aggression courageously and come through that ordeal stronger, more resolute and determined to fight until the rights of the Palestinian people are realized.

86. The Conference stressed the urgent need to undertake endeavours to achieve a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of the principles enunciated above in this Declaration. No action should be taken which is inconsistent with these principles or would adversely affect the struggle of the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland, Palestine, and the exercise of their inalienable rights therein.

87. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its persistent acts of repression against the Palestinian people, and demanded the United Nations Security Council invoke the powers vested in it with a view to imposing on Israel the relevant sanctions prescribed in the United Nations Charter until Israel withdraws from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, demolishes all Israeli settlements established in these territories and complies fully with the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

88. The Conference especially condemned Israel for the acts of genocide perpetrated against the Palestinina people in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanese territory under occupation by Israeli armed forces.

89. The Conference also decided to request the international community to set up a war crimes tribunal in order to try Israel under international law for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people in all the territories which it has occupied since its establishment in 1948.

90. The Conference referred to the responsibility of the Government of the United States of America for violating the commitments it had undertaken to guarantee the safety and security of Palestinian refugees.

91. The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to the policy and practices of Israel in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and sharply condemned them. It condemned in particular and viewed as illegal the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories since this constitutes a serious obstacle to a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis.

92. The Conference reaffirmed in this context its total rejection of all the Israeli policies designed to modify the geographical characteristics, demographic composition or legal status of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The Conference decided not to recognize any change made by Israel in the above territories and called on all States not to recognize such changes and to refrain from any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in 1981, which had firmly condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America towards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization and towards the total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. That attitude violated the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly resolutions on the questions of Palestine and the Middle East and was an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region.

94. The Conference condemned the policy which the United States is striving to impose in the region and which is prejudicial to the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

95. The Conference also condemned the support given by the United States of America to the Israeli entity in all fields, especially the military and the political fields. The Conference affirmed that the pursuit of this policy harmed the relations and interests which linked the non-aligned countries on the one hand with the United States on the other.

96. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the search for a just solution to the question of Palestine. The Conference welcomed the measures taken by the Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/86 to organize the International Conference on the Question of Palestine to be held in Paris in August 1983. The Conference also declared its conviction that this Conference would make a positive contribution to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference called upon all members to take an active part, and to be represented at a high level, in the International Conference and in the regional preparatory meetings so as to contribute to the success of that Conference.

97. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the question of Palestine, and in particular resolution 37/86 (D and E). It called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 37/120 (I and J) as soon as possible.

98. The Conference decided to set up a Committee at the level of Heads of State, to co-operate with the seven-member Arab Committee to support the rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with international law and the will of the non-aligned countries and their peoples. The Committee would work with the various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights in freedom and sovereignty in their independent homeland. The Committee would comprise the following members: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India (Chairman), Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

XI. QUESTION OF LEBANON

99. Having considered the grave situation confronting Lebanon, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region and the world, the Conference

(a) Declares its solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government;

(b) Reaffirms its support for the safety of Lebanon, for its territorial integrity, independence and right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries;

(c) Calls upon all States to support Lebanon in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982) in order to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory;

(d) Calls upon all States to endorse Lebanese efforts to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces whose presence in Lebanon does not have the support of the Lebanese legal authority;

(e) Reaffirms its support for Lebanon in its efforts to reconstruct its economy and strengthen its public institutions in order to attain its national aspirations.

XII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

100. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's habitually aggressive and expansionist policies in the region. They were of the view that this situation threatened a new Israeli aggression and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. They reaffirmed the solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Arab people.

101. The Conference considered it necessary to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions previously adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement in regard to the question of Palestine and the Middle East situation and especially since Israel's aggression of 1967. It reiterated that the question would not be resolved and that peace would not be established in the region unless all the following principles were observed simultaneously:

(a) The question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(b) The question of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole and cannot be dealt with or resolved separately. In view of this, a partial solution or a solution confined to some aspects of the conflict to the exclusion of others is not possible. Nor is it possible to establish a partial peace. Peace should be just and comprehensive.

(c) A just peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of all the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without foreign interference and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State in their national territory on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.

(d) West Jerusalem is part of the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from it and restore it to Arab sovereignty.

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it alone has the full right to represent this people and to participate fully in all international conferences, activities and events relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to solve the Middle East problem. No solution can be considered comprehensive, just or acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration and acceptance.

(f) All the measures taken by Israel in the Arab and Palestinian territories since their occupation covering installations and all changes affecting political, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features are null and void and illegal.

(g) All settlements set up or to be set up by Israel in occupied territories are null and void and illegal and are considered as an obstacle to peace. They should, therefore, be pulled down immediately and no new settlements should be set up and the proliferation of existing settlements should not be allowed.

102. (a) The Conference expressed its support for and adopted the Arab Peace Plan proclaimed at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, Morocco, and emphasized that this Plan, being based on international legitimacy and on the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

(b) The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considered that the question of Palestine and of the territories occupied since 1967 is a common cause to all non-aligned countries. The Conference, therefore, resolved that any deviation from the resolutions of the Conferences of non-aligned countries relating to the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine would affect the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its struggle against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and zionism. It would also be considered as swerving from the determination of the non-aligned countries to bring to an end the occupation of Arab-Palestinian territories by Israel and to help the Palestinian people to secure its inalienable national rights.

(c) The Conference condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, and in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of, and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

103. (a) The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to and condemnation of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. It especially condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories, considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem.

(b) The Conference condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces, such as killing and destruction, in this non-aligned country.

(c) In this respect, the Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of all Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, the demographic character or the legal status of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. The Conference resolved not to recognize any changes made by Israel in the aforesaid territories and called upon all States not to recognize them and to refrain from any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

104. (a) The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures taken to implement its decision are null and void and without any legal validity. They have no legal effect and are not recognized.

(b) The Conference called upon all States members of the United Nations that have not yet taken any measure to implement General Assembly resolution ES-1/9 of 5 February 1982 to do so in order to join in the just struggle of the Syrian nationals in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference invited the Security Council to take the necessary action to compel Israel to implement resolution 497(1981).

(c) The Conference expressed the full support of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement for and their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab nation against Israeli occupation, aggression and threats and for the attainment of the national inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. On this occasion the Conference denounced the attack launched by Israel and the United States of America against the right of Syria to secure the means to defend itself. The Conference noted that that attack could be considered as the prelude to a premeditated assault against Syria and other Arab States.

105. (a) The Conference strongly denounced the exploitation by Israel of the natural resources and wealth of Palestine and the occupied Arab countries in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all countries to take the necessary action in order to refrain from any co-operation that would enable Israel to continue to exploit such wealth and resources unlawfully.

(b) The Conference condemned Israel for its intention to cut a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It affirmed that this project constitutes a dangerous activity among the aggressive actions undertaken against the legitimate rights and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as well as a threat to global peace and security. The Conference invited all countries to denounce this project and refrain from providing any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.

(c) The Conference declared that the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and in particular Convention No.4 regarding the protection of civilians in time of war and the Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the Conventions adopted in 1977, should be applied to all the occupied

Arab territories and Palestine, including Jerusalem. The Conference condemned Israel for its persistent violation of those Conventions and of the basic rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the territories mentioned in having displaced them, destroyed their homes and confiscated their property. The Conference condemned the refusal of Israel to receive the tripartite committee set up under Security Council resolution 446(1979) to inquire into conditions in settlements in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 452(1979).

(d) The Conference condemned all those policies, and particularly the policy of the United States of America, which help Israel to continue its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and which jeopardize the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights. In this connection the Conference noted that the United States of America was continuing to support Israel in several fields.

(e) The Conference also noted that the United States of America, by exercising its right of veto in the Security Council in a manner contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, prevents the Security Council from taking steps to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of acquisition of territories by force and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable rights. The Conference therefore calls on the United States of America to abandon its abuse of the right of veto.

(f) The Conference expressed its profound concern at the establishment of a "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and affirmed that the alliance strengthened the aggressive role of Israel, which threatens the stability of the countries of the Middle East and global peace and security and encourages Israel to pursue its policy of annexation, aggression and racial discrimination.

(g) The Conference expressed its deep concern at the build-up of conventional and nuclear weapons in Israel, which is designed to reinforce Israel's situation as a base for colonialism and racism in the third world in general and in Africa and Asia in particular. By taking such measures Israel imperils global peace and security. The Conference called for the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 33/71 of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear co-operation with Israel and 37/82 of 9 December 1982 on Israeli nuclear armament.

(h) The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing its policy of aggression and annexation against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and called on all countries, including the United States of America, to put an immediate end to their military, political and economic assistance and to the provision of human resources to Israel. The Conference called on all countries to refrain from providing assistance and facilities for implementing Zionist plans for the

immigration of Jews from all over the world to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. The Conference condemned all imperialist or colonialist forces of military intervention which have constituted or constitute a threat to the security and independence of Arab countries and interference in their internal affairs.

(i) The Conference expressed its deep concern at the increase in collaboration between the Zionist entity in Palestine and the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields. It strongly condemned this collaboration and solidarity and called on all countries of the Movement to sever relations with the above two regimes in all fields and to isolate them completely.

106. (a) The Conference called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and its right to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine, and to facilitate the achievement of these rights. The Conference also called upon the Council to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, by taking the necessary measures to achieve the withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. The Conference called upon the members of the Security Council to play their role and discharge their responsibilities so that the Council may take appropriate measures in conformity with the United Nations Charter to establish and guarantee peace and security in the Middle East.

(b) After reviewing the history of the Middle East since the establishment of Israel in Palestine in 1948, the Conference considered that Israel's aggressive, expansionist and colonialist policies and practices in the occupied territories against the Arab nation in general and the Arab people of Palestine in particular, its continued violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and international agreements and treaties and its persistent refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions relating to the Middle East demonstrated that Israel is not a peace-loving member and does not fulfil the requirements of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of international organizations. The Conference therefore considered that it is high time for the United Nations to take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Conference called upon the Security Council to convene to take the measures referred to against Israel for not carrying out the resolutions of the Security Council and for imperilling international peace and security by its conduct.

(c) The Conference called upon all countries that support the liberation of occupied countries and the Palestinian cause to take all appropriate measures against the countries that encourage Israel to pursue its policy and practices, especially the United States of America.

(d) The Conference recalled the decision taken by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Algiers, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air traffic in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Considering the reasons that led to the adoption of this resolution, the Conference stressed the need to continue to implement it and urged member countries of the Movement to adhere to it and apply it strictly.

107. (a) The Conference affirmed the commitment of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen their support for the confrontation Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to enable them to fulfil the requirements imposed on them by the liberation struggle and to defend their lands and their independence against Israeli aggression and threats. The Conference urged friendly countries and the organizations that have participated in the national liberation struggle to continue to give it their support.

(b) The Conference expressed appreciation of the effective solidarity offered by all States and powers that support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, especially the countries of the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Conference also praised the advanced European stand on the problem of the Middle East and Palestine. The Conference called upon those countries and powers to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to re-establish all their national rights and recover all the occupied Arab territories.

XIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

108. The Conference categorically condemned the outrageous Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes as an act of state terrorism and an unprecedented act of aggression whereby a nuclear reactor came under armed attack for the first time in history.

109. The Conference called on the Security Council and all countries as well as international organizations and agencies to take the effective necessary measures to deter Israel from threatening and the repetition of such acts of aggression which gravely endanger international peace and security.

110. Noting that the same attendant effects and consequences would follow from an armed aggression with conventional weapons on a nuclear installation as from the use of a nuclear weapon, the Conference called for the early consideration of the conclusion of an international agreement to prohibit military attacks on nuclear installations.

111. The Conference expressed solidarity with Iraq and all other developing countries in exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for their development programmes.

XIV. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

112. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

114. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

115. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the United Nations Secretary-General. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existance, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XVI. KOREA

116. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

117. The Conference expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XVII. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

118. The Conference took note of the report submitted by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who had been mandated by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Delhi in February 1981 to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the implementation of the principles of non-alignment with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. They expressed appreciation of the work done by the Group aimed at finding a just and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict.

XVIII. EUROPE

119. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the intensification of tension in Europe, and the dangerous, growing stockpiling of weapons on the continent, which further aggravates bloc confrontation and endangers international peace and security. They considered that the neutral and non-aligned countries increasingly are becoming positive factors in European relations, complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement.

120. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the contribution of the neutral and non-aligned countries within the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and their efforts to ease international tension in Europe, on the basis of the Final Act of that Conference, including the convening of the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

121. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the close interconnection between the security problems of Europe and the Mediterranean and supported the view that, with regard to questions relating to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, non-aligned members in the Mediterranean region should be allowed to participate in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

XIX. MEDITERRANEAN

122. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the initiative of Malta in the CSCE to convene a meeting to discuss questions relating to security in the Mediterranean, as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act.

123. In this connection, they again stressed the need to strengthen co-operation in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, they called for a meeting of the non-aligned Mediterranean members, to be held as soon as possible, in order to concert views and devise initiatives for co-operation and strengthening security in the Mediterranean region.

124. They noted with concern the increased tensions in the Mediterranean mainly due to Israel's persistent policy of aggression and the further accumulation of arms in the region. They reiterated the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and supported the United Nations resolution directed towards the reduction of tension and the solution of problems so as to transform the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from confrontation and conflict.

125. They urged renewed efforts to find just and lasting solutions to crisis situations in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They stressed the need to reverse the arms race, reduce confrontation and tension, to promote co-operation in all fields of mutual interest and to advance other objectives of non-alignment. They supported the further involvement of the United Nations in the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation.

126. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for Malta's contribution to the establishment of a zone of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. They considered Malta's assumption of a status of neutrality, strictly founded on the principles of non-alignment, as an effective contribution to peace and stability in the Mediterranean region. They pledged their support for this status, and urged all other countries to do so.

127. They considered the fact that Mediterranean and other States have not only expressed recognition for Malta's status but have also undertaken not to act in any way which would jeopardize it as an effective means of lessening tension and strengthening security in the Mediterranean, which could be further extended in future.

XX. CYPRUS

128. The Conference reiterated its full solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed its respect for that country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment.

129. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

130. The Conference stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus. It considers that the de facto situation created by the force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

131. While hailing the intensification of the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General and the accelerated continuation of intercommunal talks, the Conference noted with concern the lack of progress in those talks

and expressed the hope that they would be carried out meaningfully and constructively so as to lead to a speedy, mutually acceptable solution of the problem, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, starting with General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), endorsed by Security Council resolution 365(1974), the decisions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement, which it reaffirmed, and the High-Level Agreements of 12 February 1977 and of 19 May 1979.

XXI. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES

132. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their independence and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States. In this regard they noted with satisfaction that since the Sixth Summit ten Latin American and Caribbean countries had become members of the Movement. They also expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and co-operation through the various processes of regional integration and supported the aspirations for the creation of a regional organization representative of the interests of all the countries of the region.

133. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Final Communique issued by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983 to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean once again confirmed the universal applicability of the principles and policies of non-alignment. They further recalled that the Meeting was convened taking into account the grave situation existing in the region, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

134. The Heads of State or Government took note with great concern of the continuing tension in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. Furthermore, having analysed the situation in the region, they considered that Central America faced a serious political, social and economic crisis brought about for the most part by the traditional repressive power structure and by national economic structures that produce poverty, inequality and misery and aggravated by the interference and intervention to which those countries have been subjected since the end of the last century.

135. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the processes of change in Central America could not be attributed to or explained by an East-West ideological confrontation. They also observed that although the crisis situation prevailing in the region could not be viewed in isolation from the adverse developments in the global context characterized by great power confrontation, it has been aggravated by the intensification of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the States of the region.

136. The Conference denounced the new and increasing threats and acts of intimidation and the growing seriousness and increased number of acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the violation of its air space and territorial waters, utilization of the territory of foreign countries, in and outside the region as bases for aggression and the training of counter-revolutionary forces, the commission of terrorist actions and sabotage, particularly the attacks of armed groups of ex-Somoza guards through its northern border, which had resulted in considerable loss of life and property, as well as measures of economic pressure at the international level. These were considered part of a deliberate plan to harass and destablilize that country, as has been acknowledged by a foreign power.

137. In reviewing the prevailing tense situation in Central America, the Conference commended the peace initiatives presented by Mexico, France, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama; welcomed the positive response of Nicaragua and called on all States concerned to adopt a similar attitude.

138. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to closely monitor the events in the subregion and made an appeal for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua. The Conference called on the Governments of the United States and Honduras to adopt a constructive position in favour of peace and dialogue in conformity with the principles of international law and called on all States to avoid any act or policy that might increase tensions in the region.

139. The Conference expressed the view that the cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstrations of force will reduce tension and facilitate the necessary dialogue for the achievement of political and negotiated solutions of the problems of the region. The right of any State to freely choose its own political, social and economic system was considered to be of paramount importance in this context.

140. The Conference also expressed the view that all States in the region should deploy maximum efforts to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference, and help to generate a situation of peace and tranquility.

141. Recalling the resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern that another dangerous focus of tension exists in the region in Guatemala, whose regime is pursuing a repressive and expansionist policy which is reinforced by the use of its special military ties with the Zionist regime of Israel and with imperialism and which consitutes a threat to other States in the region, especially Belize.

142. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the situation in El Salvador had continued to deteriorate owing to unsolved social and economic problems and to continuing repression and imperialist intervention, which constituted a threat to the peace and security of the

region. They therefore called for the immediate unconditional cessation of such intervention. They further expressed their concern at the growing involvement in the conflict of the army of Honduras, which would contribute to the expansion of the conflict. The Heads of State or Government also urged the Government of the United States of America to adopt a constructive position which would contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem. In this context, they recognized the need to promote a negotiated solution, with the participation of all the representative political forces, one of which, the FDR/FMLM has made a welcome proposal for a dialogue without preconditions. They also welcomed the peace initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela and France and Mexico as well as all other initiatives pursuing the same objective. They rejected any attempt to prevent or obstruct such negotiations.

143. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent events in Suriname and the measures taken by certain Governments in response to these events. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for Suriname's sovereignty and independence. They further expressed the hope that the future development of Suriname will be in accord with the interests and well-being of its people, free from any external interference or pressure.

144. The Conference recalled the solidarity offered to Cuba by the Movement of Non-aligned Countries since its inception and reiterated its appeal to the United States Government for an immediate and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression and threats and the lifting of the economic blockade, which has been maintained against Cuba for twenty-two years and has recently been intensified with the adoption of the Syms Amendment and by new restrictive measures against Cuba's financial, credit and trade relations. It also urged the cessation of the violation of Cuba's air space and territorial waters and reiterated its full support for the just demand that the United States should return the territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and pay compensation for the considerable material loss caused to the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and other aggressive measures.

145. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to scrupulously refrain from all acts of aggression, recourse to the use or threat of force, and intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States as well as other forms of pressure, including economic or military blockades. They reaffirmed the right of all peoples of the region to national self-determination, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and their right to choose their own political, economic and social systems and pursue their own economic development free from any type of external interference or pressure.

146. The Heads of State or Government were glad to note that since the Sixth Summit Belize, Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda had become independent and are now members or observers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They also reaffirmed their conviction that colonialism must be eradicated in the region. They urged all States, and especially non-aligned countries, to support the legitimate demands for freedom, peace and independence of those Latin American and Caribbean peoples which are still subject to colonial domination and dependence, and called for the early implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in those territories.

147. Recalling the previous decisions of the Movement and reaffirming the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV).

148. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decisions adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its foundation to the effect that the establishment of foreign military bases against the will of the countries in which they are installed consitutes a violation of their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and pointed out the danger represented by the existence of military bases and the conduct of military manoeuvres directed against the countries of the region.

149. The Conference noted with satisfaction the entry into force on 10 October 1979 of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, known as the Torrijos - Carter Treaties, between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, ensuring the effective exercise of Panama's sovereignty over its entire national territory by means of a process of restoring to Panama its jurisdiction over the areas previously designated as the Canal Zone, and of increasing participation by Panama in the administration and defence of the Canal, culminating on 31 December 1999 in the complete elimination of any vestige of colonialism in the Republic of Panama.

150. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that that process had been going through its various stages, but expressed their concern at the persistence of the United States of America in carrying out policies and practices in the Canal area that hindered the strict application of the Panama Canal Treaties and, in particular, at the introduction of discriminatory wage scales and the passing of Public Law 9670 of the United States Congress, which were incompatible with and violated the aforementioned Treaties.

151. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian people and Government, called upon the United States of America to put an end to all policies and practices that might interfere with the full application of the Treaties and called for absolute respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal. Furthermore, they decided to reiterate their appeal to all States of the world to accede to the protocol of the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal with due respect for the sovereignty of Panama and for the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

152. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern for the continuing colonialist policies and the increasing economic pressures, threats and aggressions in the Caribbean Region. These facts constitute a real threat to the peace, security and development of the region.

153. The Heads of State or Government condemned the covert and overt actions and the political and economic pressures being exerted by imperialist forces against Grenada. Mindful of the adverse effects of such pressures on economic development efforts, they expressed support for the inalienable right of the Government and people of Grenada to pursue their own political, economic and social process free from all forms of external pressures and threats. The Heads of States or Government express support for the Government and people of Grenada and called on all countries to respect Grenada's independence and sovereignty.

154. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and denounced all pressures and threats againsts its sovereignty. In this regard, they supported the right of the Belize Government to take whatever initiatives they consider pertinent consistent with the principles of non-alignment and the United Nations Charter to effectively confront any threat and emphasized that the threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable. They also urged all States to contribute to the economic development of Belize.

155. Recalling the many initiatives that the countries of the region have taken in their efforts to attain peace, safeguard independence and consolidate development, the Conference supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

156. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restituted through negotiations. They urged that these negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom be reopened with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9.

157. The Conference recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are an integral part of the Latin American region and accordingly expressed its satisfaction with the solidarity and firm support given by the Latin American and other non-aligned countries to the Republic of Argentina in its efforts to settle the sovereignty dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in these islands.

158. At the same time the Conference considered that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Iraland in the Malvinas Islands region are a cause for grave concern to the countries of the region and aversely affect stability in the area.

159. The Conference noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. In connection with the claim which Venezuela is advancing to more than two-thirds of the territory of Guyana, they recalled that the Protocol of Port of Spain had expired in June 1982. They called for a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy based on the principles set forth in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the Communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, especially those relating to the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

160. The Conference once more reiterated its categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, over which it would have full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community and recalling that international peace and security call for such a solution, the Conference urged all States to voice their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. The Conference expressed its hope that an equitable solution to this problem will be found by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

161. Reaffirming their support for the social and economic transformations initiated by the late President Salvador Allende, the Heads of State or Government demanded the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution concerning Chile adopted at the thirty-seventh session. They further affirmed their support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to restore their fundamental freedoms and basic human rights and the non-aligned course set by President Allende.

162. The Heads of State or Government recalled that Latin American countries have made an important contribution to the process of multilateral negotiations aimed at the establishment of more just economic international relations, that they have promoted initiatives of significance in the field of disarmament and arms control and that they have adopted or strengthened measures oriented toward the full utilization of their natural resources for the benefit of their peoples.

163. The Heads of State or Government noted the existance in Latin America of an area in which nuclear weapons are proscribed by the Treaty of Tlatelolco signed by twenty-two Latin American States, but they considered that it could not be effected until conditions have been created to enable all Latin American States to sign and ratify it, and all nuclear powers to respect it. They appealed to the States that have international responsibility over non-sovereign territories in the region to ratify the additional Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, so that those territories may receive its benefits.

164. In this connection, the Conference took note of the statements made by the Argentine Republic during the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the reported introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the region of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich.

165. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the historic visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Central America and the Caribbean with his message of peace and reconciliation.

XXII. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

166. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that full and unrestricted access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, under non-discriminatory conditions, is an inalienable right of every State. They stressed the need to respect the options and decisions of each State in this sphere, without jeopardizing or affecting related policies and programmes regarding the nuclear fuel cycle, or international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

167. The Heads of State or Government deplored the pressures and threats directed against the developing countries to prevent them from accomplishing their programmes for developing nuclear energy. In this connection, it was reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development, in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

168. Likewise, they supported the convening of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, after adequate preparation, with a view to adopting universally acceptable principles of international co-operation in this field on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

XXIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been aggravated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded this development as disturbing since its persistence could adversely effect the efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security.

170. The Conference recalled that the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes remains central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries. They noted the concern expressed by Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at previous conferences in this regard and considered in particular the working papers presented by Yugoslavia, the working paper on the Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of Border Disputes between non-aligned countries submitted by Sri Lanka and the joint draft resolution on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes presented by Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia, as well as a number of suggestions and proposals made by other member States of the Movement. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana in order that all proposals be carefully studied and an appropriate report be made to a subsequent Ministerial Meeting of non-aligned countries.

171. Recognizing the need for preserving the unity of non-aligned countries and for advancing the cause of peaceful settlement of disputes among them, the Conference reiterated the following principles: non-aligned States, in particular, should in their mutual relations be constantly guided by the principles of strict mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the inviolability of legally established international frontiers, non-interference and respect for the right of peoples to free national and social development. All disputes should be resolved exclusively by peaceful means in full conformity with the purposes, principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter and the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as within the framework and principles of regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) without interference and without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force. Disputes between neighbouring States should be resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations, mediation or good offices accepted by the parties concerned or other measures embodied in the United Nations Charter without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force and without foreign intervention or interference.

XXIV. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

172. Recalling the relevant decisions taken at the Sixth Summit in Havana, the Heads of State or Government observed with appreciation that the efforts of the member States of the Non-Aligned Movement had culminated in the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in resolution 36/103. They hailed the adoption of this Declaration as a historic contribution by the Non-Aligned Movement to the task of ushering in a regime of inter-State relations based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence. They noted with concern, however, that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many non-aligned countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration and observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXV. NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

173. (a) The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound sense of satisfaction at the progress recorded by the various agencies that have been established to promote co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and mass media, which is an integral part of their national development process. In particular, they commended the work undertaken by the News Agencies Pool and the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries and urged these agencies to earnestly implement their respective Programmes of Action so as to further develop and diversify the signal contribution they are making to the decolonization of information and to countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements. With a view to assisting them in this endeavour, the Heads of State or Government urged that action be taken:

- to lower communication tariffs, especially in the context of the observance of World Communication Year;
- to advance and accelerate the development of communications infrastructures in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40 on World Communication Year (1983);
- to establish or strengthen national news agencies and broadcasting organizations and to stimulate more frequent contact and exchanges among their media representatives and Governments;
- and to participate actively in the Second Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (SPIN II) to be held in Havana in 1984.

(b) The Heads of State or Government accepted as a formal document of the Conference the Statutes of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool.

(c) The Conference expressed its appreciation of the work of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) in establishing a framework for co-operation at Georgetown in May 1981, and the practical measures of co-operation set out in the Programme of Action adopted at Valletta in June 1982. They endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that Ministers of Information meet in general conference within a period of six months following every Conference of Heads of State or Government with a view to consolidating and developing mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries in conformity with the objectives and principles of the New International Information and Communication Order, and to assess the impact of technological developments in this field. They also endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that the general conference of Ministers of Information should determine the criteria for, and proceed with the constitution of, the Intergovernmental Council which would serve till the next general conference of Ministers of Information.

(d) They requested the Chairman of the ICC to continue consultations with a view to determining where and when the general conference of Ministers of Information would be held.

(e) Reaffirming the importance of the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo, they called upon all members of the Movement to render all possible assistance to the Centre.

(f) The Heads of State or Government called on members of the Movement to give careful consideration to the implications for national sovereignty and the economic development of developing countries of the utilization of the geostationary orbit and the regulation of the electronic magnetic spectrum, which are of critical importance to information dissemination in world trade, commerce and exchange.

(g) The Heads of State or Government recalled the agreement in UNESCO on the need to establish a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information to and from developing countries as also between these countries by strengthening and expanding the mass media and information infrastructures in developing countries. With this in mind, they called upon:

- members of the Movement to continue to co-ordinate their efforts to achieve common objectives in the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences;

- all member States of UNESCO to generate the additional resources required by the United Nations system to fully bring into being the New Information and Communication Order, in particular by making their full contribution, commensurate with their resources, to UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication and other international programmes for the development of communications infrastructures.

XXVI. THE UNITED NATIONS

174. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the United Nations as the most appropriate international forum for finding solutions to major world issues such as the achievement of general and complete disarmament, the realization of the New International Economic Order, the elimination of colonialism and racism and the promotion of human rights. The Conference noted with satisfaction the increase in the membership of the United Nations consequent on the admission of Belize, Zimbabwe, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia and Vanuatu, new members belonging to the developing and non-aligned world. It considered these admissions a step in the direction of the Organization's universalization.

175. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming the need for continued action in support of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and recalling the appeal made in the Havana Final Declaration to the permanent members of the Security Council, noted with concern that the Council was still being prevented from discharging its obligations in respect of the maintenance of international peace and security. They expressed concern over the systematic attempts to bypass and disregard the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization's inability to deal with threats to international peace and security. The United Nations role and effectiveness in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, in the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of the sovereign equality of all nations, in promoting economic and social development and in ensuring observance of human rights are indispensable to today's world. They expected the Security Council to fulfil its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by the prompt and effective implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter. They commended the ideas and concrete suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-seventh session for the consideration of all Members of the United Nations, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to adopting new, more effective approaches within the framework of the Charter to prevent and resolve conflicts. They called for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

176. The Conference also emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization in promoting the role of the Organization. In this context, it expressed its support for the efforts undertaken with a view to achieving tangible progress in strengthening the role of the United Nations and in making it more representative of the interests and aspirations of the great majority of the countries which are Members of that Organization.

177. The Conference urged all member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to intensify their efforts for the immediate conclusion and adoption by the United Nations of the draft convention outlawing the recruitment, financing, utilization and training of mercenaries and the granting of transit facilities to them, currently under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly.

178. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the growing role of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations and stressed the need to continue promoting the purposes and principles of the Charter and the effective operation of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

179. They recalled the positive initiatives of the Movement, such as the holding of emergency special sessions of the General Assembly, and the need to continue using the mechanisms provided for in the United Nations Charter whenever the situation should so require. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in recent years in increasing the representation of the non-aligned countries in the main organs of the United Nations, particularly in the Security Council, and emphasized the desirability of maintaining and strengthening such representation in the future.

XXVII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

180. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries renewed its commitment to the principles and objectives of their Movement.

181. Non-alignment represents a major dynamic force in contemporary history. It has served as a catalyst in the efforts to transform the structure of international relations from that of imperialist subjugation and colonial dominance and exploitation towards an equitable world order based on independence, equality, justice, co-operation and development. Imperialist and colonialist attitudes and policies, however, still persist in parts of the world: the non-aligned countries are determined to oppose, resist and eliminate them.

182. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of foreign intervention, interference, aggression, occupation, domination or hegemony, and total detachment from power blocs and alliances and their confrontations remain fundamental elements in the policy of non-alignment. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to strive unceasingly to eliminate these policies in relations between States and to build a new pattern of international relations in which the inalienable rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence and the right to equality of all States, big or small, are fully secured.

183. The very ethos of the Movement involves keeping away from power blocs aligned against one another, promotion of their dissolution and rejection of narrow, out-moded doctrines of deterrence, balance of power and spheres of influence which give rise to tensions and polarization, division and conflict among nations. By strictly adhering to its principles and objectives, the Movement can make a constructive contribution to the resolution of outstanding international issues on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and equitable co-operation among nations.

184. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the increased awareness and interest in the Non-Aligned Movement among peoples, parties and organizations of countries which are not members of the Movement. They urged the promotion of this trend and the encouragement of the adoption of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

185. The Movement reiterates its support for the heroic peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa and all the victims of the aggressive policies and actions of Israel and South Africa. It condemns all forms of racism, including zionism and apartheid and the policies of countries which support them.

186. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative taken by Colombia, France, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to seek negotiated political solutions to conflicts in Central America.

187. Non-alignment rejects the obsession with supremacy and the accompanying suspicion and fear as a basis for international relations. The arms race, especially in its nuclear aspect, is a direct result of great power confrontation. This in turn leads to new attempts at strengthening strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances, attempts to secure and build up military bases and facilities and other interlocking arrangements conceived in the context of great power conflict in various regions of the world which only aggravate insecurity in the international environment. The peoples all over the world, on the other hand, seek harmony and peace and peaceful co-operation, and above all, to lift the spectre of a nuclear holocaust, which has hung over humanity far too long. The greatest peril facing mankind today is that to its very survival. The great powers, therefore, must give up the search for power, dominance and supremacy and pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence. They must resume the process of negotiations in earnestness and sincerity for the settlement of their mutual problems. The Heads of State or Government affirm that agreement between the great powers must not be at the expense of members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Movement and to enhance its capacity for action in support of peace and co-operation. They expressed concern over conflicts between members of the Movement and their aggravation or exploitation by outside powers to the detriment of the solidarity of the Movement. They urged that differences between members of the Movement must be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. In the interest of world harmony and peace, they demanded that other powers also respect the independence of the Movement and the integrity of its members and scrupulously refrain from all acts of pressure, intimidation, interference or intervention.

189. The non-aligned countries reaffirm their firm adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and fully recognize the need to support and strengthen the world organization in order to make it an effective instrument for the fulfilment of its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security, in developing and strengthening co-operation among nations, in establishing equitable economic relations between States and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms in the world.

190. In this context, the Conference urged Heads of State or Government of Member States of the United Nations to use the opportunity offered by the thirty-eighth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to undertake a collective appraisal with a view to finding speedy and just solutions to some of the major problems of the world. The Conference also called on the international community to observe 1985 as the Year of the United Nations.

191. The Conference welcomed the consideration of the question of the implementation of United Nations resolutions at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

192. It is urgently necessary to rapidly promote the democratization of the international system and to usher in the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have agreed on certain steps to promote co-operation in economic, information and other fields with the object of strengthening their independence and also of reinforcing the position of developing countries in negotiations with developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They have adopted a Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Non-Aligned Countries and at the same time they urge the world community as a whole to provide adequate financial and other resources for the advancement of developing countries.

193. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of States. They called for the negotiation of effective and urgent measures for nuclear disarmament which has been accorded the highest priority in the process towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They urged the nuclear weapons powers to agree to an international convention prohibiting the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

194. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, in 1985.

195. The Heads of State or Government recalled that at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in 1979, the invitation of Iraq to host the Seventh Summit had been accepted. The Heads of State or Government noted the extensive preparations which Iraq had made for holding the Summit, were glad at Iraq's constructive gesture, for the sake of the unity of the Movement, to defer its invitation to the Eighth Summit. They took note that the overwhelming majority of the member countries had expressed their opinion favouring Iraq as the venue of the Eighth Summit. Iraq, taking into account the interests of the Movement and the fact that the circumstances that made it advisable to transfer the venue of the Seventh Conference still remain, expressed the decision to accept that the final decision would be taken by a Ministerial Meeting to be held not later than 1985. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at this agreed outcome.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN ON THE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Based on the statements made by the Heads of State or Government assembled in New Delhi for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, I should like to make the following statement:

"We express our profound regret at the thirty-month-old Iran-Iraq conflict and the grievous loss of life and destruction of property which it has caused to the two nations and their peoples.

Iran and Iraq are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has amongst its principles that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

We are convinced that an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict would contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Movement.

Therefore we appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war. It is the universal desire that the fighting must stop at once and the two sides come to an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means."

Suggestions and proposals have been offered by many Heads of State or Government. The overwhelming view is that the Non-Aligned Movement should exert every effort to bring about a speedy and peaceful termination of this tragic conflict. This is very much on my mind and, as Chairman, I shall continue consultations and take all possible and appropriate measures towards this objective.

قرار بشأن تشكيل مكتب التنسيق
Decision regarding the composition of the coordinating Bureau

DECISION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

1. The Conference decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau shall comprise the following:

Africa (36)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Asia (23)

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India*, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen PDR.

Latin America (12)

Belize, Bolivia, Cuba**, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

Europe (3)

Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia.

2. The mandate of the Bureau shall continue to be as indicated in Section I, paragraph 1, of the Decision regarding the Composition and Mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo in 1976 and in the Decision regarding Methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries contained in Annex I of the Final Declaration adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979.

3. All meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau shall be open-ended.

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* Chairman of the Seventh Summit.

** Outgoing Chairman.

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the worsening of the world economic situation since the Sixth Summit Conference. The crisis of international economic relations and the widening gap between developing and developed countries have emerged as the most serious problems and a source of instability threatening world peace and security. For the first time since the Second World War, there has been a decline in the per capita GDP of many developing countries. Commodity prices in real terms were the lowest in the last 50 years. Access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured products were being increasingly curtailed. The earnings of developing countries had shown an ominous decline while interest rates on foreign loans had dramatically increased. Medium-term and long-term lending to developing countries had fallen. Their balance of payments deficits and their debt burden had reached crushing levels. Measures at present contemplated and proposed were totally inadequate to deal with these problems.

2. They reiterated that the international economic crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but rather a symptom of structural maladjustment marked inter alia by increasing imbalances and inequalities to the detriment of the developmental prospects of the developing countries.

3. Under the present unjust world economic system the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. Developed countries continue to adopt retrogressive policies and practices which run counter to the goals and objectives of the New International Economic Order and of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. There can be no hope of anything but at best a short-lived revival of the world economy, nor can there be an equitable and viable system of international economic co-operation without a basic and fundamental change in the approaches and policies of the developed countries with respect to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

4. The Heads of State or Government stressed the interdependent character of the international situation - increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions and growing interdependance among nations as the rationale and incentive for dialogue and co-operation between developing and developed countries. The developing countries were facing extremely bleak prospects. In particular, the situation of the least developed countries was desperate and their prospects for development were even bleaker. The developed countries too were facing the problem of record idle productive capacity and mounting unemployment. In addition to the necessity of greater equity in international relations, there were compelling reasons for organizing interdependence on the basis of equality, justice, mutual interests and benefits. While some of the developed countries

favoured the strengthening of international economic co-operation, others resisted it. Indeed a few economically powerful countries have impeded progress towards the restructuring of international economic relations. The developed countries as a whole can no longer, under any pretext, shy away from their share of responsibility for international economic co-operation, nor can they afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of global prosperity. The Heads of State or Government decided to act in unison in order to influence the course of international economic co-operation decisively and in the right direction, focussing on points of substance with a view to tackling the immediate and structural problems facing the world economy and to promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

5. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that all countries should be committed in a real sense to peaceful progress world-wide. Progress in the developing countries would help rejuvenate the stagnating economies of developed countries. An improvement in the economies of developed countries would create better development prospects for developing countries. In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic fortunes and political stability of both groups of countries were more and more intertwined.

6. Peace and development are interrelated and the international community cannot be assured of durable peace so long as the economic disparities between nations are widening. Stable global development and viable international order require the halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development. Orderly development and progress can take place only in an atmosphere of peace, harmony and co-operation. Political freedom and economic progress are inseparable.

7. The non-aligned countries are committed to promoting a major restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Heads of State or Government regard their efforts in this direction as an integral part of the general struggle of their peoples for political, economic, cultural and social liberation. In this context, they stressed that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, apartheid, racism, zionism, exploitation, policy of force and all forms or manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony had given rise in the past to the evils, the effects of which continue to afflict many developing countries and were now hindering their present struggle for development. In fact, these factors constituted major obstacles to the economic and social progress of these countries and a threat to world peace and security. They were convinced that their eradication was a prerequisite for achieving development of their economies and effective international economic co-operation. They emphasized that the prevailing international system, which ran counter to the basic interests of the developing countries, was profoundly unjust and incompatible with the accelerated development of the non-aligned and other developing countries and warned that failure to establish the New International Economic Order based on equality and justice would have serious adverse economic and political consequences for all.

8. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played and will continue to play an important role in the struggle for the political and economic independence of all of the developing countries and their peoples; for the attainment of full and permanent sovereignty and control over all types of natural resources and economic activities; and for the promotion of a fundamental restructuring by the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

9. The non-aligned countries have been playing a pivotal and catalytic role in the field of international economic relations. UNCTAD I was convened in 1964, following the Belgrade Declaration of 1961. A programme of Peace and International Co-operation was adopted at the Cairo Summit in 1964. The concept of self-reliance received fresh impetus at the Lusaka Summit in 1970. The Algiers Summit in 1973 appealed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order was subsequently adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. Important initiatives in the field of international economic relations were taken at the Colombo Summit in 1976. The Havana Summit in 1979 called for the launching of global negotiations and adopted policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance among developing countries.

10. At the present time of serious crisis in international economic co-operation, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries stressed their determination to continue to work for strengthening and promoting international co-operation. Special importance was attached to vastly enhanced co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries* as an essential part of the New International Economic Order and as an instrument for building it. The Heads of State or Government decided to remain seized individually and collectively of all these important tasks.

II. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

11. The structural imbalances and inequalities of the present global economic system which are an important cause of the current world economic crisis, in particular that facing the developing countries, give cause for grave concern. The economic crisis has deepened since the Sixth Summit and now threatens to engulf the whole world in a major depression worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s. There is, therefore, the urgency to promote new actions and strategies and at the same time to reaffirm the validity of the relevant decisions adopted during the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana and previous Summit Conferences.

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* Throughout this document in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to the States members of the Group of 77.

12. The current crisis affects all countries but it has particularly grave consequences for the developing countries. World production declined by 1.2 per cent in 1981 and a further fall took place in 1982. The recession in developed countries has led to unemployment in excess of 10 per cent of the labour force, a proportion that is without precedent since the Great Depression. World trade stagnated for two years in succession and this stagnation has intensified because of the defensive protectionist policies and short-sighted monetary policies practised by developed countries to curb inflation. There were also disconcerting trends towards economic nationalism in some major developed countries which were contributing to an alarming deterioration in international relations and compounding the difficulties of the management of the economic crisis.

13. These developments have had particularly adverse consequences for the developing countries as a whole. In the past two years, they have suffered a loss of foreign exchange availability on the following counts:

(i) export earnings have fallen by $ 150 billion, partly as a result of a catastrophic decline in commodity prices. Prices in real terms for most commodities are now almost as low as during the Great Depression;

(ii) debt service payments have risen by $ 37 billion partly as a result of high interest rates; and

(iii) the annual rate of private bank lending to developing countries has fallen by $ 25 billion.

Allowing for off-setting factors, the net foreign exchange loss suffered by developing countries during this period is estimated at about $ 200 billion. This massive decline in foreign exchange availability has led to a corresponding decline in the import capacity of developing countries, thereby reducing the exports of developed countries and threatening a major and cumulative contraction in world economic activity. This alarming process has already begun.

14. The devastating impact and debilitating effects of the crisis on the economies of the developing countries as a whole, and the least developed countries in particular, have added to their vulnerability. Their past achievements are being undermined and their growth jeopardized. The growth in the output of developing countries was only 2.9 per cent in 1980 and 0.6 per cent in 1981. The per capita incomes of many developing countries, especially of the least developed countries, have suffered a decline. By the end of 1981 the reserves of the developing countries were only a little above $ 100 billion, which could finance barely two and a half months' imports. The debt burden of the developing countries has shot up to $ 540 billion and the burden of servicing the debt is as high as $ 106 billion per annum. The balance of payments deficit of developing countries amounted to $ 62 billion in 1982 and is expected to increase in 1983. All this has forced a number of developing countries to defer repayments of loans and seek rescheduling of their debts. This rescheduling has been made even more difficult by the imposition of conditions and restrictions.

15. The Heads of State or Government identified the following as among the most important factors which have contributed towards aggravating the international economic crisis particularly affecting the developing countries:

(i) squandering of vast human and material resources in an unproductive and wasteful arms race;

(ii) inward-looking policies followed by leading developed countries;

(iii) a financial and monetary crisis confronting the developing countries characterized by: (a) a decline in global liquidity coupled with dwindling reserves, (b) a mounting debt burden, the servicing of which has become increasingly onerous, coupled with high interest rates, (c) a substantial decline in concessional flows for development, (d) a hardening in the conditionality of financial assistance, and (e) increasing obstacles imposed by developed countries on access to international capital markets;

(iv) adverse trading conditions characterized by: (a) protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries against imports from developing countries and the consequent decline in the latters' exports, (b) the steady deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and especially the non-oil-exporting ones, (c) the contraction of commodity markets, the collapse of commodity prices and the organized manipulation of the prices of raw materials;

(v) the insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies; and

(vi) a variety of other factors with increasing adverse impact including (a) the obstacles and limitations imposed by developed countries on access to technology along with rigid and unfavourable terms for the transfer of technology, and (b) the cumulative effects of continuing brain drain.

16. Interdependence is asymmetrical as a result of the present iniquitous economic system. The crisis has been deepening over the years. As the international economic system has become more interdependent, this interdependence has become still more asymmetrical. The failure of the international community to respond appropriately, due largely to the negative attitude of some developed countries which have neither allowed nor facilitated the adoption of an integrated approach to the solution of interrelated economic problems, has further accentuated the impact of the crisis on developing countries.

17. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern the extremely slow and in some cases negative rate of growth of the majority of developing countries, particularly in most African countries, during the first two years of the Third United Nations Development Decade, as against the growth target of 7 per cent envisaged in the International Development Strategy. The 36 countries designated as least developed, 26 of which were African, recorded no growth at all over their level in 1980. The situation of those in the Sahel region was desperate. Other developing countries, particularly the low-income ones among them faced a harsh - even hostile - external environment in their efforts to eliminate extreme poverty and to provide appropriate standards of living for their populations. The situation of the majority of African countries was so serious as to require urgent corrective measures and that fact should be borne in mind in any further multilateral negotiations.

18. An important feature of the current world economic situation is the manifest inadequacy of the Bretton Woods system, which was established at a time when economic and political conditions were vastly different and only a few developing countries were sovereign, independent nations. The developing countries had an inadequate share of decision making and the system operated asymmetrically to the detriment of developing countries. Among other difficulties they, as deficit and disadvantaged countries within the system, had to face the main burden of adjustment while developed countries with economic and political influence escaped international surveillance and were not subject to any discipline. The system today is characterized by wide and erratic fluctuations in exchange rates, excessive dependence on a few key reserve currencies, failure to increase international liquidity in line with the growth of world trade and increasing inadequacies in the resources of the international financial institutions. These limitations have pushed some countries into greater dependence on private banking flows leading to an accummulation of high interest and relatively short-term debt, precipitating serious debt crises. As a result private bank lending to developing countries has declined sharply. Strengthening of the role of multilateral financing in the system would create a more stable basis for the private banking system also to play a continuing financing role on the scale required.

In the face of the massive shortfall in foreign exchange available to the developing countries, the partial halting and limited steps taken in the Interim and Development Committees since the Sixth Summit, and especially at the recent meeting of the IMF Interim Committee are totally inadequate.

19. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to create a new, equitable and universal international monetary system which would put an end to the dominance of certain reserve currencies, guarantee developing countries a role in decision-making, while ensuring monetary and financial discipline in the developed countries and preferential treatment for developing countries.

20. The potential efficiency of multilateral co-operation and its role in optimizing the functioning of the international economic system from the point of view of both developed and developing countries has been amply demonstrated. Even the limited multilateral policies which had emerged as a result of negotiations by the international community over many years and which were designed to allow the trade, financial and monetary system to be more supportive of development were now being called into question by certain developed countries. The Heads of State or Government regretted that those policies were now being subordinated to political considerations and that some developed countries were retreating from multilateralism into bilateralism in matters of financial co-operation. They deplored the fact that despite the obvious limitations of the present international monetary and financial system, in which the private banking system played a dominant role in capital flows, attempts were being made to bring about its increasing privatization.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted that only some developed countries had adopted a positive attitude in response to the call for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They hoped for a larger measure of political understanding in the developed countries of the connection between the problems of development of developing countries and the maintenance of international peace and security. Noting that the present global economic crisis, which has serious political ramifications, was a consequence of various political and economic factors developing in an interrelated manner, they regretted that the search for mutually reinforcing measures in various areas had not begun in any serious manner.

22. The Heads of State or Government were, however, encouraged by the dynamic complementarity in the economies of developing countries, especially in the fields of raw materials, energy and technological and financial resources, and by the many opportunities which were consequently available for autonomous economic expansion particularly through the strengthening of trade linkages and related co-operation among themselves. They were convinced that the present world economic situation required, more than ever before, the resolute pursuit of appropriate national policies by developing countries, the utilization of the full potential of their mutual co-operation through their own institutions or mechanisms, and greatly strengthened international economic co-operation.

III. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

A. Assessment

23. Following the adoption of resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, numerous international conferences have taken place which have scrutinized practically every dimension of the international economic system. The negotiations in these conferences have not yielded significant results.

Limited forward movement in certain fields has been offset by subsequent retrogression in those fields and by regression in other fields. As a result, there has been hardly any progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

24. The major conferences and meetings on international economic co-operation held since the Sixth Summit Conference have yielded insignificant results. Decisions on issues of major concern to developing countries could not be adopted unanimously at UNIDO III early in 1980 because of the intransigence of many developed countries.

The eleventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in August-September 1980, failed to agree on the procedures and agenda for global negotiations and subsequent regular sessions failed to break the deadlock. The consensus reached at the eleventh special session on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was limited to an utterly inadequate minimum package of policy measures and even they were undermined by interpretative statements amounting to reservations made at the time of the Strategy's adoption.

Following the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Agreement establishing the Common Fund in 1980, progress in its ratification has been slow and related negotiations under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme of Commodities have not made any significant headway.

While the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy of July 1981 had resulted in the adoption of the Nairobi Programme of Action (NPA), there was little progress in the implementation of this Programme, beyong the establishment at the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly of institutional machinery.

Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries of September 1981 had been tardy and inadequate.

25. In reviewing the results of the October 1981 Cancun Summit Meeting of leaders of 22 developed and developing countries on "Co-operation and Development", the Heads of State or Government noted with profound regret that the limited consensus that had emerged there on global negotiations, food and energy had not so far resulted in any significant positive action by developed countries.

26. Following their adoption of Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance between Developing Countries when they met at Havana, the countries of the Group of 77 had held a series of meetings leading to the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action, covering co-operation in major areas and including mechanisms for co-ordination, monitoring, follow-up action and evaluation.

B. Strategies for forthcoming International Economic Negotiations

27. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should fashion its strategies for forthcoming international economic negotiations on the basis of a thorough analysis of the world economic situation, appraisal of the prevailing state of international economic relations and evaluation of the meagre progress made so far in implementing the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order. Future negotiations should be guided by a new concept of international security which recognizes the interest of all nations and all peoples in survival and world development. Effective co-operation and development should be the leitmotiv of those negotiations.

28. Given the relationship between disarmament and development, the relaxation of tensions in the world and the halting of the arms race, which would release resources for development, are vital necessities for the developing countries and indispensable factors for global progress.

29. Bearing in mind the importance of working out appropriate and viable approaches to the current world economic crisis, the Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of constructive interaction between steps to promote world economic recovery and the restructuring of existing international economic relations. They called for simultaneous action in this regard. Stable recovery of the world economy will only take place through the revival of the economies of the developing countries and their accelerated development. The first task is, therefore, the adoption of immediate measures by the international community in favour of developing countries for bringing about prompt world economic recovery and accelerated development of the economies of developing countries.

30. The international community has a common interest in and a joint responsibility for stimulating the process of international economic negotiations. For their part, developing countries should work out a concerted and realistic strategy for international economic negotiations within the United Nations system. Such a strategy should accommodate the diverse interests of developing countries as well as promote their agreed policy objectives.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principles and objectives on international economic relations approved by the non-aligned countries and in that context they reaffirmed their commitment to stimulate the process of international economic negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

32. The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the futility of any one country or group of countries attempting in isolation to find solutions to contemporary global economic problems between developing and developed countries. The macro-management of the world economy and the promotion of development should be on the basis of effective international economic co-operation through global consultations and negotiations in the fields of trade, raw materials, development, money and finance so that policies consistent and supportive of the development process are followed and internally consistent rules of the game are developed with a precise definition of rights and responsibilities. The short-term policies of developed countries should further the movement towards restructuring international economic relations. There should be a coherent, co-ordinated and integrated treatment of all important issues. They called for effective evaluation and monitoring by existing intergovernmental organizations, on a continuous basis, of the policies of developed countries having major international repercussions so that their adverse effects are identified and remedial action is taken.

33. The Heads of State or Government urged that the problems of the developed countries, particularly in the areas of trade, money and finance, should not be solved at the expense of developing countries. Any attempt by the developed countries to do so would not aid world economic recovery and would greatly undermine international economic co-operation. The developed countries should consider this carefully and devote greater attention to the question of relations between developing and developed countries. A continuing process of consultation and dialogue between the two groups of countries could facilitate better perception by the developed countries of the interests and concerns of developing countries and contribute to the success of negotiations on issues of development.

34. They stated that any negotiations between developed and developing countries aimed at solving existing problems in international economic relations should be universal in character and should be held within the United Nations system.

IV. GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

35. The Heads of State or Government recalled the very important initiative taken by them at the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit in Havana for the launching of a new round of Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development which was subsequently enshrined in resolution 34/138 of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed their firm conviction that Global Negotiations remained the most important and comprehensive endeavour of the international community for the restructuring of international economic relations, the accelerated development of the economies of developing countries and for strengthening multilateral economic co-operation on the basis of mutual benefit.

36. In assessing the lack of progress towards the launching of Global Negotiations, the Heads of State or Government noted that the developing countries had made consistent and constructive efforts towards reaching agreement for their early launching. They noted the fact that the major developed countries had at their Summit Conference in Versailles approved the launching of Global Negotiations as a major political objective. They regretted that the flexibility shown by the Group of 77 to the proposals made by the Versailles Summit did not elicit any positive response from the major developed countries which had since remained rigid in their position.

37. The Heads of State or Government assessed the developments at the thirty-seventh United Nations General Assembly, particularly the extensive consultations carried out in the General Assembly, and noted that these consultations had also proved unproductive. The responsibility for the failure to launch the Global Negotiations is due to the refusal of a few developed countries, in particular one major industrial country, to respond positively to the constructive suggestions made by the Group of 77 in July 1982.

38. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the early launching of the Global Negotiations and reiterated their belief in the basic approach of the Negotiations, namely a simultaneous, coherent and integrated treatment of the major issues confronting the global economy. They continued to be of the view that the successful conclusion of Global Negotiations would greatly assist in the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and make a significant stride towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The current global economic crisis, which has exposed the fundamental weaknesses of the international economic system and institutions, has made it imperative and urgent for the major issues of the world economy to be considered in an interrelated manner within the framework of Global Negotiations. They therefore urged the developed countries to respond positively and constructively to the efforts of the developing countries for the early launching of Global Negotiations.

39. As a demonstration of their resolve to impart a fresh political impetus to Global Negotiations, the Heads of State or Government decided to propose the convening of a conference within the United Nations to launch Global Negotiations in early 1984 by taking up in the first phase those issues on the formulation and allocation of which agreement would have been reached. During this first phase, parallel efforts should be made through a working group of the conference to expand the Global Negotiations to include in the second phase other issues, particularly those affecting the structure of the international economic system and institutions.

V. PROGRAMME OF IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN AREAS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

40. In the meantime, the solution of the immediate problems of developing countries brooks no delay. The prevailing world economic crisis calls for bold and imaginative approaches. At the initiative of the Group of 77, the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly called upon the international community to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries - such as food, assistance in the development of the energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support by IMF, financial flows, trade and raw materials - at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system. The Heads of State or Government decided that all possible efforts should be made to ensure the initiation of negotiations for the adoption and effective implementation of a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries which contains inter alia the measures outlined below.

41. In view of the critical situation of the global economy and the disastrous effect the crisis is having on the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries, some of these measures needed to be taken on an emergency basis. To this end, the Heads of State or Government called on the relevant institutions, particularly the IMF and the World Bank, to give urgent consideration to the application of measures which can have the effect of quickly stimulating the economies of the developing countries and for which mechanisms are immediately available.

42. They resolved to pursue vigorously these measures as appropriate at forthcoming conferences within the United Nations system, particularly at UNCTAD VI, and through their continuing machineries. To this end, the non-aligned and other developing countries will formulate specific resolutions and proposals in their relevant negotiating forums to facilitate their urgent adoption and implementation. They recognized that some of these Immediate Measures have implications for medium-term and long-term action as well as for structural changes in the existing international economic system and that such negotiations would be continued within the framework of Global Negotiations when launched.

A. Monetary and financial issues and transfer of resources

Official development assistance (ODA)

(i) Attainment of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA by 1985. Transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and there should be rational and equitable distribution among developing countries. Within the context of general increases of ODA to developing countries as a whole, the target of 0.15 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries should be achieved by 1985. Aid should preferably be in the form of grants and should be untied;

(ii) Significant increase in programme lending in ODA flows. Improvement in modality, composition and quality of aid;

Indebtedness

(iii) Exchange of information between the developing countries on their negotiations with regard to their external debt and, where desirable, collaboration between them in such negotiations. Development of a comprehensive, equitable, multilateral framework for the restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries in order to provide an orderly international response to the possible emergence of serious debt crisas;

(iv) Expeditious and full implementation of Trade and Development Board Resolution 165 (S-IX) and conversion of all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for the least developed countries.

International Monetary Fund

(v) Increase of IMF quotas beyond that agreed in the recent Interim Committee meeting to a level of SDR 125 billion. This increase to be effected while maintaining the present limits on access in terms of multiples of quota;

(vi) A sizeable allocation of SDRs sufficient to provide much needed liquidity over and above the requirement for paying the 25 per cent reserve tranche component of the recent quota increase. Mechanisms should be found for developed countries to give up a portion of their share of SDR allocations to the developing countries;

(vii) Pending the replenishment of Fund resources to the extent necessary through the further increase of Fund quotas, the GAB resources should be effectively available to the Fund to meet members' needs and in addition the Fund should resort to additional borrowing from surplus countries or capital markets as necessary;

(viii) Replenishment of the IMF Trust Fund by further sale of IMF gold and the use of these resources for subsidized lending to eligible developing countries;

(ix) Immediate review of IMF conditionality with a view to ensuring consistency with the kind of adjustment process which developing countries can adopt, keeping in mind when prescribing certain policy changes their economic situation, the structural nature of their imbalances and the need to encourage expansion in production as an integral part of structural adjustment. It is essential to avoid adjustment processes which jeopardize the development process;

(x) Liberalization of the Compensatory Financing Facility commensurate with the greatly increased requirements in the light of the decline in commodity prices.

World Bank

(xi) Substantial expansion of the current lending programme of IBRD;

(xii) Facilitating an enlargement of World Bank programme lending, under conditionality that would not be detrimental to the development process, including lending for structural adjustment by changing its present limit on such lending from 10 per cent to at least 30 per cent of total lending;

(xiii) Further augmentation of the Bank's capital resources through an additional capital increase at an early date while also taking steps to increase the gearing ratio of the Bank from the present 1:1 to 2:1;

(xiv) Substantial increase in the Seventh IDA replenishment so as to enable it to provide a real increase in flows to all recipients, particularly the low-income and least developed countries. The terms of IDA lending should not be hardened;

(xv) Take appropriate action to activate sections of the Articles of Agreement that have never been made operative, but which are potentially capable of improving significantly the position of developing countries within the Bank.

B. Trade and raw materials

Access

(xvi) Substantially increased market access in developed countries for exports from developing countries;

(xvii) Special emphasis on special and preferential treatment for the exports of developing countries; further, developed countries must refrain from any restrictive, conditional, selective or discriminatory treatment to the detriment of developing countries;

(xviii) The developed countries should :

(a) refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade in commodities, including agricultural commodities, and manufactured and semi-finished products, originating from the developing countries;

(b) eliminate forthwith restrictive measures incompatible with their international commitments or aimed at evading those commitments;

(c) draw up a programme for the elimination of protectionist measures, including subsidies on uncompetitive products, which adversely affect the trade prospects of the developing countries;

(xix) Retaining the generalized and non-discriminatory character of the Generalized System of Preferences and improvements in the GSP in terms of both product coverage and tariff reductions;

(xx) Commitment by the developed countries to refrain from unilateral action adversely affecting the trade of developing countries;

(xxi) Developed countries should refrain from using economic measures as a form of political coercion.

Adjustment policies

(xxii) Structural adjustment measures in the policies of developed countries with a view to increasing imports from developing countries and the strengthening of the relevant mechanism in UNCTAD for consultation and co-ordination on trade and adjustment policies so as to ensure inter alia the transparency of national actions and multilateral surveillance.

Commodities

xxiii) Speedy conclusion of agreements on commodities listed in UNCTAD resolution 93 (IV).

(xxiv) The conclusion, where possible, of arrangements on particular commodities to prevent any fall in price;

(xxv) Urge developed countries in selling their strategic reserves to engage in prior consultation with the developing countries which are producers and exporters of the commodities concerned in order to avoid depressing the prices of those commodities;

(xxvi) Early ratification of the Common Fund Agreement so as to bring it into operation by 1 January 1984;

.xxvii) Early announcement of pledges of contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund with a view to meeting the agreed target;

(xxviii) Improvements in existing International Commodity Agreements (ICAs) to provide for appropriate pricing arrangements to secure remunerative prices for producers;

(xxix) Liberalization of the IMF Buffer Stock Financing Facility to enable ICAs to meet their financial requirements;

(xxx) Improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilization of the commodity export earnings of developing countries;

(xxxi) Establishment of frameworks of co-operation with a view to increasing the participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transport of their commodities.

C. Energy

(xxxii) A net expansion in World Bank lending in the energy sector within the context of an overall expansion in its lending programme;

(xxxiii) Early establishment of an appropriate multilateral financing facility for the development of indigenous energy resources of developing countries, within the existing international institutions such as an Energy Affiliate of the World Bank;

(xxxiv) Support within the framework of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions for energy research in developing countries and promotion and transfer of energy-related technologies.

D. Food and agriculture

(xxxv) Expansion and enlargement of the Food Financing Facility of IMF to cover other essential food items.

(xxxvi) Increase in the targets of the International Emergency Food Reserves from 500,000 to 750,000 tonnes and of the Food Aid Convention from 10 to 18 million tonnes;

(xxxvii) Establishment of a food security system, inter alia, through a system of developing-country-owned food reserves;

(xxxviii) Adoption as a matter of urgent priority of a special international programme of food aid and financial assistance to relieve the hard-hit countries of Africa;

(xxxix) Increased flow of resources for investment in food and agricultural production, as well as for the development of indigenous research capacity.

E. <u>International conference on money and finance for development</u>

(xi) The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for a comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. To this end, they called for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, aimed at meeting effectively the development and other financing requirements of the international economy, particularly those of the developing countries, and the need for growth-oriented structural adjustments. This conference should not be regarded as a pre-condition for the launching of the Global Negotiations and would become an integral part of these negotiations when they are launched. They called upon the developing countries to pursue this objective as a matter of urgency in all relevant forums for the early convening of the conference.

VI. MODALITIES

43. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the adoption of the above measures would facilitate the accelerated development of developing countries, strengthen multilateral economic co-operation, reactivate the world economy and bring immediate relief to the non-aligned and other developing countries. In this regard, they issued to the world community a Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity.*

44. The Heads of State or Government decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau at the Ministerial Level should meet before the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly and review the situation.

45. They called upon the Group of 77 to decide the further course of action at its annual Ministerial Meeting during the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

46. The Heads of State or Government took note of a proposal to organize the necessary political support for the successful negotiation of global economic issues through, <u>inter alia</u>, high-level meetings on economic affairs and regular contact between the developed and developing countries at the highest possible political level, respecting the principle of universality and in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

47. The delegation of Algeria proposed that a committee should be set up, consisting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of a number of non-aligned countries, under the leadership of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (or her Minister for Foreign Affairs), which would explain the substance of the New Delhi Declarations in selected capital cities of developed countries.

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* See the Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity on pages 113 to 114.

48. The President of Sri Lanka proposed that the Prime Minister of India, as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, should take the initiative in mobilizing a representative group of Heads of State or Government of a few countries to talk to the Heads of Government of major developed countries to act swiftly in the face of the grave international economic crisis by adopting a programme of immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries.

49. The Heads of State or Government welcomed these proposals and requested the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to take such action as was deemed appropriate. They further requested the Chairman to invite a group of Heads of State or Government to hold discussions with other world leaders on the substance of the New Delhi Declarations and Message. The Chairman had, in her inaugural address, given a call for a meeting of Heads of State or Government at the thirty-eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. This will also provide an early opportunity to hold such discussions at the highest level.

VII. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

50. The Heads of State or Government noted that possibilities of adopting an integrated approach to global economic problems had emerged as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. They reaffirmed the goals and objectives defined in the Strategy, particularly the 7 per cent target for overall growth in GNP and related objectives in the trade, agricultural and industrial sectors, as well as the need for the developed countries' official development assistance to reach 0.7 per cent of their GNP. They expressed regret that, due to the crisis in the world economy and international economic relations, whereby some developed countries follow policies which have negative trends, the efforts of developing countries to attain the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy have been considerably hindered.

51. It was noted with deep regret that the Global Negotiations, which are intended to be one of the principal instruments for facilitating the implementation of the International Development Strategy, have not been launched. The developed and developing countries should reflect appropriately at the national level, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy in their policy formulations.

52. The Heads of State or Government noted the establishment of a committee of universal membership to carry out the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy in 1984 and called upon the international community to participate actively and constructively in all phases of this exercise. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government considered it very important that the non-aligned and other developing countries should conceive the process of examination and evaluation not as a way of effecting simple quantitative adjustments of the goals and objectives contained in the International Development Strategy, but of proposing the necessary emendatory measures which contribute to the future accomplishment of the Strategy's dispositions and thus the development of the developing countries.

VIII. CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

53. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the inadequate implementation of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and called upon those developed countries which had not accepted the Charter to re-examine their position and to abide by its principles and provisions. The thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly had decided to conduct a comprehensive review of its implementation at its thirty-ninth session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter. All nations should co-operate in an active and constructive manner in this respect, ensuring the adoption of corrective measures aimed at making this instrument an effective guide for international relations.

IX. UNCTAD VI

54. UNCTAD VI offers a major opportunity for a comprehensive and interrelated review of the international economic situation and its impact on the trade and development of developing countries. It should consider the ramifications of the current global economic crisis, which is a manifestation of the structural imbalances in the system, and should focus attention on the need for an urgent recovery in the world economy, with emphasis on the reactivation of the process of development in developing countries. It should concentrate on key international economic issues, especially interrelationship of commodities, trade, money and finance, and development, and in that context decide on measures for launching a programme for world economic recovery and sustained growth and development, comprising urgent measures to remedy the immediate situation and measures for structural reform of the world economy. In addition, UNCTAD VI should, inter alia:

(a) make proposals to ensure management of the world economy so that the principles and policies applied are effective and consistent with the requirements of growth, employment and development objectives of the world economy, in particular those of developing countries;

(b) specially review the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

and authorize the Trade and Development Board to:

(a) review and hold consultations on the world economic situation;

(b) pay particular attention to the impact on trade and development of developing countries of the principles, policies and practices in the interrelated areas of international trade, money and finance and development.

55. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the Trade and Development Board to meet regularly at the ministerial level, at least once in two years, to enable consultations in the fields of trade, development, money and finance, so that policies followed are mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries.

56. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the three recent regional ministerial meetings held in Baghdad, Libreville and Cartagena in preparation for the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 which is to take place at Buenos Aires in March-April 1983 and urged all participants in UNCTAD VI, especially developed countries, to avail themselves to the utmost of the opportunity offered by the Belgrade meeting to display a new and effective spirit of multilateral co-operation through significant political decisions.

57. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that all countries would participate in UNCTAD VI in a constructive manner and co-operate fully towards the achievement of meaningful results in all areas of concern to the international community.

X. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

58. The area of money and finance is undoubtedly one of the most important for improved and expanded international co-operation. Many of the economic problems facing developing countries result from the financial constraints which they suffer. This underlines the need for restructuring the monetary and financial system, so that it can assist developing countries effectively as they adjust to the difficult balance-of-payments problems facing them and provide adequate transfers of resources to the developing countries to finance development.

59. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the structural deficiencies of the international monetary and financial system and noted that the system had not been responding on the scale required for world economic recovery and for regaining the pace of development in developing countries, as the result, inter alia, of short-sighted and inward-looking policies by certain developed countries that have drastically reduced international financial liquidity. Control over the current international monetary and financial system continued to be the preserve of a few dominant developed countries. There is inadequate representation of the developing countries in the decision-making processes of international financial institutions, nor have all the developed countries, whether market or centrally-directed and planned economies, taken part so as to universalize those processes and this has the effect of making the response of the international financial system inadequate to the needs of the developing countries.

60. At a time when developing countries direly require large flows of concessional assistance there is a decline in these flows. The net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) by DAC members as a whole amounted to only 0.35 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) in 1981, as against 0.51 per cent in 1960. After two decades, the achievement is barely half the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the GNP of the developed countries. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade stressed that "developed countries which had not yet reached the target (0.7 per cent of GNP) should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than the second

half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter". The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in 1981, also included the commitment of the developed countries that, in coming years, 0.15 per cent of their GNP would be provided to the least developed countries as official development assistance within the framework of the general increase of ODA flows to all developing countries. The Heads of State or Government urged that developed countries which had not yet reached the target should endeavour to do so within the period indicated. They emphasized that the transfer of resources to the developing countries should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should result in rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.

61. The Heads of State or Government called upon all developed countries to adjust the terms and conditions of their ODA in a significantly improved fashion in conformity with the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade. Hence, the current overall average rate of ODA concessionality should be further increased. Official development assistance to the least developed countries should, as a general rule, be in the form of grants, and should be at high concessionality to other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, i.e. the most seriously affected land-locked and island developing countries, which depend primarily on concessional flows. Official development assistance should be untied.

62. The Heads of State or Government considered that, in the present international situation, it is essential to secure a massive increase in the flow of financial and material resources to the developing countries as well as the cancellation of the external debt owed to developed countries by the least developed countries. In this context they recalled the proposals made by the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in his reports to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Seventh Summit Conference.

63. IDA has been a major source of concessional finance for low-income developing countries. Experience in the mobilization of resources for IDA-VI has been most unhappy. The Heads of State or Government stressed that this situation should be avoided in the future. They called for a substantially enlarged IDA-VII, in real terms, taking into account the increased requirements of developing countries in an international environment of exceptional strain. Negotiations should be concluded early so that IDA-VII could become operational by 1985 at the latest. They warned against the consequences of moves to dilute the quality of IDA, either by hardening terms or by proposing differentiation among countries, as such action would militate against its basic philosophy. They also stressed the need for IDA-VII to be substantially larger in real terms to enable it to give due attention to the needs of low-income developing countries, particularly by least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa and certain regions of Asia.

64. In view of the urgent need to expand the availability of multilateral finance to developing countries, the lending operations of the World Bank and regional development banks should be substantially enlarged in real terms beyond the levels currently contemplated. To enable the Bank to expand its operations effectively in future, consideration will have to be given to augmenting its capital resources at an early date. It is also desirable to increase the gearing ratio to 2:1 from the present 1:1. Parallel action should be taken by the regional banks in this regard. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that financial resources made available by the World Bank and IDA to regional development banks should constitute additional resources and should not be at the expense of the World Bank's national programmes and indicative allocation of funds made directly to individual countries. Rather, such resources through regional development banks should represent additional inflows of development assistance to the countries concerned on terms substantially different from and more flexible than those normally required in direct World Bank operations.

65. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the policy of graduation in IBRD and other multilateral financial institutions, which restricts the role of these institutions at a time when more rather than less needs to be done by such institutions to assist developing countries.

66. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing pressures by certain developed countries on the multilateral institutions, especially the World Bank and IMF, to adopt a politically motivated approach to conditionality and the granting of loans which is inconsistent with the requirements of development and structural adjustment. They warned against simplistic prescriptions for economic problems based on particular ideological approaches which do not recognize the diversity of economic and social systems.

67. They also noted that while there was a role for commercial borrowing there should be no tendency to substitute commercial borrowing for multilateral flows or to make multilateral flows contingent upon co-financing.

68. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the International Monetary Fund could play an important role in helping developing countries to adjust in the face of large externally-induced current account deficits, provided it was properly structured and its policies reoriented to the needs of developing countries. They expressed deep disappointment that the Interim Committee of IMF, at its meeting in February 1983, had recommended an increase of Fund quotas to only SDR 90 billion in the Eighth General Review. They reiterated that a doubling of Fund quotas to about SDR 125 billion was still essential if the Fund's resources were to be adequately replenished in the present situation. This increase in quotas should in no way affect the present limits on access in terms of multiples of quotas. They supported the proposal endorsed by the Group of 24 at its recent meeting for the reintroduction of minimum quotas for States with very small quotas and urged that this proposal be adopted by the IMF.

69. They strongly opposed the view being canvassed in some quarters that the International Monetary Fund should be viewed as a "lender of last resort". They urged that, because of the prolonged nature of the adjustment process facing most countries and the paucity of appropriate financing, there should be no deviation from the accepted preference of IMF that countries should be encouraged to approach it at earlier stages of need. They welcomed the decision to enlarge the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB) and to expand it to include non-participants. They stated, however, that, while this could provide additional resources to the Fund under certain circumstances, it was not an effective substitute for a straightforward increase in Fund quotas because of the discretionary element in its activation. They affirmed that adequate mechanisms must be devised and firm assurances given that the expanded GAB will not jeopardize further the independence and decision-making authority of the Fund and reduce even more the role of developing countries in such decision-making.

70. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the urgent requirement for a sizeable allocation of SDRs sufficient to provide much-needed liquidity. Furthermore, since SDRs allocated to surplus developed countries do not effectively add to world liquidity, particularly to that of developing countries, and as there is no reason why drawing rights of members should be determined by the same criteria as those governing voting rights, special weightage should be given to deficit countries in the allocation of SDRs. The Heads of State or Government therefore urged consideration of a direct or indirect link between SDR allocation and development finance. They also called for a major initiative in the form of another Trust Fund, financed by sale of IMF gold, to meet the developing countries' need for additional finance.

71. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that effective use of the resources provided for IMF depends upon the appropriateness of IMF conditionality. In this connection, they noted the prolonged nature of the adjustment process facing most developing countries and the need to tackle this adjustment through adequate supply responses. This calls for a different framework of conditionality from the traditional approach of the Fund, which emphasizes short-term adjustment through demand management. They noted that a policy change by the IMF in 1981 towards supply-side-oriented adjustment programmes was short-lived, and that demand-management policies were today more entrenched than ever before. They emphasized that adjustment programmes should be consistent with the political and social arrangements in each country, as well as with the kind of adjustment process which developing countries can adopt in order to stimulate their own development process. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the need for greater symmetry in the Fund's surveillance and for focussing greater attention on the international repercussions of the policies of the major developed countries.

72. In the light of the disproportionate power wielded by these institutions vis-a-vis developing countries, there is a need for a process of mediation when relationships become frozen or when negotiations become dead-locked on the issue of conditionality and other factors. While developing countries have so far had ad hoc resort to panels of independent experts to deal with this situation, there is provision within the articles of these institutions to accomplish this objective on a more systematic basis which has not yet been fully exploited. The Heads of State or Government urged that consideration be given to activating the provisions of these articles. In addition, developing countries should constitute a panel of independent experts whose judgement can be invoked in cases where disputes arise between the international financial organizations and developing countries. Such a panel would endeavour to ensure that like situations are treated alike and that relevant technical norms are fully observed.

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the critical situation of the developing countries regarding their external debt. They recalled Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, calling upon developed donor countries to adopt measures to adjust the terms of past bilateral ODA to poorer countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to bring these terms into line with the currently prevailing softer terms, or to take equivalent measures. They noted that progress to this end had been inadequate and called for full implementation of resolution 165 (S-IX). Official debt is a small part of the outstanding debt of developing countries and, in recent years, the non-official component had increased very considerably, imposing a heavy burden of debt-servicing, thus jeopardizing development programmes because of heavy debt-service obligations. The Heads of State or Government called for the development of a comprehensive, equitable, multilateral framework for the restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries in order to provide an orderly international response to the possible emergence of a serious debt crisis. They also urged consideration of the setting-up of an international debt-restructuring facility to help refinance the existing debts of the developing countries for a long-term period on appropriate terms.

74. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for a comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. To this end, they called for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, with universal participation, aimed at meeting effectively the development and other financing requirements of the international economy, particularly those of the developing countries, and the need for growth-oriented structural adjustment. This conference should not be regarded as a pre-condition for the launching of the Global Negotiations and would become an integral part of these negotiations when they are launched. They called upon the developing countries to pursue this objective as a matter of urgency in all relevant forums for the early convening of the conference.

XI. TRADE

75. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the critical situation faced by developing countries in their trade with developed countries. The continuing recession and the stagnation of world trade during 1981 and 1982 had engendered a series of short-term protectionist responses by the developed countries which proved disruptive of the international trade system. With access to markets in developed countries becoming increasingly uncertain and progressively limited, unprecedented trade imbalances and balance-of-payments difficulties for developing countries have surfaced. The situation of developing countries, particularly non-oil-exporting countries, was serious because of the accumulated neglect of their problems and the rapid increase in the price of industrial and other products imported by them, leading to alarming deterioration in their terms of trade.

76. Prices of commodities, on which the majority of developing countries depend for the bulk of their export earnings, had declined. The manufactured exports of developing countries had also suffered a setback, giving cause for anxiety. On the one hand, traditional forms of protectionism had continued unabated, while on the other new and more sophisticated manifestations of protectionism had emerged to further restrict the market access of developing countries. The intensification in certain developed countries of the use of domestic subsidies for particular commodities, to the detriment of products of interest to the developing countries, had an adverse effect on the world prices of these products and depressed them, thus worsening the terms of trade of the developing countries.

77. The Heads of State or Government rejected all forms of economic aggression and the use of commercial threats or sanctions and of any other form of blockade or measures of coercion or blackmail by developed countries against the non-aligned and other developing countries as a means of exerting political pressure in order to interfere with or influence their sovereign decisions. They affirmed the right of all States to the full exercise of national sovereignty and to the adoption of the economic and social systems that they considered most appropriate for the promotion of their development. They also rejected the use of unilateral measures which affect the development of world trade.

78. Despite their commitment not to raise new barriers against the exports of developing countries, expanding and increasingly sophisticated protectionist policies and measures by developed countries had greatly accentuated the trade problems of the developing countries. The proliferation of so-called voluntary restraints and orderly marketing arrangements and resort to arbitrary and unfair application of countervailing duty action were increasingly affecting production and export prospects in sectors where developing countries were acquiring comparative advantage. The emergence of a restrictive international trading regime in the all-important textile sector could only be deplored as a derogation from the accepted rules of international trade.

79. Attempts were being made to introduce discriminatory and selective regimes restricting imports from developing countries in other sectors as well. In many cases, restrictions on imports from developing countries violated international obligations and commitments undertaken by the developed countries to refrain from increasing the incidence of tariff and non-tariff barriers, to give special and preferential treatment to exports from developing countries, and to accord high priority to reducing and eliminating barriers to products of export interest to those countries. The non-aligned countries are opposed to the application of the concept of graduation, differentiation and selectivity, under which endeavours are made to suspend special preferential treatment when the developed countries unilaterally and arbitrarily consider that a developing country does not meet the requirements for the granting of preferences.

80. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that even the continuation of existing levels of imports by developing countries depended crucially on a significant increase in their market access in developed countries. It was totally unjustifiable to expect developing countries to liberalize their imports further. There should be no question of any reciprocal concession from developing countries under any circumstances.

81. The GATT Ministerial Meeting held in November 1982 had yielded meagre results. The developing countries had exercised commendable vigilance and caution in countering the tendency to introduce subjects outside GATT's competence. The failure of the Meeting to secure a clear and unambiguous commitment by the developed countries to avoid protectionism is a matter for the most profound regret.

82. The Heads of State or Government recommended that UNCTAD should undertake an examination of the issues related to services, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the present and future interests of non-aligned and other developing countries.

83. In order to help the revival of world trade and promote the trade and development of developing countries, the Heads of State or Government called for the urgent adoption of the following measures:

(i) Developed countries should:

(a) refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade originating from the developing countries;

(b) eliminate forthwith restrictive, conditional, selective and discriminatory measures incompatible with their international commitments or aimed at evading those commitments;

(c) draw up a programme for the elimination of protectionist measures, including subsidies on uncompetitive products as well as artificially inflated pricing of imported commodities and products which adversely affect the trade prospects of the developing countries;

(ii) There should be speedy structural adjustment in the developed countries in sectors where developing countries have dynamic comparative advantage and their Governments should make conscious and urgent efforts towards this end. UNCTAD VI should result in significant measures in this regard;

(iii) Developed countries should provide significant increases in market access to developing countries, taking into account the principle of special and preferential treatment for the exports of developing countries;

(iv) The rules and principles governing the functioning of the present iniquitous international trading system should be reviewed with the aim of restructuring it to respond adequately and effectively to the present requirements of all nations and particularly of the developing ones;

(v) The Generalized System of Preferences should be improved further in terms of product coverage and tariff reductions and should be simplified in operation. GSP should be given greater stability and concessions under it should not be subject to unilateral withdrawal. All restrictive or discriminatory elements, such as those contained in the foreign trade law of a developed country, should be gradually eliminated or abolished. The System should be used neither as an instrument of political and economic pressure nor for reprisals;

(vi) An effort should be made to return to the normal trading rules of GATT in the textile sector as soon as possible, and, in the interim period, bilateral textile agreements should conform strictly to the Multi-Fibre Arrangement as extended by the Protocol of 22 December 1981;

(vii) The Contracting Parties should take appropriate action for implementation of the special measures for promotion of trade of the least developed countries as contained in the declaration of the GATT Ministerial Meeting held in November, 1982.

XII. RAW MATERIALS

84. The Heads of State or Government noted with alarm the serious deterioration in commodity prices. In many instances, real prices in 1982 were even lower than their levels in the 1930s. Over a long period, developing countries had been facing serious problems due to substantial fluctuations in commodity prices. For many of them, sharp increases in the prices of manufactured goods and other essential imports had led to a steep decline in their terms of trade.

85. The Heads of State or Government condemned the increasingly prejudicial role played by transnational corporations with regard to the increased participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing, transport and distribution of raw materials. The efforts of the developing countries to increase their participation are being continually obstructed by the protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries on exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products by developing countries and by the lack of capital and technical know-how. They firmly insisted that the national measures along these lines provided for in the resolution of UNCTAD V should be made effective. They expressed the hope that UNCTAD VI would give serious attention to this matter and that agreement would quickly be reached on the establishment of a general framework of international co-operation to deal with problems in this field.

86. The Common Fund, for which the developing countries had struggled hard, was one of the first institutions to be established within the framework of the New International Economic Order. The developing countries should expedite the process of signature and ratification of the Agreement preferably before UNCTAD VI. Those developed countries which had not yet done so should ratify the Agreement at an early date. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the headquarters of the Common Fund should be located in a developing country. In this context, they welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Philippines to host the headquarters of the Fund.

87. The Heads of State or Government noted with profound regret that, despite the commitment, undertaken at the time of the adoption of the Integrated Programme, to negotiate and conclude a wide range of commodity agreements, only two additional commodity agreements had been negotiated during the last six years. They highlighted the need: (i) to secure remunerative prices for producers in commodity agreements; (ii) for renewed efforts to conclude comprehensive and meaningful agreements on commodities of export interest to developing countries and the exercise of the requisite political will on the part of the developed countries in this matter; (iii) for improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries in the field of commodities.

88. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need for increased producers' co-operation to improve the negotiating power of developing countries and to protect their legitimate rights. In this regard, they recognized the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for developing countries to effectively secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports and to increase their export earnings. They stated that the adoption of firm and concerted measures by producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones would be a decisive contribution towards this end.

89. They called for the establishment of a new compensatory financing facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings of developing countries, with special arrangements for the least developed countries.

XIII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

90. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the deteriorating situation of food and agriculture in developing countries, reflected in falling grain production and mounting imports which cause severe strains on their scarce foreign exchange resources. They recalled that the World Food Conference in 1974 had solemnly resolved to eradicate hunger and malnutrition within a decade. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, however, took the deadline to the end of the century. The achievement of this objective is the common responsibility of all mankind and sustained and concerted efforts are required in this regard.

91. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that food is a fundamental and universal human right and they underscored the urgent need for the eradication of hunger within the shortest possible time. They expressed the firm commitment and determination of their governments to continue endeavours to guarantee that right to their peoples. They strongly condemned the use of food as an instrument of political pressure and cautioned against any kind of conditionality for supply of food aid.

92. While they appreciated that food and agricultural developments were being accorded priority attention by the international community and the concerned international institutions, they regretted that adequate assistance to the developing countries to enable them to attain the annual growth rate of 4 per cent for agricultural production envisaged for the Second Development Decade and reiterated in the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade was not forthcoming. They urged the developed countries, international institutions and other donors to increase substantially development assistance to the food and agriculture sector in developing countries and to liberalize the terms of such assistance. Developing countries were according overriding importance to increasing their food and agricultural production and to achieving self-reliance through national and collective action taken by themselves. Some developing countries had achieved a degree of self-reliance in food through the determined application of policies, resources and technology. Such efforts should be continued and the experience acquired should be made available to food-deficit developing countries to support their efforts aimed at achieving and propagating collective self-reliance in the food sector.

93. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that, over the last decade, the food imports of developing countries had doubled in volume and quadrupled in value, while their exports were increasingly affected by the protectionist policies of developed countries. Their terms of trade had deteriorated and the unfavourable international environment had slowed down their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Most of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, faced a critical situation, reflected in widespread hunger and malnutrition and the diversion of their scare resources towards food imports. The continuing deterioration in the food situation in Africa was assuming alarming proportions.

94. The Heads of State or Government noted some positive developments, such as the IMF facility for cereal imports and the target of 500,000 tonnes for the International Emergency Food Reserve having been exceeded for the first time in 1981. The overall situation, however, continues to be unsatisfactory. They called for renewed efforts to reach agreement on a new International Grains Arrangement.

XIV. ENERGY

96. The Heads of State or Government recognized the crucial role of energy for the economic growth of developing countries. While stressing the need for the adequate availability of energy for the developing countries in order to accelerate their socio-economic development, without prejudice to the national interests and standing commitments of the energy-exporting developing countries, they considered that all countries, particularly the developed ones, should take immediate measures for the rationalization of energy consumption. The international energy situation requires very careful consideration.

97. Many developing countries are currently facing serious problems connected with the development of energy resources, while others may have to face similar problems in the medium-term and long-term. The United Nations General Assembly resolution on development of energy resources in developing countries, and the United Nations medium-term plan for 1984-1989, have for the first time attempted to deal with several policy matters relating to energy. The completion of a comprehensive study to be undertaken in the United Nations on constraints on energy development and possible mechanisms to fill existing gaps, and the preparation of effective programmes and activities in the energy sector beneficial to all, particularly the energy-deficient developing countries, are tasks of the utmost urgency. All countries should co-operate actively and unreservedly in the follow-up action on that resolution.

98. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decisions taken at the fifty-fifth OPEC meeting, held in Caracas, to accord priority to the other developing countries in securing the supply of oil for their domestic requirements on the basis of member countries' official prices.

99. The present level of resources for energy lending by the World Bank is utterly inadequate. The Heads of State or Government urged enlargement of those resources through raising the overall levels of lending. They attached the highest importance to the undertaking of appropriate measures to achieve this objective.

100. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the seriousness of the balance-of-payments problems which many energy-deficient developing countries face. They urged the early adoption of immediate and effective measures to overcome those problems, inter alia through the International Monetary Fund, and the establishment of appropriate global arrangements. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government took note with great appreciation of the efforts of the OPEC countries and the assistance provided by the OPEC Fund for International Development in alleviating balance-of-payments problems. They underlined the importance of promoting collective self-reliance among developing countries in the field of energy by way of appropriate bilateral, sub-regional, regional and interregional arrangements among them.

101. The Nairobi Programme of Action (NPA) adopted in 1981 by the United Nations Conference on *New and Renewable Sources of Energy* provides an important framework among other things for international action to develop and promote the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries. The setting up of an intergovernmental committee and a secretariat unit in the United Nations to deal specifically with new and renewable sources of energy are welcome developments which will facilitate the convening of consultative meetings by appropriate entities in the United Nations system or by interested developing countries, with the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors, for the purpose of mobilizing additional resources for programmes related to new and renewable sources of energy and for the implementation of the NPA. The developed countries must participate actively and co-operate meaningfully in the implementation of the NPA. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in the short-term and medium-term alternative sources of energy could not replace traditional energy resources in economic and social development.

102. There is a pressing and obvious need for the urgent development and transfer of energy-related technologies to developing countries on terms suited to their needs. The developed countries have made efforts for energy conservation and those efforts should be stepped up to conserve scarce sources of energy.

XV. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

103. The Heads of State or Government underscored the importance of strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries as an important means of promoting their development. The implementation of the recommendations adopted by the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development had regrettably been slow and inadequate, so that there was clearly an urgent need for the forthcoming multilateral negotiations under UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and WIPO on subjects relating to science and technology to achieve positive and meaningful results. The regional commissions should give adequate attention to those matters and work out action-oriented programmes of co-operation in those fields. The development of technologies adapted to the specific conditions and needs of the developing countries also require special attention.

104. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent agreement on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which was designed to mobilize additional resources of not less than US$ 600 million for 1983-1985 in its core and non-core sectors. In this regard, they expressed their appreciation to the goodwill mission of developing countries and called on it to continue its effort to mobilize adequate resources for the system. The forthcoming special session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology should work out a satisfactory basis for a financing plan that would enable mobilization of core resources of at least US$ 300 million, based on a progressive build-up of resources for 1983-85. They urged those developed countries which were wavering in their support of the financing plan to review their position and make a commensurate contribution to those resources. They also reaffirmed the readiness of the developing countries to contribute to the Financing System.

105. The deliberations in the meetings of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Conference on the International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology had led to some narrowing of differences. However, protracted negotiations had not resulted in the finalization of the Code. The resumed Conference must exert itself to achieve that result quickly.

106. They noted that the Versailles Summit pointed to the need to remove barriers and to promote the development of trade in new technologies in both the public and private sectors. Effective practical measures and meaningful co-operation should be undertaken by developed countries with a view to improving the current situation in international scientific and technological relations on the basis of sustained dialogue on this all-important field in the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology and other concerned organizations in the United Nations system. They urged the establishment of a framework for co-operation in this sphere so as to revitalize the world economy and promote development and social welfare. They particularly recalled the proposal for setting up an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and expressed the hope that aid would be available to establish it in a developing country.

107. The United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD should continue to keep the different facets of problems relating to reverse transfer of technology under close review.

108. The Heads of State or Government stressed the great importance of initiating practical measures to ensure co-operation among developing countries themselves in the fields of science and technology. As one step in this direction, they welcomed the decision of the Non-Aligned Movement to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and requested its immediate setting up to become operational as soon as feasible.

XVI. INDUSTRIALIZATION

109. The lack of progress in the attainment of the Lima target of 25 per cent for the share of developing countries in world industrial production, and of 30 per cent for their share in world trade in manufactures, by the year 2000 was disquieting. In 1981, their share in world industrial production and in exports of manufactures amounted to only 10.3 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, which highlights the importance of the speedy implementation of the decisions of the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

110. The need for the growth of investment in the manufacturing sector in order to achieve the Lima target is paramount. A UNIDO study has projected requirements to grow to the level of US$ 157 billion in 1990 and US$ 427 billion in the year 2000 (at 1975 prices), with external finance component figures of US$ 55 billion in the year 1990 and about US$ 140 billion in the year 2000. All possible efforts must be made to promote investment in the industrial sector by examining possible new mechanisms for this purpose, and developed countries should augment financial flows to developing countries for their industrialization programmes on affordable terms.

111. The redeployment of industry and the creation of new industrial capacities in developing countries in keeping with their dynamic comparative advantage should be sought systematically through the system of consultations in UNIDO.

112. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of full and timely implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. They recalled the resolution on popular participation in development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, stressing the important role of public enterprises in the implementation and advancement of popular participation schemes as a means of mobilizing human resources in national development strategies. The training of adequate cadres of the appropriate skilled industrial manpower should be sought through the incorporation of clauses for training in the contracts negotiated for the sale of plant and equipment.

113. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ratification of the UNIDO Statute by the number of States required to ensure its conversion into a specialized agency of the United Nations. All countries that had yet to ratify the UNIDO constitution were urged to do so as soon as possible. Noting the consensus that had emerged on that question, they urged all countries to enter into consultations for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency at an early date. They emphasized the importance of UNIDO IV in the context of the overall importance of the rapid industrialization of developing countries that would enable them to make faster progress towards the attainment of the Lima target.

XVII. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND ITS RESOURCES CRISIS

114. The United Nations development system was set up to assist developing countries in meeting the challenges of economic and social development and the organs and organization of the United Nations system have made a significant contribution to that end. The inadequate support lent to the operational activities of the United Nations by some developed countries is to be regretted. Bilateral assistance cannot replace support measures through multilateral activities. The programmes of the United Nations have been designed to have a catalytic effect on the national economic efforts of developing countries. The resource crisis affecting the operational system, particularly UNDP, and its serious and disruptive impact on the development plans and programmes of developing countries, are matters of serious concern. For that reason the Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the developed countries to implement, in the same way as a large number of developing countries, the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Governing Council of UNDP calling for an annual increase of 14 per cent in the voluntary contribution, which is needed if the aims of the Programme are to be achieved. It is necessary to meet targets, or fix them where this has not been done, for various funds and programmes of the United Nations system and to explore ways and means of assuring that resources accrue to those funds and programmes on an assured, predictable and continuous basis.

XVIII. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

115. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, total and full sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities. Some developed countries and their transnationals which were using economic coercion, pressure and blackmail undermined the sovereignty and fundamental right of the developing countries to pursue their own independent economic policies and programmes.

116. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed the inalienable right of those peoples to full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities and particularly the Palestinian and Namibian peoples whose natural resources were illegally plundered and exploited. They called upon all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the obstacles to the freedom and legitimate aspirations of such peoples, and called for effective action in that regard.

XIX. LAW OF THE SEA

117. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and its historic achievement in the progressive development of the law of the sea.

118. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has been adopted by an overwhelming majority of 130 States and has already been signed by 122 States including Namibia and the Cook Islands. The Convention has established a new legal order for the rational use of the seas and oceans as an instrument of justice, peace, development and international co-operation. Through the application of the procedure of consensus in reaching decisions, the material interests of all sections of the world community have been accommodated equitably.

119. The Heads of State or Government expressed their firm conviction that the resources of the international area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, constituting the common heritage of mankind, can only be lawfully explored and exploited in accordance with the international regime and machinery established by the Convention. In their opinion, no unilateral action by any State or group of States through a mini-convention or a parallel regime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have any validity. In fact, such action would invite universal condemnation and lead to appropriate measures in defence of the interests of all States in the utilization of the international sea-bed as the common heritage of mankind.

120. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all States which have signed the Convention to expedite the process of its ratification so as to enable it to enter into force as soon as possible. They also appealed to all those States that had not yet signed the Convention to do so. They noted that the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission was being convened in Kingston on 15 March 1983, and urged all States to participate actively in its work.

121. Recalling the resolution on the development of marine, scientific and technological infrastructures of developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, they emphasized that the realization of the benefits of the Law of the Sea for developing countries can come only through the development of appropriate capabilities, particularly on marine science and technology. Heads of State or Government, recognizing the importance of regional and national marine and scientific and technical centres as a vital input for the development of such infrastructures, called upon all countries and competent international organizations to assist the establishment and strengthening of such centres.

XX. ANTARCTICA

122. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continent of Antarctica has considerable environmental, climatic, scientific and potential economic significance to the world. They expressed their conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations. They agreed that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind, and in a manner consistent with the protection of the environment of Antarctica.

123. The Heads of State or Government, while noting that relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 related to international co-operation in the area, considered that in view of increasing international interest in Antarctic, the United Nations, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, should undertake a comprehensive study on Antarctica, taking into account all relevant factors, including the Antarctic Treaty, with a view to widening international co-operation in the area.

XXI. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

124. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the operations of transnational corporations, particularly in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

125. They expressed grave concern with respect to transnational corporations which carry out illegal and undesirable policies and engage in corrupt practices in developing countries, and when their motivation to maximize profits leads to distortion in the economies of those countries. They condemned the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa which strengthen the oppressive machinery of the apartheid regime of that country.

126. They drew attention to the urgent need for an early conclusion of the work relating to the foundation of a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations and expressed the hope that the Commission on Transnational Corporations will adopt the code at its forthcoming ninth session. They agreed that all non-aligned and other developing countries should participate actively in the Special Session of the Commission scheduled to take place in March/May 1983.

127. They called upon the developed countries to participate constructively in the deliberations of the Special Session so that an effective legal instrument may be finalized to govern the activities of transnational corporations.

128. They agreed that an effective code would strengthen the negotiating capacity of the developing countries vis-a-vis the transnational corporations and stressed that the code should be formulated in accordance with the objectives and aspirations of the developing countries.

XXII. HOUSING

129. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the designation by the United Nations General Assembly of 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, on the initiative of Sri Lanka, and expressed appreciation of the valuable and useful work done by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). They endorsed the decision that the objectives of activities in this connection will be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000. The Heads of State or Government urged all countries and concerned international organizations to participate actively and provide full support, including financial support, for the human settlements programmes and activities planned, including the implementation of shelter demonstration projects in the countries.

XXIII. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

130. The development of human resources was of special significance to developing countries and was a major component of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. In that context, the alleviation and elimination of poverty, the education and advancement of man and the achievement of full employment, particularly among young people, by the year 2000 should be regarded as the priority goals guiding the activities of the developing countries in that regard. The developed countries and competent regional and international organizations should provide the necessary assistance and support to developing countries to help them to achieve those goals. UNCTAD VI for its part should reach agreement on time-bound proposals to ascertain the adverse effects of reverse transfer of technology in developing countries, and on specific measures to monitor the evolution of harmful elements in this field.

131. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need to implement the decisions and programmes adopted at various meetings of the developing countries concerning employment and the promotion of human resources, in particular the Tunis meeting of April 1978. They welcomed the adoption by the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (Baghdad, December 1981) of a declaration and a plan of action, and of a three-year (1982-84) programme of technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in this field, and affirmed that they should be carried out as a matter of urgency according to the agreed timetable.

XXIV. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

132. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the effective mobilization and integration of women in overall development and emphasized that the full and meaningful participation of women in social, political, economic and cultural life is an important indication of progress and development. They pointed out that the objectives, strategies and measures to improve the socio-economic condition of woman and her role in development should be an integral part of the national plans of development of the non-aligned and other developing countries and of the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

133. Non-aligned and other developing countries played an important role in the United Nations Conference on Women held in 1980 in Copenhagen. It is important that all Members should co-operate in implementing the Programme of Action adopted by the Copenhagen Conference so that obstacles in the way of mobilizing fully the role of women in the development process and their equal participation in it are removed. The unanimous recommendation of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women asking the United Nations system to have a special component for women's development programmes in its existing budgets should receive active universal support. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women should be signed and ratified by all countries. The Heads of State or Government urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to participate effectively in the preparatory work for the 1985 World Conference on Women to be held in Nairobi, Kenya and closely co-ordinate their activities and positions before and during the Conference in order to achieve the common objectives.

134 The Heads of State or Government called for international support and assistance for the implementation of programmes aimed at enhancing the role of women in the development process of the developing countries. Full support was extended to the valuable activities of the International Institute for the Advancement of Women, and its importance in this field was emphasized.

XXV. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

135. The rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and other parts of the developing world affects the development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic condition of their peoples, particularly their food production, and has serious negative implications for the future of the international community as a whole. The prevailing climatic vicissitudes experienced by several regions in the world, particularly the countries of the Sudano-Sahel region, have contributed to the critical food situation in those areas. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction in this connection the tireless efforts and programmes undertaken by the countries members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS) with the help of the international community. They welcomed in this context the substantial assistance recently given to the ICDCS countries in order to deal with the continuous geophysical degradation of the region and the food shortages still prevailing in those countries in the current year and the establishment of a Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of the African Sahel by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to intensify their efforts and to adopt urgent measures for the alleviation of the desertification problem and for the provision of increased assistance to the countries affected in the Sudano-Sahelian region and other developing countries victims of drought.

XXVI. DISASTER-PRONE COUNTRIES

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound concern over the difficult situation facing those developing countries that have been afflicted with natural disasters. This is particularly so in the case of the least developed countries and other developing countries which are least equipped to face the enormous losses of such disasters. The Heads of State or Government called upon all countries, regional and international institutions to express their solidarity, implement relevant United Nations and other resolutions and provide all possible material, economic, technical, financial and humanitarian assistance to help those disaster-stricken countries to mitigate the damage suffered and implement their reconstruction and development plans.

137. The Heads of State or Government took note of the damage resulting from the earthquake which had struck some parts of the Yemen Arab Republic and of the expenditure required for the reconstruction of the areas concerned. Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/166 of 17 December 1982 in this respect, they consider it necessary to help the Yemen Arab Republic in its efforts to reconstruct the affected areas and overcome the consequences of this disaster, and appeal to States and international bodies and organizations to contribute generously to these efforts.

XXVII. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

138. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern at the present influx of refugees in Africa and, cognizant of the economic and social burden imposed on African countries of asylum and the fact that the results of the first International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA I) in terms of financial and material assistance have failed short of the expectations of the African countries, reaffirmed their support of United Nations General Assembly resolution No.37/197 adopted at the thirty-seventh session, to convene in 1984 another International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II). They expressed their confidence that Members of the Non-Aligned Movement would participate effectively in that conference and contribute substantially to the programme designed to help those refugees.

139. They urged the international community, all States, the United Nations specialized agencies, and regional and intergovernmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees in Africa and to providing the necessary assistance to the countries of asylum to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services essential to the care and well-being of the refugees and to assist the countries of origin in the rehabilitation of genuine voluntary returnees.

140. The Heads of State or Government were also deeply concerned at the magnitude and plight of displaced persons in Africa and urged the international community, all Member States of the United Nations as well as those of the Non-Aligned Movement, and United Nations organs and organizations to provide the utmost assistance to those countries which have such problems.

XXVIII. ENVIRONMENT

141. The decade since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment has witnessed a marked deterioration in the quality of the environment on this planet. In the absence of timely remedial measures, there is a distinct possibility of exponential worsening and irreversible destruction of the global environment. There is a great need for ecologically balanced development planning, the pooling of information on resource-conserving technologies, action to maintain critical biological diversity, and the generation of full awareness of the vital importance of ecological and environmental problems. The commendable efforts exerted by UNEP were recognized. The existing framework for international co-operation in these areas should be strengthened. Conservation of the non-renewable resources of the planet and avoidance of wasteful life styles and of profligate use of global resources by a few privileged developed countries which consume a disproportionately large share of material resources are indispensable for environmental protection. This is an area in which the entire international community must work together in a spirit of constructive co-operation for the well-being of all humanity.

142. The Conference affirms its support for United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/215 of 20 December 1982 concerning the problem of remnants of war and appeals to all States responsible for such remnants to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to enable him to prepare the study requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 37/215, and to support the just demand of the States affected by the presence of remnants of war, particularly mines, on their lands.

XXIX.PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

143. It is the inalienable right of all States to develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the economic and social development of their peoples and in conformity with their developmental needs. International co-operation has a crucial role in this field. The policies of certain nuclear-supplier countries aimed at denying the legitimate requirements of developing countries for their own programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy deserve condemnation from the entire international community.

144. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the preparatory work required before holding the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, as envisaged in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 32/50, continued to be obstructed. International co-operation in this field would be to the advantage of both developed and developing countries. They urged that serious, detailed and in-depth preparatory work must be done before the Conference is held. All non-aligned and other developing countries should take an active part in the preparatory work with a view to obtaining positive results, including those relating to unhindered access to technology, equipment, material and services required for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

XXX. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

145. The Heads of State or Government stressed that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. They expressed grave concern about the intensified militarization of outer space and called for the undertaking of urgent measures for the termination of the arms race in outer space. They noted that noteworthy developments have taken place in space science, space technology and their applications. The effective and peaceful use of these developments is likely to yield great benefits for mankind. The distribution of benefits from space amongst countries of the world has been uneven. The principle of guaranteed and equitable access should be the essence of any new regulatory mechanism and should take into account the particular needs of the developing countries including those of equatorial countries. Co-operation amongst the non-aligned and other developing countries could change the present state of affairs and the Heads of State or Government are determined to forge such co-operation. The developed countries for their part must also extend their full co-operation with a view to ensuring that the benefits resulting from the peaceful uses of outer space are shared evenly for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

XXXI.TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

146. The Heads of State or Government expressed their disappointment at the level of financial and technical assistance mobilized so far by the international community for the realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. While taking note of the efforts already made, they again called on the international community, and in particular the developed countries, to make a more significant contribution to the rapid implementation of the objectives of the Decade.

XXXII.LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

147. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries at the United Nations Conference held in Paris in September 1981, and emphasized the need for special measures and large-scale and continued support of the international community for the development of the least developed countries in view of their desperate socio-economic plight and the most formidable structural problems. They expressed their serious disappointment, however, at the slow pace of implementation of the SNPA and stressed the urgent need for its full and timely implementation and called upon the donor countries, and on multilateral and financial and technical assistance institutions to take immediate concrete and adequate steps to implement the programme to promote a self-sustained process of socio-economic development of the least developed countries in line with the relevant resolutions of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They called for a major increase in the transfer of resources to these countries taking into account the need for improvement in aid modalities, practices and composition and their responsiveness to the requirements of these countries. They also were of the view that UNCTAD VI should give urgent and appropriate consideration to the question of implementation of the Substantial New Programme of action.

XXXIII.LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

148. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the grave situation of the land-locked developing countries, especially as this relates to transport, communications, and infrastructural facilities, and recommended that the appropriate decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement, as adopted, in favour of these countries be implemented urgently in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit as provided for in Article 125 of the Law of the Sea Convention and to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs. They recognized that any programme or action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with, and with the approval of, the transit country concerned.

149. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the extremely meagre resources available to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries and urged the international community, in particular the developed countries, to contribute generously to the fund.

XXXIV. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

150. The Heads of State or Government expressed the opinion that the island developing countries, especially the smallest ones, required the urgent attention of the international community, due to their particular problems and special needs. They identified the following factors as those particularly affecting these countries:-

limited population, markets and financial resources;

heavy dependency on mono-crop and mono-enterprise economies;

rudimentary institutional development conditioned by small size;

geographic remoteness and its economic consequences;

extremely high per capita costs incumbent on the provision of economic and social infrastructure for small habitable islets over vast expanses of water;

extreme nature of economic openness;

inability to tap capital markets, and

inappropriate concepts of conditionality and performance criteria used by multilateral financial institutions for use of resources in such countries in programmes of financial stabilization and structural adjustment.

151. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to implement fully the specific measures of assistance in favour of island developing countries in accordance with the various United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions. They called on the international community, international financial and credit institutions and bilateral donors to review the criteria used in assessing and granting economic and technical assistance to island developing countries with a view to ensuring that these criteria relate to the specific needs and problems of island developing countries.

152. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular UNDP, UNIDO, IMF and IBRD to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels.

153. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative by Grenada to convene the Conference on Small Island States in September 1983; its specific objectives include the setting of the stage for in-depth studies of the problems of small island developing countries, the elaboration of

definitive proposals for a regime of special international measures to alleviate the desperate economic plight of small island developing countries, and the setting up of an Emergency Relief Fund. They urged international organizations concerned to give the fullest support to this Conference and its follow-up activities.

XXXV. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

154. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the relevant paragraph of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade pertaining to the most seriously affected countries calling for concrete measures in favour of these countries to be considered by the international community. They urged that the international community proceed to take the necessary decisions as envisaged in the International Development Strategy and implement them at an early date.

XXXVI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. Overview

155. Economic co-operation among developing countries is an important means for building up their collective self-reliance and for increasing their countervailing power in negotiations with the developed countries. The development of their collective self-reliance would contribute immeasurably to their own economic and political stability and is a key element in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Co-operation among developing countries is also an important instrument for the restructuring of international economic relations. Economic co-operation among developing countries could be a valuable instrument for promoting the rational and efficient use of human, material, financial and technological resources available in developing countries for their individual and collective welfare.

156. Over the years, co-operation among developing countries has acquired considerable momentum. Bilateral, sub-regional and regional co-operation among developing countries have been considerably strengthened. Economic co-operation among developing countries has been at the forefront of the preoccupations of the Non-Aligned Movement since its First Summit. Since the Havana Summit, ECDC activities have been further intensified, the concept of ECDC being increasingly elaborated and its contents enriched. A series of consultations and meetings has taken place among the developing countries to translate these ideas into action. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action in May 1981.

157. Together, developing countries command vast markets. They produce practically all commodities and have a large reservoir of human resources, technical skills, manufacturing capacities and financial resources. The vast potentialities of ECDC should be fully explored, and realistic and expeditious action should be taken on proposals and schemes which are under consideration within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77.

158. In the present situation, in which the developed countries are not displaying adequate political will for undertaking an effective and meaningful programme of international economic co-operation, the need to accelerate the pace of ECDC is even greater. This would reduce the vulnerability of the non-aligned and other developing countries to economic and other pressures from developed countries. The Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and the Caracas Programme should now be implemented expeditiously. The Heads of State or Government commended a pragmatic and realistic approach, with emphasis on those programmes and priorities which would result in benefits from mutual co-operation in a relatively short period and reduce the vulnerability of developing countries to the current economic crisis. They also urged that all efforts should be made and joint time-bound action taken to implement the programmes and ensure a comprehensive, coherent and integrated approach, bearing in mind the close interlinkages that exist between different sectors of activity.

159. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries does not consider co-operation among developing countries as a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries and co-operation among them is not directed against any country or group of countries. The developed countries have consistently professed their support for strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of co-operation among developing countries. This support was expressed in the Consensus Resolution adopted by the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Development and International Economic Co-operation. At the Cancun Summit, co-operation among developing countries was seen as an element of growing significance in international economic relations. The Heads of State or Government hoped that developed countries would take, at the level of implementation, an enlightened view of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. They therefore called on developed countries and on international organizations to support and assist the promoting of such co-operation in the interests of all-round stability and progress.

B. Action Programmes for co-operation among developing countries

(i) Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (Non-aligned)

160. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of non-aligned countries. They took note of the report of the fourth meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries held in Havana in March 1982 and noted with satisfaction the efforts made towards promoting economic co-operation among developing countries. They adopted guidelines for future action.* They recommended that a meeting of experts of the Co-ordinating Countries in all areas of the Action Programme should be held before 1985.

161. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decision by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, 31 May to 4 June 1982, concerning the proposal by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. They accordingly requested the Co-ordinating Countries in the monetary and financial fields to formulate recommendations in this regard and present a detailed report for the consideration of the next Conference of Foreign Ministers, having in mind the need to strengthen and consolidate the existing financial institutions among the non-aligned countries.

162. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and endorsed the proposal made by His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization that, in the light of the fact that a number of non-aligned funds have been set up and new ones proposed, the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should examine the functioning of the existing funds and the new proposals in order to rationalize the functioning of these funds and to make them more effective and to submit recommendations to the Ministerial Conference in 1985.

163. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the successful continuation of work and expanded activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) of the non-aligned and other developing countries. They regarded its work as an important contribution to the promotion of technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries in the area of public enterprise operations and invited those countries which are not yet members to become members of the Centre and actively participate in its joint programme activities in order to enable it to function even more successfully.

164. The institutional infrastructure for future co-operation among developing countries is of the utmost importance and the Heads of State or Government recommended early completion of the following major projects:

(a) Setting up of the Centre for Information on Transnational Corporations in Havana;

(b) Setting up of the Centre for Science and Technology in New Delhi;

(c) Putting into operation the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for economic and social development;

(d) Establishment of a Project Development Facility;

(e) Constitution of the Council of Producers' Associations.

165. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the co-ordinating countries in various spheres of co-operation in the Action Programme should identify, through the process of examination by and consultations among their experts at high level - scientists, economists and planners - possible areas of projectization through a matrix approach based on need, potential and resources that are available in developing countries. In the first instance, priority should be given to preparing multilateral ECDC programmes for augmenting food production in developing countries and for the processing in developing countries of indigenous raw materials produced by them.

(ii) Caracas Programme of Action (Group of 77)

166. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the Ministers of the Group of 77 had endorsed in their meetings of October 1982 the "Manila Follow-up Action" for ECDC and recognized the need for sustained and vigorous effort to implement ECDC programmes. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries and accordingly called upon non-aligned and other developing countries further to promote and intensify it. They endorsed in this regard the decision taken by the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in October 1982, to carry out an in-depth review of the subject every two years at Ministerial level. They further welcomed the decision contained in the Caracas Programme of Action to the effect that such meetings should concentrate on a thorough review and appraisal of activities within the ECDC programme and provide for the necessary guidance with respect to policy issues and operational matters and for the further strengthening of ECDC.

167. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the Declaration adopted by the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 in October 1982 on the launching of negotiations on a Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries and called for their successful and speedy conclusion in accordance with the principles, rules and time-table laid down in the afore-mentioned Declaration.

168. Further progress in ECDC would be promoted by undertaking the technical preparation and execution of joint projects and by providing requisite financing arrangements for the implementation of multilateral ECDC projects. The Heads of State or Government:

(i) Considered that non-aligned and other developing countries should expedite consideration of the proposal on the "Project Development Mechanism for Techno-economic Co-operation" with a view to its finalization by the Group of 77;

(ii) Took note with particular interest of the fact that the Group of 77 had undertaken a study on the feasibility of a "bank for developing countries" and stressed the importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries.

169. The Heads of State or Government called for full support of the Group of 77 and of its role in ECDC activities. In this connection, they welcomed the fact that an ECDC account of the Group of 77 in New York was now operational to finance the nucleus of activities of the Group of 77 in New York. They considered this to be a valuable precedent.

C. Harmonization and co-ordination of Action Programmes

170. The Heads of State or Government:

(a) Welcomed the efforts made by the Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the Group of 77 in New York to consider ways and means of harmonizing and co-ordinating the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action in compliance with the mandate they received from the Ministerial Meetings of the two Groups in October 1982 and took note with interest of their recommendations thereon;*

(b) Reiterated their conviction that the Action Programme of the non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 should be harmonized and co-ordinated so that they reinforce one another;

(c) Decided that the efforts towards harmonization and co-ordination of the two Programmes of Action should be pursued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement with the assistance of the co-ordinators in different spheres of co-operation to the extent possible and by the Group of 77 in New York, with a view to ensuring that the two Programmes are implemented in such a way as to take full advantage of the operational instruments available to the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, keeping in mind the need for avoiding duplication, the objectives mentioned in subparagraph (b) above and the catalytic and pivotal role of the Non-Aligned Movement. A joint report of the Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 should be presented on this matter to the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held before 1985, taking into account the recommendations mentioned in (a) above;

(d) Decided that the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Non-Aligned Action Programme should consider the recommendations as mentioned in (a) above in the light of paragraph (c) above and should submit its report to the subsequent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement for decisions.

D. Future directions

171. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that co-operation among developing countries should be seen as the expression of the political will of these countries to achieve economic liberation and to promote their self-reliance. This implies an active involvement of all segments of the population in the non-aligned and other developing countries. They understood the need to generate a proper awareness and understanding of the close interrelationship between co-operation, development, disarmament and peace. They resolved to do their utmost to arrest and minimize the opposite and contradictory trends in these areas and to endeavour to secure optimal results for development through interrelated and integrated measures in all these areas.

172. The Heads of State or Government attached the highest importance to the need for building up a self-reliant pattern of economic relations among developing countries based on the needs, the potential and the resources of these countries.

173. Subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be promoted as an essential element in the restructuring of international economic relations. Resolution 7 on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance among Developing Countries adopted at the Sixth Summit at Havana provides the guidelines according to which such co-operation should be directed. At their Seventh Summit the Heads of State or Government adopted the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.*

174. The Heads of State or Government took note with appreciation of the proposal made at the Seventh Summit to establish a panel of eminent persons from non-aligned countries renowned for their knowledge in economic, scientific, social and cultural fields to be set up to undertake a study on the promotion of the development of non-aligned countries through the strengthening of co-operation among themselves. They decided that the Research and Information System of the Non-Aligned Movement should submit a detailed report on this proposal, including practical measures of implementation to the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries which will in turn submit its recommendations on this proposal to the subsequent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement for decision and action.

175. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation that the New Delhi Consultations held in February 1982 had made a positive and constructive contribution to the strengthening of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

176. Non-aligned and other developing countries should give special attention to the least developed countries so that they could increasingly participate and benefit from the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries in all fields of co-operation, bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) as adopted at the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in September 1981.

177. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to make Brioni Island, where a great number of outstanding statesmen of the Non-Aligned Movement used to meet, a place of continuous fostering of non-aligned ideas and aims among politicians scholars and other figures of public life. It invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to consider, as required, appropriate modalities for the utilization of this opportunity.

178. With respect to the proposal submitted by several members of the Non-Aligned Movement to hold a Summit Meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries on co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries the Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in May/June 1982 requesting the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to examine the proposal in depth to enable eventual consideration by the Heads of State or Government.

XXXVII. CONCLUSION

179. Co-ordination at national levels on all aspects of co-operation between developing countries should be strengthened. Continued and concerted efforts on the issue identified and along the lines of the suggestions made above are necessary for meeting the challenges before the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government decided to consult one another informally from time to time with a view to intensifying further the magnitude and momentum of this co-operation. They invited other developing countries to join them in this task.

180. The Heads of State or Government decided to transmit the relevant decisions and documents of their Seventh Summit Conference to the Group of 77 for appropriate follow-up action.

إعلان بشأن العمل الجماعى من أجل الرخاء العالمى

Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity

DECLARATION ON COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR GLOBAL PROSPERITY

The growing interdependence of nations and the close inter-relationship of world economic problems are the distinguishing feature of international reality today. Disregard for them in practice has drawn the international community at large into a crisis threatening to assume unmanageable proportions and to become irreversible.

The world economy today is engulfed in a deepening crisis which of late has displayed all the symptoms of a slide into a protracted world-wide depression. The present crisis is truly global in character, threatening the stability and growth of both developed and developing countries. As the crisis deepens further, the danger of political instability and social tensions grows proportionally.

In developed economies, production is stagnant or declining. Unemployment has reached the highest level since the Great Depression. This has led to a further intensification of protectionism and an imminent threat of trade wars between major trading partners. For the first time in the post-war years, world trade turnover is stagnating.

The crisis has had a particularly severe impact on the non-aligned and other developing countries. There has been a decline in per capita GDP of many developing countries and commodity prices in real terms have reached the lowest level in the last 50 years. Access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured products is being increasingly curtailed. The earnings of developing countries have shown an ominous decline while interest rates of foreign loans have dramatically increased. Medium and long-term lending to developing countries has fallen. Their balance-of-payments deficits and their debt burden have reached crushing levels. Almost all of them have had to curtail vital development activities and many of them are on the brink of economic collapse.

The net foreign exchange loss suffered by developing countries during the period since 1980 is estimated at about $US 200 billion. This massive decline in foreign exchange availability translates itself into a corresponding decline in import capacity of developing countries, thereby reducing the exports of developed countries and threatening a major and cumulative contraction in world economic activity. This alarming process has already begun.

Hence, while in the developed countries the effects of the crisis are serious in themselves, the situation in the developing countries, where close to a billion people live in absolute poverty, is infinitely worse. For many of these countries, therefore, in particular the least developed among them, the prime concern is mere survival rather than increased well-being.

The present economic crisis has dramatically demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic system to deal with the problem of development. This has created a grave crisis in multilateral economic co-operation.

Prosperity like peace on which it hinges is indivisible. The threat mankind faces today makes it necessary therefore to launch a concerted, resolute and sustained effort by the entire international community aimed at world economic recovery and accelerated growth on a sustained basis in developing countries; in brief, the ushering-in of an era of prosperity for all.

Indeed, the greatest challenge to statesmanship and the most critical test of mankind's sagacity and wisdom today is to take advantage of the phenomenon of interdependence and the growing perception of mutual interest; and thereby to turn the current global crisis into an opportunity to transform the structure of international economic relations and institutions and establish the New International Economic Order on the basis of equality and justice.

World economic recovery and growth on a lasting basis, and particularly the accelerated development of developing countries, will require determined efforts by the entire international community. In the face of the global nature of the challenge confronting mankind, an equally global response is called for. The approach of Global Negotiations remains the most appropriate instrument for dealing with current economic problems in a comprehensive and effective manner. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, therefore, decided to make every effort to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of Global Negotiations with a view to commencing these negotiations without further delay.

In the meantime, the solution of the immediate problems of the developing countries brooks no delay. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, adopted a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries and called for the effective implementation of this Programme by the international community as a whole. Some of these measures will require to be taken on an emergency basis. These immediate measures should be pursued by the international community at the forthcoming and planned conferences within the United Nations system, including UNCTAD VI, and through their continuing machineries.

It is against this background that the Heads of State or Government are issuing this Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity. The New Delhi Declaration contains their proposals for giving a political impetus to launching Global Negotiations and implementing their Programme of Immediate Measures.

It is their expectation that this reasoned statement of their case for recovery and for the restructuring of the world economy would encourage the developed countries to join with them in a genuine dialogue in the mutual interest.

إعلان بشأن الاعتماد الجماعي على الذات فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز والدول النامية الأخرى

Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing countries

DECLARATION ON COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE AMONG
NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, having met at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit at New Delhi India,

Recognising that strengthening of economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries has been at the forefront of the concerns of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its inception and reaffirming in that context Resolution No.7 of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit at Havana on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-reliance between developing countries,

Conscious of the imperative need to promote self-reliant development of our economies and the rapid social and economic transformation of our societies in order to ensure genuine independence and to provide each individual with the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize his full potential,

Determined to strengthen our economic independence and sustain a process of growth and development generated and centred in our own countries as an integral part of our efforts to achieve the goal of economic, social and cultural decolonization and to reduce the vulnerability of our economies to effects of adverse international economic trends and to outside pressures,

Renewing our commitment to the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries which makes it possible to harmonize the diversity of interests and achieve unified positions,

Convinced of the role that collective self-reliance can play in attaining these objectives,

Recognizing that all non-aligned and other developing countries have an effective contribution to make to the promotion of collective self-reliance through resources, capital, skills, technologies and market opportunities.

Convinced that collective self-reliance is an integral part of our efforts to restructure international economic relations with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order,

Reaffirming that collective self-reliance will enhance the negotiating strength and the countervailing power of the developing countries,

Emphasizing that collective self-reliance is not a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries nor does it in any way relieve the developed countries of their responsibilities and commitments in support of the development efforts of developing countries on the basis of equity and mutual interest,

Hereby pledge to:

1. Impart fresh impetus to collective self-reliance based on the principles of equality, justice, mutual benefit and full respect for each other's independence and sovereignty;

2. Mobilize all necessary resources and deploy the requisite means in support of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, and to this end:

(i) rely increasingly on our own resources, skills and technologies and strategies of development based on our own socio-economic realities and factor endowments,

(ii) assist each other in building and strengthening indigenous capacities, infrastructures and skills in vital economic sectors as well as in the social and cultural spheres,

(iii) strengthen existing arrangements and devise new arrangements to accord favourable and where possible preferential treatment to each other, in conformity with national legislation and policies in trade, technology, supply of commodities and raw materials including energy as well as investments,

(iv) undertake programmes of co-operation on a wide basis to provide opportunities for the participants to derive mutual benefits in various spheres of economic activity,

(v) undertake the formulation of programmes and projects, including joint ventures, for collective self-reliance within the context of national development plans,

(vi) strengthen and more fully exploit the potentialities of the existing institutional framework and, where necessary, provide financial and technical support and effective mechanisms to give such programmes and projects a concrete shape,

(vii) ensure the effective implementation of programmes of economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, and to accord priority to the harmonization of these programmes in our national policies and programmes,

(viii) collectively express our solidarity and political support to all non-aligned and other developing countries or groups of such countries in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources including their exploitation, processing, pricing and marketing, and further reaffirm our solidarity to one another in the face of external pressures.

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The first economic Action Programme of the non-aligned countries was adopted at the Cairo Summit Conference and developed at the Summit Conferences in Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. Over the years the Action Programme has been considerably widened and strengthened to cover the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries* in twenty-three diverse spheres. Forty-six meetings covering different spheres of co-operation were held since the Sixth Summit Conference, and these and earlier meetings have made it possible to identify viable areas and determine priorities for co-operation.

Important progress has thus been achieved in economic co-operation among developing countries both at the bilateral and multilateral level in spite of the traditional and predominantly exogenous obstacles lying on this path.

It was noted with appreciation that several countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement had made substantial financial contributions to the reinforcement of ECDC in particular in the course of the last decade. They were at present facing an entirely different situation from that which prevailed in the seventies due to adverse factors including the sharp drop in their export income resulting from unfavourable international market conditions. Other non-aligned countries had also contributed in various ways in support of ECDC and these countries too had been adversely affected by the current crisis. Nevertheless, in this period of crisis, a sense of solidarity was manifested by the non-aligned countries which found expression in the present Action Programme.

The development of collective self-reliance which is the purpose of this Programme will help non-aligned and other developing countries to overcome the present crisis and thus open up new avenues of co-operation as the international economic environment improves.

As envisaged by the Sixth Summit in 1979, the fourth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme was held in Havana in March 1982. The recommendations of that meeting were approved by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, also held in Havana in May 1982. In accordance with the recommendations made in these meetings, activities under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77* should be harmonized and co-ordinated so that they reinforce one another. Furthermore, all programmes for economic co-operation should, as recommended, be implemented on a time-bound basis, especially those in which the benefits for mutual co-operation can be realized in a relatively short period. The importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen the existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries should also be stressed.

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* Throughout this document, in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to States members of the Group of 77.

The activities in different spheres covered by the Action Programme were reviewed in the light of the above. Guidelines for future action in individual spheres are given below, followed by the list of co-ordinating countries.

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Conference,

(a) emphasized that co-operation among producers of raw materials was extremely important if the problems in the commodity sector were to be tackled effectively. In this regard, the importance of producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones was reiterated;

(b) urged that policy measures should be taken for early bringing into force of the statutes of the Council of Producers' Associations;

(c) recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries should intensify their consultations and co-ordination within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

(d) endorsed the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana (31 May - 5 June 1982) that the headquarters of the Common Fund for Commodities should be located in a developing country, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Philippines to provide the permonent headquarters of the Common Fund;

(e) welcomed the positive initiative taken by the OPEC countries to provide grants to the least developed countries so as to enable them to finance their share of the directly contributed capital of the Common Fund;

(f) called upon developing countries who have not yet done so to ratify the agreement on the establishment of the Common Fund as soon as possible and preferably before UNCTAD VI;

(g) endorsed the recommendations of the Caracas Programme of Action regarding priority of raw materials supplies to developing countries.

(h) directed that the Co-ordinating Countries call a meeting of the high-level experts mentioned in paragraph 113 of Section XXXII relating to co-operation among developing countries in the Economic Declaration of the present Summit.

(i) urged the developing countries to become parties to international commodity agreements.

B. TRADE, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

The Conference

(a) welcomed the analytic and pivotal role played by the non-aligned Action Programme in the sectors of trade, transport and industry and particularly the efforts made by the APEC/TTI;

(b) noted that Phase I of the APEC/TTI has now been completed and that further substantive work under the project would be dependent upon the mobilization of resources;

(c) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries support efforts towards the speedy realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(d) emphasized the importance of exchange of information in the promotion of trade among developing countries and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to compile information available in the subregional, regional and interregional institutions;

(e) noted the work done in the Caribbean subregion under the CARICOM/ITC programme on trade information and invited other regions and subregions to consider similar forms of compilation of trade information;

(f) welcomed the Ministerial Declarations of the Group of 77 of October 1982 launching the negotiations aimed at establishing a GSTP among developing countries, stressed the necessity for non-aligned and other developing countries to participate actively in these negotiations to ensure their successful and early completion and urged that UNCTAD and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions should extend the necessary administrative and technical support for the conduct and implementation of these negotiations;

(g) took note of the progress made in the pharmaceutical project under APEC/TTI and recommended that further steps be taken to ensure its implementation;

(h) welcomed the results of the Symposium on State Trading Organizations (STOs) held in Ljubljana, recommended preparation of the draft statutes of the Association of STOs and stressed that co-ordinating countries should monitor the progress made in this sector.

C. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Conference

(a) endorsed the views expressed at the fourth meeting of co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme held in Havana in March 1982 that the Caracas Programme provided a good opportunity to co-ordinate the efforts made by the non-aligned and other developing countries to implement programmes in the sphere of monetary and financial co-operation;

(b) recommended that the non-aligned countries, while support. relevant provisions of the Caracas Programme, should make their contribution to co-operation in this sector by elaborating and indicating those questions in which the non-aligned countries are especially interested, by pointing out the priorities in their implementation, by identifying the problems slowing down their realization, and by taking new initiatives. To this end, they urged the convening of meetings of co-ordinators and other meetings as required by the programme of work;

(c) took note with particular interest of the fact that the Group of 77 had undertaken a study on the feasibility of a "bank for developing countries" and stressed the importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(d) emphasized the importance of the improvement of the conditions prevailing among developing countries to ensure greater awareness of the investment opportunities and to study ways and means of promoting investment flows between them by maintaining a favourable economic environment in conformity with their national legislations, policies and economic systems. It welcomed the proposed studies in this regard to be undertaken by a technical group of experts under the Caracas Programme of Action;

(e) emphasized the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences, and in particular the need to organize a meeting of representatives of central banks and finance ministries in order to promote financial co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

D. INSURANCE *

The Conference stressed the importance of the co-operative activities of developing countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance. It

* It was recommended that co-ordinating countries for the spheres of Monetary and Financial Co-operation and Insurance should arrange meetings in consultation with each other.

noted the initiative of Algeria and Cuba to act as co-ordinators in this sphere, and invited other interested countries to join the group of co-ordinators. It suggested that the first meeting of co-ordinators should be held at an early date to elaborate concrete programmes of co-operation in this sector, including the establishment of insurance and reinsurance arrangements among non-aligned and other developing countries for the purpose of preserving foreign exchange, widening the pool of national insurance markets, reducing their dependency on transnational corporations and strengthening their bargaining capacity vis-a-vis the insurance markets of developed countries.

E. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) expressed its satisfaction at progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the earlier Summit Conferences in the field of science and technology;

(b) decided that the non-aligned centre for science and technology to which reference was made at the Sixth Summit Conference would henceforth be referred to as the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(c) took note of the progress made in the preparation of the draft Statute of the Centre as presented in the Report of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Senior Officials Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi on 1 March 1983 and decided that the non-aligned countries should examine and study the draft Statute as contained in the Report and convey their comments to the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York as early as possible, and that thereafter a meeting of the non-aligned countries should be called in New York to consider the matter;

(d) expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Government of India regarding the establishment of the Centre;

(e) welcomed the specific and detailed recommendations made by the meeting of the heads of science and technology agencies and endorsed by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in October 1982;

(f) recommended that the activities envisaged under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account, wherever possible, the progress already made in the Action Programme and utilize the instrumentality of the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(g) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries

to continue their efforts in the context of the United Nations Conference on the Adoption of a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology to enable the Conference to conclude expeditiously an effective and Universal Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology;

(h) urged the effective participation of non-aligned and other developing countries to secure the early operationalization of the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development in the United Nations system and, in addition to the essential contributions to be made by the developed countries, invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to contribute equitably to the core resources of the financing system;

(i) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to take inter alia the following specific action to strengthen co-operation in the field of science and technology:

(1) to ensure the participation of scientists and technologists in all international conferences in this field hosted by non-aligned and other developing countries,

(2) to support exchange visits of scientists and technologists from non-aligned and other developing countries,

(3) to give priority to employment of scientists and technologists from non-aligned and other developing countries in their local institutions.

F. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Conference

(a) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite consideration of the proposal on the "Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Co-operation" with a view to its finalization by the Group of 77;

(b) called upon non-aligned countries to take an active part with regard to TCDC activities undertaken within the framework of the Caracas Programme of Action.

G. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference

(a) took note of the recommendations of the first meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture held in Belgrade in July 1980, and the second meeting of co-ordinating

countries on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981, of those contained in the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981 as well as of those of the Co-ordinating Group of Experts on Agriculture held in New Delhi in February 1983;

(b) decided that the non-aligned countries should continue consultations and examination of the proposals concerning food security issues and the details of different schemes in this regard through existing non-aligned mechanisms, the Group of 77 and other appropriate subregional, regional and interregional mechanisms of developing countries, with the objective of establishing a food security system of non-aligned and other developing countries. As a viable system of food security for developing countries can be greatly facilitated through adequate augmentation of food production in these countries, the Conference recommended that the report of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Group of Experts, held in New Delhi in February 1983 to elaborate a matrix based on need, potential, technology and capital for working out specific programmes of co-operation in this sector, be studied in national capitals for appropriate follow-up action;

(c) noted the low level of trade in food products among non-aligned and other developing countries, recognized its largely untapped potential as a means of reinforcing their collective self-sufficiency in food and decided to convene a meeting of experts to examine ways and means to make full use of this potential;

(d) recommended implementation of measures aimed at collective self-reliance in the field of food and agriculture, particularly mutual co-operation in irrigation projects, establishment of joint agricultural production and trade projects, dissemination of information, field visits and exchange and training of experts;

(e) decided that a meeting of experts in irrigation should be convened urgently in order to promote technical co-operation in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small-scale projects as well as to consider the possibilities of establishing joint ventures for the production of a complete range of irrigation equipment. In this regard it welcomed the effort of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host this meeting in June 1984;

(f) stressed the importance of the intensive exchange of experience gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in the food and agricultural sector and, in that context, endorsed the other recommendations contained in the

report of the fourth meeting of co-ordinators of the Action Programme, held in Havana in March 1982, including areas of co-operation in agro-scientific research, exchange of teachers and specialists, organization of seminars, feasibility studies on the establishment of joint ventures for the production of fertilizers, farm machinery and implements, joint research on seeds, etc;

(g) requested the co-ordinating countries to call a meeting of the high-level experts mentioned in paragraph 113 of section XXXII relating to co-operation among developing countries in the Economic Declaration of the present Summit.

(h) welcomed the offer of the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to host the third meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture in 1983.

H. FISHERIES

The Conference

(a) noted the progress made in identifying areas of co-operation and welcomed in particular the decisions reached in the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries Co-operation, held in Havana in April 1981, as well as those taken by the Meeting of Experts on the establishment of multinational fisheries enterprises held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in July 1982 and the first meeting of the Consultative Group of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on small-scale fisheries and associated fishing vessels held in Havana in February 1983;

(b) stressed in particular the need to implement the decisions adopted at those meetings as well as to continue to convene meetings of experts on various subjects of interest identified in the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries;

(c) recommended that the Group of Experts should draw upon the technical services of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international agencies;

(d) welcomed the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia regarding personnel training facilities in the field of fisheries;

(e) recognized that significant momentum has been generated in this sector under the Action Programme, and recommended that future activities in this sector under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account the activities undertaken under the Action Programme with a view to avoiding duplication.

I. HEALTH

The Conference

(a) emphasized the need for full implementation of the agreed goals and objectives as contained in the Action Programme in the field of health as well as in the documents adopted on the basis of this Programme and recommendations adopted at the meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries, and invited the co-ordinators to take practical steps in this regard;

(b) endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the fourth meeting of co-ordinating countries, held in Havana in March 1982, particularly requesting the World Health Organization:

(i) to initiate a process of strengthening exchanges of information and promoting co-operation projects among the non-aligned and other developing countries so as to reduce quickly the infant mortality rate, reduce the rates of mortality and morbidity caused by the main communicable diseases, improve conditions for children's growth and development, improve the environment and develop the human resources needed to provide health care;

(ii) to promote the developed and developing countries' interest and co-operation in these programmes and projects and to mobilize and channel financial resources for this purpose; and

(iii) to offer support for the periodic meetings of health ministers and experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) decided that the opportunity offered by the annual meeting of health ministers during the World Health Assembly may be utilized to evaluate the progress made by non-aligned countries towards the goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to continue to co-ordinate their positions at the World Health Assemblies of the World Health Organization.

J. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan on Employment and Human Resources adopted by the Baghdad Conference of Labour Ministers held in December 1981;

(b) endorsed the three-year programmes (1982-84) for technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sectors of vocational training, employment and protection of workers adopted by the Baghdad Conference;

(c) welcomed the offer by the Government of Peru to host the third Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(d) recommended that the areas of co-operation already identified in the Tunis Programme of Action and the Baghdad Action Plan should be implemented speedily. The non-aligned and other developing countries should in particular consider:

- organizing seminars and meetings of experts at the subregional. regional and interregional level to promote an exchange of information on their respective experiences in the fields of employment and training;

- drawing up within the framework of their national institutions regional training and retraining programmes designed to meet the most urgent needs of the developing countries;

(e) invited the ILO and other competent international organizations to provide the aid and support needed to start activities set out under (d);

(f) welcomed the Tunisian Government's offer to host a seminar in 1983 on employment strategies in the developing countries;

(g) recognized with satisfaction that significant momentum had been generated for co-operation in this sector under the Action Programme and recommended that future activities in this sector under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account the activities undertaken under the Action Programme with a view to avoiding duplication.

K. TOURISM

The Conference

(a) requested the co-ordinating countries to pursue their efforts to ensure that the first meeting of experts in the sphere of tourism will take place as soon as possible in order to review progress regarding the implementation of the Action Programme and to work out future guidelines;

(b) urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-ordinate their policies in intergovernmental organizations pertaining to this sphere, particularly the World Tourism Organization.

L. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Conference

(a) reiterated the importance of the early establishment of the Non-Aligned Countries Information Centre on Transnational Corporations in Havana;

(b) urged all interested non-aligned countries to accede to or ratify the statutes at an early date so that swift implementation of this project is made possible;

(c) recommended that all non-aligned and other developing countries should participate actively in the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in March and May 1983 with a view to finalizing an effective international Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations thus strengthening the negotiating capacity of the developing countries in this regard.

M. SPORTS

The Conference

(a) noted with satisfaction that the first Conference on Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, held at ministerial and senior official level in Libya from 23-26 August 1981, had adopted a draft Plan of Action for the period 1981-85 and a Final Act comprising guidelines, decisions and recommendations concerning scientific and technical co-operation, specialized agencies for sport and international sports federations;

(b) approved the draft Plan of Action for the period 1981-85 and called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen bilateral and multilateral co-operation within its framework;

(c) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to continue to fight for the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms, particularly apartheid and Zionism;

(d) invited non-aligned and other developing countries to uphold and promote the ideals and spirit of the Olympic Movement and Olympic Games as a means for enhancing and strengthening friendship among all peoples and nations irrespective of their economic and social systems on the basis of full equality and precluding all mercantile considerations;

(e) decided to encourage exchange among member countries

of the Movement in the field of sports including, inter alia, the organization of sports events at the national, regional and interregional levels;

(f) agreed to hold meetings at the ministerial or senior official level every three years to devise and ratify common plans, programmes and guidelines and to examine the progress made in the intervening period;

(g) asked the co-ordinating countries to meet periodically to review the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action for the period 1981-85;

(h) welcomed the offer of the Government of India to hold an international seminar of non-aligned countries on Training of Sports Cadres in 1983.

N. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Conference

(a) emphasized the importance of the Research and Information System (RIS) designed to forge effective links between the research institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(b) welcomed the offer of the Government of India to host the second meeting of the institutions participating in the Research and Information System in the last quarter of 1983;

(c) recommended that the Research and Information System should pursue work relating to global issues in the field of international economic relations, as well as issues related to the development of economic and technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(d) decided that the programme of work of the Research and Information System should also be instrumental in fulfilling the objectives contained in Resolution 7 on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-reliance between Developing Countries adopted by the Sixth Summit Conference at Havana in 1979, while keeping in mind the relevant actions taken by the Group of 77 in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action, in particular the multisectoral information system.

O. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) urged non-aligned and other developing countries to strive to implement the measures identified in the Programme of Action adopted by the Meeting of high-level experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries on the role of women in development in Havana in 1981;

(b) recommended that non-aligned countries consider the establishment of legal assistance committees, in accordance with the legislative conditions and needs of each country, on all juridical and legislative aspects which concern women;

(c) recommended also that non-aligned countries should take effective steps to initiate and develop training programmes for women in various sectors in order to integrate women in development and devise projects aimed at increasing employment and income for women in urban and rural areas;

(d) endorsed the request of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held in Havana from 31 May to 4 June 1982, addressed to the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana to prepare a study on the role of women in developing countries and on areas of co-operation, exchange of information and sharing of experience in this field which may be used as a reference in the preparations for the World Conference on Women scheduled for 1985;

(e) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries hold a meeting prior to the 1985 United Nations World Conference on Women to consider aspects of common interest and co-ordinate positions.

P. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Conference

(a) decided to continue to co-ordinate efforts with a view to promoting the interests of non-aligned and other developing countries in the various international fora, including IAEA, in which, in particular, they should work towards the implementation of the resolutions of its twenty-fifth General Conference;

(b) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries co-ordinate their positions in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the United Nations General Assembly;

(c) took note with satisfaction of the invitation of Cuba to convene the second regular meeting of co-ordinators on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which will take place in Havana in 1983.

Q. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference

(a) took note of the recommendations adopted by the meeting of co-ordinating countries held in Belgrade in December 1981 in the field of telecommunications and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to take individual and collective measures for their implementation;

(b) recognized the importance of the forthcoming séries of ITU conferences, particularly those dealing with High Frequency Broadcasting and Space Services and directed all the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely among themselves and with other developing countries with a view to evolving well-harmonized and co-ordinated approaches to the issues at these conferences so as to achieve maximum long-term benefits for all the developing countries;

(c) reaffirmed its decision to establish a Centre for Co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications to promote the implementation of the Action Programme and noted with satisfaction that the co-ordinators have prepared draft statutes for the Centre and forwarded them to all members;

(d) invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to communicate their comments to the co-ordinators in order to permit the convening as soon as possible of a conference of administrators of postal services and telecommunications to adopt the statutes of the Centre;

(e) invited the interested non-aligned countries to participate in the co-ordinating group to promote wider geographical distribution of participants.

R. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Conference

(a) assessed the valuable work of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, as a concrete and significant contribution to the promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and encouraged the Centre to continue to pursue and further expand its activities;

(b) decided to invite non-aligned and other developing countries which had not yet done so to join the Centre as early as possible and to take an active part in the joint activities organized within the framework of the Centre;

(c) emphasized the important role which public enterprises have to play in industrialization and overall development of developing countries and in the strengthening of technical and economic co-operation between developing countries.

S. SOLIDARITY FUND OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) regretted the delay in making operational the Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Agreement of which was approved by the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Lima in 1975;

(b) endorsed the decisions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana in May 1982 which urged that "urgent steps should be taken, inter alia, to put the Fund for Economic and Social Development into operation";

(c) called upon all members of the Non-Aligned Movement that had not done so to fulfil, as a matter of priority, the requisite legal dispositions to adhere to the Fund before the end of 1983, so that the Fund becomes operational in 1984;

(d) recommended that proposals regarding the creation of any other fund under the Action Programme should be considered in the light of the failure so far to put into effect the Fund for Economic and Social Development.

T. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) took note of the report of the co-ordinating countries in this area;

(b) stressed the need for maintaining unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries in international negotiations in order to strengthen their bargaining position vis-à-vis the developed countries;

(c) underlined the importance of resolution 7 of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit at Havana and urged compliance with the Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance between developing countries;

(d) welcomed the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action of May 1981 as a step forward in achieving the objective of collective self-reliance of developing countries;

(e) expressed particular satisfaction at the results already achieved in different fields of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and called for its continuation and intensification;

(f) invited the co-ordinators in this field to decide, if necessary, on the holding of further meetings on the subject of international co-operation for development.

U. HOUSING

The Conference

(a) endorsed the objectives in this sector contained in the recommendations made by the fourth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme held in Havana in March 1982;

(b) called upon the co-ordinating countries to meet to identify and promote areas of co-operation in this field;

(c) welcomed the offer of Sri Lanka to host a meeting of the Co-ordinating Group on Housing in 1983 or early 1984 in Colombo;

(d) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries should draw up an effective action programme on exchange of experience of mutual co-operation at bilateral and multilateral levels for technical development programmes in the field of low-cost housing, shelter infrastructure and services;

(e) urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) in supporting and promoting measures related to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless which is now designated for 1987.

V. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Conference

(a) took note with appreciation of the progress made by the co-ordinators in this field;

(b) decided to hold the first Education and Culture Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(c) welcomed in this context the offer of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea to host this Conference in Pyongyang in 1983 in order to devise steps for co-operation in this field, following the Plan of Action in the field of education and culture;

(d) welcomed the adoption of the Plan of Action in the field of education and culture by the first meeting of experts and other high-ranking officials in education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries held in Havana from 26 to 29 April 1982;

(e) emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the position of non-aligned and other developing countries in international conferences and in UNESCO;

(f) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries should consider signing bilateral and multilateral agreements among themselves to promote co-operation in this sphere;

(g) recommended that the non-aligned countries should actively collaborate in enriching the content and enlarging the scope of the Gallery of Arts of all non-aligned countries, established by the City Assembly of Titograd, Yugoslavia, and invited the co-ordinating countries to consider concrete measures in this regard.

W. STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Conference

(a) endorsed the final report of the first meeting of experts of non-aligned and other developing countries on standardization, measurement and quality control held in Havana in September 1981 and urged the speedy and time-bound implementation of the Action Programme for co-operation in this field;

(b) took note of the fact that the second meeting of the co-ordinating countries was held in New Delhi in May 1982.

LIST OF CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES

1.	Raw Materials	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Zaire.
2.	Trade, Transport and Industry	Afghanistan, Argentina, Cuba, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Malta, Mozambique and Pakistan.
3.	Monetary and Financial Co-operation	Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.
4.	Insurance	Cuba
5.	Scientific and Technological Development	Algeria, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
6.	Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Services	Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Panama.
7.	Food and Agriculture	Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.
8.	Fisheries	Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
9.	Health	Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mozambique and Yugoslavia.
10.	Employment and Human Resources Development	Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iraq, Panama, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.
11.	Tourism	Cameroon Cuba, Cyprus, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.

12.	Transnational Corporations and Foreign Private Investment	Algeria, Cuba, Nicaragua and Nigeria.
13.	Sports	Algeria, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Madagascar
14.	Research and Information System	India, Mozambique, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
15.	Role of Women in Development	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia
16.	Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes	Algeria, Argentina, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
17.	Telecommunications	Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Mozambique, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.
18.	International Co-operation for Development	Egypt, India, Nigeria, Panama and Saudi Arabia
19.	Housing	Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Mauritania, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and and Zaire.
20.	Education and Culture	Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
21.	Standardization, Weights and Measures and Quality Control	Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

توصية بشأن مواءمة وتنسيق برنامج عمل دول عدم الانحياز وبرنامج عمل كاراكاس

Recommendation on the harmonization and coordination of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and Caracas Programme of Action

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CHAIRMEN OF THE GROUP OF 77 IN NEW YORK (BANGLADESH) AND THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES (CUBA) ON THE HARMONIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE NON-ALIGNED ACTION PROGRAMME AND THE CARACAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The Ministerial Declarations of the Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77 adopted in October 1982 mandated the Chairmen of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to undertake consultations regarding harmonization of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action. Subsequent to consultations between the two Chairmen the following is recommended to the Seventh Summit Conference for consideration.

Taking into account the 21 areas of co-operation incorporated in the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the eight priority sectors of the Caracas Programme of Action, the two programmes should concentrate on certain priority areas to avoid duplication. The Non-Aligned Movement will concentrate on the areas of transport, technology, fisheries, health, insurance, sport, housing, standardization of weights and measures, education and culture, tourism, transnational corporations, research and information systems, industrialization, women, employment and telecommunications and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Group of 77 will deal with the question of trade, industry, food and agriculture, raw materials, energy and financial and monetary co-operation. These areas should be handled by respective Action Programmes with support from the other as and when necessary and keeping in mind that the Non-Aligned Movement, as in the past, should play the catalytic role for initiatives in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries which could be given a concrete shape in operational terms by the Group of 77 particularly in the context of multilateral economic negotiations. The two Action Programmes should complement each other to fill in the gaps in their Programmes through effective co-ordination and harmonization. Specific proposals in this regard are reflected in the Action Programme on different areas of co-operation.

Institutional co-ordination:

(a) Meetings:

(i) The Action Programme of the Non-Aligned Countries should incorporate a calendar of meetings in various areas of co-operation taking into account the calendar of meetings of the Caracas Programme of Action.

(ii) The follow-up meetings to be held under the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action should be complementary towards the implementation of each other.

(iii) In scheduling the follow-up meetings the Chairmen of the two groups should be in close touch with each other in New York to avoid conflict of days.

(iv) In preparing for the follow-up meetings the Chairmen of the two groups may undertake consultations to receive relevant inputs to achieve and improve outcome.

(v) The Chairmen of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement should consult regarding representation of each other in their respective follow-up meetings so as to ensure continuous co-ordination.

(vi) The Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York should keep the focal points for ECDC appropriately informed of the results of the follow-up meetings.

(b) Focal points:

(i) In order to ensure a co-ordinated national approach regarding implementation of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action, the non-aligned countries which have not yet done so should as soon as possible designate their focal points for ECDC, as called for in the Caracas Programme, as focal points for the implementation of the Non-Aligned Action Programme. The two Chairmen should co-ordinate appropriate action in this regard.

(ii) The Summit should request the Chairmen of the two groups to prepare in New York a study of the tasks at the national level that would be carried out in the co-ordinated implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action and the Non-Aligned Action Programme, and circulate this information to the focal points of States members of both groups. The Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York would decide whether this study would need to be sent to other members of his Group.

(c) Action Committees:

(i) The non-aligned countries may consider forming action committees in appropriate sectors of the Action Programme, modalities of which could be designed according to the recommendation of the Manila Meeting for the implementation of the Caracas programme.

(ii) The two Chairmen should exchange information available with them regarding regional experience on the formation of Action Committees.

(d) Operational Projects:

While continuing its catalytic role for ECDC the Non-Aligned Action Programme should incorporate the following specific projects

for immediate launching: APEC/TTI Project on pharmaceuticals; purchasers' association on fertilizers and the project on pesticides. The two Chairmen should carry out close consultation regarding launching and conclusion of the projects and draw up necessary modalities for their effective execution.

(e) Information :

(i) In order to make the optimum use of existing resources, the two groups should use the information channels available to the other.

(ii) The Chairmen of the two groups in New York should study the possibility of feeding a steady flow of current ECDC information to the Non-Aligned Press Pool.

(iii) The non-aligned countries will also request the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York to carry ECDC information in the Non-Aligned Movement context in the Group's Bulletin, and give it wider currency among non-governmental organizations and other institutions with which he is mandated to be in touch by the Caracas Programme of Action.

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FOR AND SOLIDARITY WITH NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

On opening the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at a time when peace is seriously threatened or totally non-existent for many who are struggling for their sacred rights to independence and to build a better future, the Heads of State or Government meeting in New Delhi, India, pay a heartfelt tribute to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization and the South African Liberation Movement for the indefatigable and heroic struggles waged by their leaders and members during the three years which have elapsed since the Sixth Summit Conference and salute the important victories scored by these freedom-fighters during this period.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly renew their staunchest support for and solidarity with their struggle and the commitment of the non-aligned countries to the attainment of Namibia's independence, the elimination of the opprobrious apartheid regime in South Africa and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own sovereign State.

The Heads of State or Government commend these national liberation movements for their valuable contribution to the realization of the common objectives of the non-aligned countries, first and foremost the attainment of independence, peace, security and the right to economic and social development for all peoples.

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MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in New Delhi, India, strongly condemn Israel for the repression continuously being perpetrated, and even currently intensified, in an attempt to quell legitimate opposition by the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

These brutal and illegal acts by the occupying power in its policy of establishing new settlements continue to pose grave threats and constitute serious obstacles to a peaceful settlement.

The Heads of State or Government urge the international community to put an immediate halt to these policies. They call on the Security Council to exercise its powers and to put an end to Israeli policies of settlement, aggression and occupation.

The Heads of State or Government join in sympathy and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle and assure them of unstinting support.

القمـــة الثامنة

هرارى – زيمبابوى

(١ إلى ٦ سبتمبر ١٩٨٦)

Eighth NAM Summit

Harare - Zimbabwe

(1st to 6th September 1986)

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بيان الرئيس محمد حسنى مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الثامنة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
بيان رئيس الوزراء موجابى رئيس وزراء جمهورية زيمبابوى أمام القمة الثامنة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E Prime Minister Mugabe, Prime Minister of Republic of Zimbabwi before the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
Political Declaration and political Document الإعلان السياسى والوثيقة السياسية
Special Declaration on Southern Africa الإعلان الخاص بشأن أفريقيا الجنوبية
صندوق العمل من أجل مقاومة الغزو والاستعمار والابارتيد **Action for resisting invasion, colonialism and apartheid fund**
نداء خاص من أجل الاستقلال الفورى لناميبيا **Special Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia**
Harare Appeal on disarmament نداء هرارى بشأن نزع السلاح
إعلان هرارى بشأن تعزيز العمل الجماعى **Harare Declaration on the Strengthening of collective Action**
Economic Declaration and Economic Document الإعلان الاقتصادى والوثيقة الاقتصادية
Action Programme for Economic Cooperation برنامج عمل التعاون الاقتصادى

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

هراري – سبتمبر ١٩٨٦

ألقاه نيابة عن سيادته

الدكتور بطرس بطرس غالي وزير الدولة للشئون الخارجية

السيد الرئيس..

للمرة الرابعة في تاريخ حركة عدم الانحياز التي احتفلنا هذا الاسبوع بعيدها الخامس والعشرين. تتولي دولة افريقية رئاسة الحركة وتتحمل مسئولية قيادتها . وإنه لمن دواعي الفخر لي كمصري وأفريقي أن أقف اليوم فوق هذا المنبر في هراري عاصمة زيمبابوي تلك الدولة الافريقية الفتية لألقي كلمة مصر أمام القمة الثامنة للحركة. أن تسلم زيمبابوي مسئولية رئاسة القمة الثامنة بكل ما تمثلة من مبادئ ومواقف وفي مرحلة تاريخية من مراحل نضال الشعوب ضد بقايا الاستعمار والقلاع المتبقية في الترسانة العنصرية ..ضد السيطرة الاجنبية سياسيا واقتصاديا وعسكريا . إنما هو دليل علي صمود شعوبنا في أفريقيا وأسيا وأمريكا اللاتينية .. وغيرها من مناطق العالم الثالث ..وعلي اصرارنا علي الكفاح حتي النصر علي قوي الظلم والطغيان .. مهما كانت الصعوبات والعقبات مثلما أدي ك فاح شعب زممبابوي العظيم بقيادة زعيمه روبرت موجابي إلي انتزاع الحرية واستعادة الكرامة وإعلان الاستقلال.

وأود أن أنتهز هذ ه المناسبة لأقدم تح ية خالصة باسم مصر شعبنا وحكومة لشعب زيمبابوي العظيم وقيادته الشجاعة . كما أتوجه بالتهنئة للرئيس روبرت موجابي بمناس بة تولي رئاسة حركة عدم الانحياز وأتمنى له باسم مصر كل توفيق ونجاح في تحمله مسئوليات القيادة خلال هذه المرحلة الدقيقة التي تمر بها العلاقات الدولية . ونحن واثقون من أن صلابة نضال شعب زيمبابوي وخصوبة تجربته ودقة احساسه بالمسئولية سوف يكون سنده ومنطلقه في تناوله قضايا العصر . قضايا التحرر السياسي والاقتصادي . قضايا حقوق الانسان وكرامته في كل مكان ، قضايا التنمية والبناء

..قضايا السلام والعدل وتحقيق الرخاء. ولا شك أن زيمبابوي من واقع نضالها وتاريخها . سوف تظل الحارس الامين والمدافع الذي لا يلين عن مبادئ الحر كة واستقلاليتها ودورها . وتوازنها . وسوف تضفي علي هذا الدور المزيد من الحيوية واليقظة وتدفع الحركة إلي مزيد من التضامن والقوة.

وأود في الوقت نفسه أن أحيي الهند الصديقة تحت. علمة رئيس وزرائها الفتي راجيف غاندي بمناسبة انتهاء رئاسة الهند للحركة بعد أكثر م ن سنوات ثلاث أدارت الهند خلالها حركتنا بكل اقتدار وإخلاص للمبادئ الأصيلة لحركة عدم الانحياز.

السيد الرئيس..

إن حركة عدم الانحياز تمثل قوة معنوية هائلة غير مسبوقة في التاريخ . تستهدف الوقوف بحزم ضد تقسيم العالم إلي كتل وأحلاق تتربص كل منها بالاخري . كما انها تعبر عن آمال شعوب العالم الثالث في الحرية والتقدم ونساهم في إضفاء صبغة ديمقراطية علي العلاقات الدولية.

ولقد كان نجاح حر كة عدم الانحياز وفاعليتها دائما رهنا بوحدتها وتضامنها وديمقراطيتها مع احترام التعدد والتنوع في صفوفها . ولعل تحقيق الانسجام والتآلف بين مصالح دولها علي اختلافها هو من أعظم انجازات الحركة.

وبكل صراحة فانه لن يكون لحركة عدم الانحياز معني أو قوة بل إن و جودها نفسه سوف يتهدد لو انحازت لو تحالفت مع أحد المعسكرات علي حساب الآخر. أن حركة عدم الانحياز التي تؤمن بها ونتمسك بمبادئها هي التي تسلك طريق الحوار والتفاوض قبل المواجهة والتصادم . هي التي تنادي بحل الازمات والمنازعات الدولية بالطرق السلمية وفقا لم يثاق الامم المتحدة وبمبادئ القانون الدولي . ولكنها في كل الاحوال تمارس الصلابة والاصرار إزاء ممارسات القه ر والسيطرة والاستعمار والعنصرية.

السيد الرئيس..

إن التزام مصر بفلسفة عدم الانحياز الاصيلة واهتدائها بمبادئها وروحها قد تبلور في اطاره الرسمي بدور ها التاريخي كعنصر مؤسس في هذه الحركة منذ أن كانت فكرة نبتت أثر ، مؤتمر باندونج وأعد لها في القاهرة . حتي كان اجتماع القمة الاولي في بلجراد عام ١٩٦١ ولكن الاصول التاريخية لموقف مصر والتزامها بمبادئ الحياد ثم عدم الانحياز تعود إلي ما قبل ذلك بكثير .. لقد بد أت مصر تحركها الثابت نحو سياسة عدم الانحياز بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية مباشرة حين خاضت مصر معركة إستقلالها الوطني ورفضت في اكتوبر ١٩٥١ المقترحات الهادفة إلي تأسيس منظمات دفاعية وتحالفات عسكرية في الشرق الاوسط وواصلت مصر مسيرتها إثر حركة التأميم التاريخية لقناة السويس عام ١٩٥٦ لتدافع عن استقلالها الإقتصادي والسياسي ولتفتح صفحة ناصعة من صفحات النضال الذي خاضته وتخوضها شعوب إفريقيا و سيا وأمريكا اللاتينية.

لقد كانت معركة السويس التي احتفلت مصر بذكراها الثلاثين منذ اسابيع قليلة مدخلا طبيعيا نحو تدشين س ياسية عدم الانحياز في الستينات . امتدت اصداؤها إلي شتي ربع العالم واصبحت السويس رمز للنضال الجرئ.. رمزا للكرامة الوطنية ولصلابة الكفاح الوطني من أجل الاستقلال السياسي والاقتصادي ونموذجا رائعا للتضامن شعوب العالم الثالث في هذا الوقت المبكر من نشأة الحركة . كما كانت بمثابة الطلقة الاولي في المعركة الساخنة التي خاضتها علي مر الثلاثين عاما الماضية شعوب عدم الانحياز ، إذا انها في حقيقة الأمر تمثل رمزين أساسيين : رمز التحرر الاقتصادي من خلال تأميم قناة السويس . ورمز التحرير السياسي من خلال وقوف مصر ضد العدوان الا نجليزي الفرنسي الإسرائيلي ، ولهذا أصبحت معركة السويس كبري العلامات علي طريق النضال في سبيل الحرية والاستقلال والتنمية تغيري بها الخريطة السياسية للمجتمع الدولي كما تغير بها نسيج العلاقات الدولية بلا رجعة . حيث تسير حركة الشعوب إلي الإمام ولا نستطيع قوة – أي قوة – أن توقف مسيرة الزمن أو تعترض حركة التاريخ.

وكما كانت مصر علي رأس من عملوا علي إرساء أسس ومبادئ عدم الانحياز ، كان التعاون الاقتصادي فيما بين الدول النامية بالنسبة لها شاغلا ينطلق من إيمانها بحتمية التعاون بين شركة

المصير تعاون يستثمر امكانات دول نا وطاقتها الضخمه من أجل تدعيم وترسيخ الاستقلال الاقتصادي، وتحقيق الامال في الرفاهية والرخاء.

وانه ليطيب لنا أن نستذكر بالاعزاز أن القاهرة استضافت علم ١٩٦٢ أول تجمع للدول النامية لبحث مشكلة التنمية ولم يقتصر إنجاز ذلك علي صدور إعلان القاهرة الذي تضمن لأول مرة موقفا مودا للجنوب تجاه المشاكل الاقتصادية الدولية ومشاكل التنمية بل أنه في الواقع كان نواة انشاء مجموعة الـ ٧٧ أكبر واقوي تجمع اقتصادي يضم جميع دول العالم الثالث.
ومنذ أيم قليلة استضافت مصر مرة في اجتماع مجموعة الـ ٧٧ العالي المستوي للتعاون الاقتصادي فيما بين الدول النامية لوضع إستراتيجية العمل المستقبلية لهذا التعاون طبقا لإعلان القاهرة الثاني الذي افره الاجتماع في ٢٣ أغسطس الماضي ، والذي يشكل علامة بارزة علي طريق تعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي فيما بين الدول . وإرساله علي أسس واقعية فعالة قائمة علي المنفعة المتبادلة.

وهكذا تحرص مصر دائما – بالمشارك والتنسيق مع أشقائها في الدول النامية – علي حيوية مصالح العالم الانامي والدفاع عن قضاياه العادلة في المجالات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية.

السيد الرئيس...

إن قمة هراري تنعقد في مرحلة تواجه فيها جميعا ا لعديد من الأزمات والمخاطر. فهنا في جنوب أفريقا تواجه مخاطر العنصرية الفاشية، وهناك علي التخوم الشمالية الشرقية لإفريقيا تحاك المؤامرات ضد شعب فلسطين المناضل، وعلي اتساع قارات العالم ومحيطاته وبحادة يشتد الصراع الدولي ويتعاظم . وتشتعل الحروب وتتزايد ممارسات الاحتلال الاجنبي والتدخل الحارجي، وتواجه بتزايد التسلح كما وكيفا وتزداد الموقف الاقتصادي الدولي سواء وكل هذا تدفع شعوبنا في العالم الثالث ثمنه وتكون أول من تقاسي من أثاره.

ولقد مرت ثلاثة أعوام منذ اجتماعنا في نيودلهي في القمة السابعة في علم ١٩٨٣ . عندما شهد الاقتصاد العالمي بوادر انتعاش في العالم المتقدم ، بعد أزمة اقتصادية عالمية أعادت إلي الأذهان

شبح كساد الثلاثينات الكبير ولقد رحبت الدول النامية آنذاك بتلك البوادر رغم محدوديتها . ولكنها ولكنها حرصت في الوقت نفسه علي التنمية والتحذير بأن هذا الانتعاش طالما لم ينتشر إلي بقية اقتصاديات العالم وخاصة الدول النامية . فانه سيظل انتعاشا منقوصا انتعاشا هشا، لا يمكن أن يتحقق معه للاقتصاد العالمي ما نبتغيه من نمو مستقر وعادل ومتوازيا.

كما أكدت الدول النامية انه في عالم اليوم الذي تتشابك فيه العلاقات والمصالح الاقتصادية بين مختلف دول العالم ، لابد من إتباع المنهج الشامل في معالجة مشاكل الاقتصاد العالمي، حتي يمكن تجنب نكسة قد تقودنا إلي فوضي اقتصادية عالمية لا قبل لنا بتكلفتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية.

ولذلك واصلت الدول النامية دعوتها طوال السنوات السابقة في حو ارها مع الدول المتقدمة إلي تعميق الإحساس بمفهوم الاعتماد المتبادل والتكافل الدولي بين اقتصاديات الدول المتقدمة والنامية . ونؤكد الدراسات التي تصدر سنويا عن المؤسسات والمنظمات الدولية أن همومنا ليست بلا سبب أو اساس ، فعلي سبيل المثال جاء في التقرير السنوي ا لصادر عن مؤتمر الامم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية " أونكتاد " منذ اسابيع قلية أن معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي قد انخفض من ٤ % سنويا عام ١٩٨٤ إلي ٢ % عام ١٩٨٥ ، هذا في الوقت الذي تراجع فيه معدل النمو الاقتصادي في عدد كبير من الدول النامية ، وخاصة في القارة الافريقية التي عانت معظم دولها معدلا سلبيا للسنة الثالثة علي التوالي.

ويثور امامنا السؤال الكبير : أذا كان هذا هو حال الاقتصاد العالمي ... فأين تقف الدول النامية من التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية ؟ ودون إغراق في التفاصيل ، فيكفي أن التقارير الصادرة عن المنظمات وا لمؤسسات الدولية تحذر من الأوضاع الاقتصادية في الدول النامية التي تواصل تدهورها نتيجة للبيئة الاقتصادية غير المواتية التي انعكست عليها في شكل تناقص حاد في الموارد المتاحة للتنمية نتيجة لعدم استقرار النظام النقدي الدولي وتزايد الحواجز الحمائية ضد صادرات الدول النامية التي تواجه اسعارها – بما في ذلك البترول– انخفاضا مستمرا لتزيد من تدهور معدل التبادل التجاري للدول النامية، ولتحدث هذه العوامل السلبية جميعها في النهاية انتقالا عكسا للموارد من الدول النامية إلي الدول المتقدمة.

وطبقا لتقديرات واحصاءات المنظمات و الهيئات والمؤسسات الدولية .. فإنه في الوقت الذي انخفضت فيه أسعار السلع الاساسية للدول النامية بنسبة ٣٠ % خلال الفترة ما بين ١٩٨٠ و١٩٨٣ . وحققت خسائر بلغت حوالي ٥.١٣ مليار دولار في حصيلة صادرتها . حققت الدول المتقدمة من انخفاض أسعار البترول وحدها فوائض بلغت حوالي ١٢٠ مليار دولار!!
أننا تدعو الدول المتقدمة من منطلق مقتضيات التعاون الدولي وتأكيد المبدأ الاعتماد المتبادل والتكافل الدولي إلي اتخاذ الوسائل والسبل المناسبة لتخصيص نسبة من تلك الفوائض لمساعدة الدول النامية المتضررة من انخفاض أسعار سلعها الأساسية : إلي جانب ضرورة اتخاذ الإجراءات العاجلة لوقف الإجراءات الحمائية . وإزالة القائم منها وجه تدفق صادرات الدول النامية إلي أسواق الدول المتقدمة.

وأود في هذه المناسبة أن أشير بالتقدير غلي اقتراحات الصديق الرئيس راتسيراكا رئيس جمهورية مدغشقر الديمقراطية بإنشاء ثلاثة صناديق في إطار حركة عدم الانحياز .. أولها لتحقيق استقرار السلع الأساسية ، والثاني للتعاون النقدي والمالي ، والثالث للتنمية ، وتأمل أن يتم الإسراع بإجراء دراسات الجدوى الخاصة بالصناد يق الثلاثة التي أوصي بها الاجتماع الخامس للدول المنسقة لبرنامج التعاون الاقتصادي فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز وغيرها من الدول النامية في نيودلهي في شهر إبريل الماضي في ضوء الدراسات التي قامت بها الدول المنسقة في مجال التعاون النقدي والمالي في اجتماعها الهام في تناناريف في شهر مارس الماضي.

وتجتمع تلك العوامل كلها لكي تجعل من مشكلة مديونية الدول النامية أمرا غير مسبوق من حيث حجمها وأعباء خدمتها بدرجة تهدد استقرار النظام الاقتصادي والنقدي العالمي . بل وتهدد أيضا السلام الاجتماعي في العالم النامي والعالم اجمع.

ومن المفارقات المثيرة للاهتمام أن ديون الدول النامية التي واصلت التراك م عبر السنوات الأخيرة ساعدت الدول الصناعية المتقدمة علي بعث الانتعاش في اقتصادياتها. ومع ذلك ونتيجة لغياب المنهج الشامل في معالجة القضايا الاقتصادية الدولية . أصبح تضخم حجم مديونية الدول النامية

مهددا لاستقرار النظام النقدي العالمي، والانتعاش الهامشي الذي بدأ في عدد محدود من الدول المتقدمة .. ومعمقا للاختلالات الهيكلية في النظام الاقتصادي الدولي. ومعوقا للجهود الدولية لإقامته علي أسس العدالة والإنصاف والمساواة.

وأود هنا أن أشيد بالموقف المسئول الذي اتخذه مكتب تنسيق حركة عدم الانحياز في معالجته لمشكلة الديون في الاجتماع الوزاري في نيودلهي في أبريل الماضي. حيث أكد احترام الدول المدينة لتعهداتها التي ارتضتها لنفسها . في نفس الوقت الذي وضع فيه إطار واقعي لهذا الالتزام . وهو المسئولية المشتركة التي تتطلب تعاون الدول الدائنة ومؤسسات النقد والتمويل الدولية مع الدول النامية المدينة في حل هذه المشكلة التي تهدد الاقتصاد العالمي جميعه

إن المسئولية المشتركة من وجهة نظرنا تتطلب من شركائنا الدائنين من الدول المتقدمة وكذلك مؤسسات النقد والتمويل الدولية . إدراكا واضحا لأبعاد مشكلة مديونية الدول النامية بجوانبها الاق تصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية . وأن أي حلول أو إجراءات لعلاج هذه المشكلة دون أن تأخذ في اعتبارها متطلبات التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للدول النامية وتطلع شعوبها إلي مستقبل أفضل هي حلول قصيرة النظر لا يترتب عليها إلا مزيد من الانتكاسات مما يهدد النمو المتو ازن للاقتصاد العالمي ككل . ويعرض النسيج الاجتماعي لدولنا بل والسلام الاجتماعي في العالم ككل للخطر.

ونحن نطلب اليوم بالمصادقة علي المنهج الذي تبناه مكتب التنس يق في نيودلهي . ونؤكد مطالبتنا بضرورة إجراء حوار دولي لمناقشة مشكلة المديونية بهدف التوصل إلي قواعد إرشادية تحكم المعالجة العامة للمشكلة عن طريق قواعد دولية عامة تتكامل معا وتدعم الجهود الفردية التي تبذلها الدول المدينة لتخفيف أعباء مديونيتها بالطرق الثنائية . وفي اعتقادنا أن منهجا يقوم علي هذا التوفيق والتنسيق ثنائيا وجماعيا . إنما يأتي في إطار دعوتنا إلي الحوار مع الشمال في مناخ تسوده الثقة والتفاهم والتكافل.

كذلك فإننا علي قناعة بأن هذا الحوار يتطابق مع تمسكنا بضرورة إقامة النظام النقدي والمالي الدولي علي أساس أكثر إنصافا واستقرارا بالجهود المشتركة للدول المتقدمة والنامية تحقيقا للصالح المشترك.

ولقد كان هذا هو الاعتبار الأساسي وراء دعوة القمة السابعة لعدم الانحياز لعقد مؤتمر دولي للنقد والتمويل من أجل التنمية ونحن نطالب اليوم بتأكيد هذه الدعوة وتبني هذا المطلب بجهد قوي ومنسق من جانب مجموع الدول النامية في مختلف المحتفل الدولية.

أصحاب السعادة..

في إطار الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية الراهنة تتخذ الأوضاع الاقتصادية للقارة الإفريقية إبعادا جديدة ويترتب عليها بالنسبة للقارة نتائج خطيرة بجدرنا بنا أن نخصها بالذكر. وليس من شك في أن الوضع الاقتصادي الحرج في إفريقيا يعد تجسيدا لمشاكل الدول النامية .ذلك أن تراكم الاختلالات الهيكلية في الاقتصاديات الإفريقية وتضخم مديونيتها الخارجية في ظل استمرار الأزمة العالمية . قد ضاعف من أثارها جميعا الجفاف والتصحر والكوارث مواطنينا وأبنائنا في إفريقيا ومازالت ملايين أخري مهددة بالجوع والتشرد مع أشقائهم في إفريقيا فلقد بادرت حركة عدم الانحياز منذ عام ١٩٨٥ بإنشاء برنامج العمل للتعاون الاقتصادي مع الدول الإفريقية مؤكدة بذلك الترابط العضوي بين أعضاء الحركة. وتضامنهم جميعا مع الدول الإفريقية في مواجهة الظروف الاقتصادية الصعبة التي تمر بها القارة.

كما تضامن كافة أعضاء حركة ع دم الانحياز في مساعيهم المشتركة إثناء الدورة الخاصة للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في مايو الماضي لإقرار برنامج للأولويات للإنعاش الاقتصادي ١٩٩٠ . ورغم أن نتائج الدورة / لدول القارة الإفريقية خلال الأعوام الخمس القادمة ١٩٨٦ الخاصة لم ترق إلي مستوي التوقعات ال تي كانت تأمل إفريقيا في تحقيقها . إلا أن الدورة نجحت علي الأقل في تعميق الإدراك العالمي بأبعاد الأزمة الاقتصادية الراهنة في إفريقيا، مما يمكن أن يصبح – إذا صدقت النوايا وعقد ألعزام – أساسا لتكاتف جهود المجتمع الدولي في دفع وتأبيد الجهود الحيازة التي تبذلها الدول الإفريقية لتخطي أزمتها الطاحنة.

السيد الرئيس...

لقد تعمدت أن أطيل في حديثي عن الوضع الاقتصادي العالمي وأثاره التي نعانيها حيث إنني علي اقتناع كامل بأن الأوضاع الاقتصادية الحرجة لو استمرت فسوف تؤثر علي تحركنا وعلي كفاحنا السياسي تأثيرا مدمرا . وكذلك فان الرأي مجمع علي استحالة الفصل بين المعركة الاقتصادية التي سوف تحقق لنا نتائجها المرجوة قوة ذاتية وقدرة علي التحرك وبين المعركة السياسية التي أنفقنا فيها من التضحيات ما سجلته وتسجله صفحات تاريخنا بكل فخار.

وحين أتحدث عن النضال . ترفع علي الفور هامات أفريقا التي كافحت وتكافح . وناضلت وتناضل ضد قوة عاتية هي قوة الامبريالية والعنصرية التي أبقت علي بعض حصونها بل أخر قلاعها علي أرضنا الطاهرة .. ونحن في مصر شعب ذو التزام افريقي أصيل .. التزام مبدئي تاريخي التزام نضالي يقوم علي انتماء للقارة وإيمان وطيد بأن كرامة الإنسان وحريته وحقوقه الطبيعية .. هي بؤرة الحياة كلها وبغيرها يكون الاستقلال بلا مضمون والحرية بلا محتوي . كما يقوم علي إدراكنا الواعي بوحدة النضال بين جميع شعوب العالم الثالث.

ومن هذا المنطق منطلق النضال المشترك والمصير الواحد مع أشقائنا الذين تحرروا من الاستعمار وأشقائنا الذين مازالوا يناضلون من أجل حرياتهم السياسية والاقتصادية تؤكد التزامنا الثابت بالكفاح حتى النصر ضد التفرقة العنصرية وضد بقايا الاستعمار في جنوب القارة وضد الاستغلال والإرهاب إن الأزمة التي يعاني منها الجنوب الإفريقي تتخذ في رأ ينا مظاهر أساسية ثلاثة : فهناك أولا سياسة التفرقة العنصرية البغيضة التي يطبقها نظام الأقلية البيضاء في بريتوريا، وهناك ثانيا مشكلة تشبث الاستعمار في ناميبيا ورفضه المثول للقانون ولحكم المجتمع الدولي الذي يطالب باستقلال ناميبيا وهناك ثالثا مشكلة السياسة الع دوانية التى يتبعها نظام بريتوريا العنصرى ضد دول المواجهة والتى تهدف بالعدوان السافر تارة وبالمؤامرات والتدخلات والاجراءات الاقتصادية لسيطرة الاستعمار العنصرى. مظاهر ثلاثة ولكنها جميعا ترد الى مصدر واحد ألا وهو فلسفة التفرقة العنصرية التى ليست الا قناعا لفرض السيطرة الاستعمارية على دول المنطقة.

وفى الوقت الذى تشتد فيه ثورة شعبنا فى جنوب أفريقيا ضد حكومة الأقلية العنصرية البيضاء المتسلطة تقوم حركة التحرر الوطنى لشعب ناميبيا بقيادة منظمة) سوابو (الممثل الشرعى الوحيد لهذا الشعب بنضال بطولى فى سبيل الحصول على استقلاله وتحرره ، وكما قال الرئيس موجابى فى خطابه الجامع فى الجلسة الافتتاحية للقمة الثامنة فإن المطلوب الآن هو العمل .. العمل لاقتلاع نظام الفصل العنصرى الشرير العمل للوقوف فى وجه عدوان بريتوريا والعمل لوقف احتلال جنوب أفريقيا الاستعمارى وغير المشروع لناميبيا، وفى هذا الصدد فنحن نطالب كما طالب الرئيس موجابى باعتماد وتنفيذ توصيات المؤتمر العالمى لفرض عقوبات ضد جنوب أفريقيا (باريس /يونيو ١٩٨٦) وتوصيات المؤتمر الدولى للاستقلال الفورى لناميبيا (فيينا / يوليو ١٩٨٦)

إن فرض العقوبات الإلزامية الشاملة هو الطريق الفعال والوحيد لاقتلاع نظام الفصل العنصرى ووقف ممارسات العدوان السافر وإنهاء الاحتلال غير المشروع لناميبيا ، وهذا ما يجب ان نطالب به القمة الثامنة بكل صراحة وكل قوة وإصرار.

وفى نفس الوقت فإن علينا ان نقف بكل ثبات الى جانب دول المواجهة وان نقدم لزيمبابوى وبتسوانا وموزمبيق وأنجولا وتنزانيا كل مساندة ومساعدة ممكنة لدعمها ومعاونتها حتى تقف فى وجه اعتداءات نظام جنوب أفريقيا ، وفى وجه العقوبات المضادة التى قررها نظام جنوب أفريقيا العنصرى، وفى هذا الصدد فقد اعتمد اجتماع القاهرة رفيع المستوى لمجموعة ال ٧٧ منذ أي ام قليلة قرارا يناشد المجتمع الدولى تقديم دعم كامل وفعال لدول المواجهة والتعاون معها فى التغلب على الآثار السلبية التى تتعرض لها اقتصادياتها وبرامجها الانمائية بسبب ممارسات نظام بريتوريا .

ومصر تؤيد بلا تحفظ فرض العقوبات الشاملة والجبرية على جنوب أفريقيا ح يث قد وضح جليا ان هذا هو السبيل الوحيد لتغيير طبيعة النظام العنصرى قبل ان ينتهى الأمر الى حمامات دم ومذابح وحشية وبعد ان اتضح جليًا أن المبادىء والمنطق أو العمل أو الحوار لا يجدى فى اقناع الأقلية البيضاء بحقوق الأغلبية الأفريقية وبضرورة اقامة مجتمع ديمقراط ى يقوم على العدل للجميع واحترام كرامة الانسان وحقوقه ووقف تصدير العدوان والإرهاب الى دول المواجهة.

وكأن ما تعانيه القارة الأفريقية من أزمة اقتصادية ومن وباء التفرقة العنصرية لا يكفى، حتى نعانى عقود على ذلك العديد من المواجهات والنزاعات.

السيد الرئيس

ومثلما تؤثر القضايا والمنازعات الأفريقية على استقرار القارة وجهود التنمية فيها فإن استمرار التوتر والمواجهات والأزمات فى العالم العربى يؤثر على فرص السلام وعلى تطلعنا للرخاء والتقدم.

فمن ناحية فإن استمرار النزاع والمواجهة العربية – الإسرائيلية وانكار الحقوق المشروعة للشعب الفلسطينى يؤثر على استقرار المنطقة ويشغل طاقات كل العرب. وأن الأوضاع السائدة فى الشرق الأوسط سواء فى المشرق أو المغرب تشير إلى التفرقة والتنافر والتمزق ولم يعد هناك من يعجز عن رؤية الأخطار والتحديات التى تحيط بنا من كل جانب ولا يمكن ان يختلف اثنان على أن حل المشاكل الرئيسية التى يعانى منها العالم العربى يكمن فى التوصل الى صيغة مشتركة للتضامن العربى الحقيقى الذى يتجاوز اطلاق الشعارات والنظريات وخير لنا جميعا ان نتفق على قاسم مشترك للعمل المنسق تأخذه بكل جدية ودون خداع للنفس .. حيث لن نخدع غير نا باطلاق الشعارات والاسترسال فى المزايدات الخاوية.

اننا نتجه بكل أبصارنا وأفكارنا إلى قضية الشعب الفلسطينى باعتبارها محور الصراع ومفتاح السلام الشامل فى المنطقة وعلى امتدادها ، ولذلك فإن التوصل إلى تسوية عاجلة لها هو عنصر لا غنى عنه لاستتباب السلام والهدو ء فى ربوعها ويجب ان نكون واعين دائما أن الخطوة الأولى لأى تحرك هو اتخاذ موقف موحد للأطراف العربية المعنية مباشرة بالنزاع.

ان التسوية الشاملة والعادلة للمشكلة الفلسطينية تستند فى تقديرنا إلى أفراد وتلبية الحقوق الثابتة للشعب الفلسطينى وبخاصة حقه فى تقرير المصير فى ضوء ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وقراراتها وبيانات مؤتمرات عدم الانحياز . كما تستند فى تقديرنا على مبدأ التلازم الوثيق بين الانسحاب الكامل من الأراضى الفلسطينية المحتلة وبين تحقيق السلام وكفالة ضمانات الأمن للجميع بما فى ذلك آمن الشعب الفلسطينى ولاشك ان قاعدة عدم جواز الاستيلاء على الأراضى بالقوة التى رسخت مبدأ

الانسحاب من الأراضى المحتلة هى مدخل صحيح لإقامة السلام المبنى على العدل والمتلازم مع الأمن المتبادل لكافة الدول والشعوب.

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لسنا هنا نتحدث باسم أحد أو بتفويض من أحد ولكننا نسجل للتاريخ ان منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية برئاسة المناضل ياسر عرفات قد قالت كلمتها واضحة ومسئولة أمام المؤتمر الدولى لفلسطين الذى عقد فى جنيف عام ١٩٨٣ حيث دعت المنظمة الى ضرورة عقد مؤتمر دولى للسلام تشارك فيه كل الأطراف المعنية بالصراع بما فيها منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية الممثل الشرعى والوحيد لشعب فلسطينى على قدم المساواة والذى خلع مسئولية دوروا متميزا على مجلس الأمن للتحضير والتمهيد لعقد هذا المؤتمر طبقا لقرارات الأمم المتحدة ذات الصلة بما فى ذلك قرار مجلس الأمن ٢٤٢ لعام ١٩٦٧ ، ولقد قالت منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية كلمتها مجد ذا وبوضوح فى اعلان القاهرة فى السابع من نوفمبر ١٩٨٥ الذى أكد صدق عزيمتها ومصداقية قيادتها فى نبذ أعمال العنف خارج الأراضي المحتلة حفاظًا على حقها فى المقاومة المشروعة من ناحية والمكفولة بكل الشرائع والمواثيق، واستعدادًا راسخا للمضي فى طريق السلام القائم على العدل من ناحية أخرى.

إن مصر تؤمن بأن أى حديث عن دور جدى لأى طرف من الأطراف فى المؤتمر الدولى للسلام يجب أن يرتكز على الاسهام فى الاتفاق على عقد هذا المؤتمر الذى تشارك فيه كافة الأطراف المعنية بما فى ذلك منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية وعندما تتكلم مصر عن المؤتمر الدولى للسلام فى الشرق الأوسط فهى تعنى مؤتمرا حقيقيا يدور فيه التفاوض بين الأطراف المعنية مباشرة بالنزاع وتلعب فيه الأطراف الخارجية دورا توفيقيا يؤدى إلى تضييق شقة الخلاف وتيسير التواصل الى اتفاق.

كما ترحب مصر باقتراح الزعيم السوفيتى ميخائيل جورباتش وف خلال مباحثاته مع الرئيس الفرنسى ميتران فى يوليو الماضى حول اشتراك الدول الخمس الكبرى الدائمة العضوية فى مجلس الأمن فى مؤتمر تحضيرى للسلام فى الشرق الأوسط. وعلى مقربة من أرض فلسطين المحتلة نجد مأساة أخرى فى لبنان حيث أدى الاحتلال العسكرى والتدخلات الأجن بية والصراعات الدولية الى

خلق أوضاع أليمة وقتال مستمر وتطاحن بين أبناء الشعب الواحد حيث يقتل الأخ أخاه وأصبحت وحدة وسلامة أراضى واستقلال دولة لبنان فى خطر.

ان مصر تساند لبنان وحكومة لبنان الشرعية وتسعى لإنهاء هذه الأوضاع التى فرضت عليه وتدعو جميع اللبنانيين على اختلاف طوائفهم وعقائدهم وانتماءاتهم ان يتفقوا على كلمة سواء حتى يغلقوا الباب أمام فرص التدخل الأجنبى ونرد لهم حرية القرار واستقلال الارادة ويسدون اللبنانى صفوفه ويسد الثغرات التى تسلل منها المزيد والطامع فإنه لا أمل فى الخلاص ، ولذلك فإننا نطالب بالانسحاب الإسرائيلى الكامل من لبنان ونطالب باحترام استقلال وسيادة ووحدة أراضى لبنان. وفى الشرق الأوسط أيضًا حرب طاحنة تستمر منذ يزيد ما عن خمس سنوات بين دولتين من دول عدم الانحياز بين ايران والعراق ، تلك الحرب التى لا تمتد آثارها الى أمن الخليج واستقراره فحسب بل الى معدلات نمو كل دول المنطقة بل دول العالم الثالث.

ان التصاعد المستمر فى الحرب لم يعد يقتصر على جبهات القتال بل ان امتداد واتساع مسرح العمليات أضحى يهدد الأمن الاستراتيجى للأمة العربية وكل دول المنطقة بل انه يهدد مصالح الشعب الإيرانى نفسه فى الحاضر والمستقبل.

وتقف مصر مع كل الجهود الرامية لإنهاء هذه الحرب الطاحنة واحتواء آثارها وإعادة الاستقرار الى منطقة تجتنب كثيرًا من الأطماع والشرور كما تقف مصر مع سائر شعوب ودول الخليج وهى تدفع عن نفسها مضاعفات هذه الحروب وموجات القلق وعدم الاستقرار التى تولدها وذ لك كله من منطلق أساسى هو إيمان مصر بأن أمن الأمة العربية كل لا يتجزأ وأن أمن الخليج مرتبط بالأمن الاستراتيجى لمصر ، وسلامة دول الخليج الشقيقة وأمنها عنصر أساسى فى رسم سياسة مصر على المستوى القومى والإقليمى.

ان مصر تدعو بكل قوة وإلحاح إلى وقف القتال وبدء المفاوضات وانسحاب كافة القوات الى ما وراء الخطوط الدولية والسعى لتسوية سياسية مشرفة تحفظ الحقوق العادلة للطرفين وتحافظ على الحقوق البشرية والمالية المهدرة لهذين الشعبين المسلمين غير المنحازين واننا نطالب إيران

بالاستجابة لمساعى التسوية ونداءات السلام وعدم الإصرار على مواصلة قتال لا يمكن ان ينتج عنه خير لأى من الشعبين الإيرانى والعراقى ، وتطالب مصر المؤتمر بإصدار قرار واضح بوقف القتال والانسحاب الى الحدود الدولية وبدأ المفاوضات بغية تسوية المشاكل بالحوار الجاد .. وبإحساس من المسئولية عن السلم والأمن الإقليمى والدولى.

كما أوجه نداء الى رئيس حركة عدم الانحياز لكى يبذل الجهود ويقوم بكافة الاتصالات للمساهمة فى وقف الحرب.

السيد الرئيس..

اذا كان الوضع فى منطقة الخليج قد أصبح متفجرًا يهدد باتساع نطاق الخطر الذى تمتد آثارها لتشمل شعوب وثرواته امنه واستقراره فإن بقع ة أخرى من بقاع التور والأزمات لازالت متفجرة على أرض أفغانستان.

واننا إذ نتابع ونرحب بكل المبادرات المعلنة عن الاستعداد للانسحاب فى القريب من أرض أفغانستان، لندعو إلى ان يكون الانسحاب كام لا ومبكرًا من خلال تسوية سياسية مشرفة، تحفظ لشعب أفغانستان إرادته الحرة وهويته الإسلامية وغير المنحازة ، وإننا لواثقون ان جهود الأمم المتحدة برعاية أمينها العام قد قطعت أشواطًا فى الطريق الصحيح نرجو ان تكلل بالنجاح دونما ابطاء أو تسويف.

ان دعوتنا لانسحاب كافة القوات الأجنبية من أراضى الدول غير المنحازة لا يقتصر فقط على أفغانستان بل وتصدق من نفس المنطلق على ضرورة انسحاب كافة القوات الأجنبية من كمبوتشيا فى إطار من التسوية السياسية العادلة من خلال المفاوضات والحوار الجاد البناء ليعود السلام والأمن الى هذه المنطقة من العالم التى أسهمت فى مولد الحضارات والثقافات وعرفت معانى المحبة والتسامح.

ومن ناحية أخرى لاتزال منطقتنا فى البحر المتوسط ميدانيا لمواجهات مسلحة وصراعات وتنافسات حادة بين مختلف القوى مما يهدد استقرارها وأمنها ويؤثر على احتمالات التعاون بين دولها ورؤية مصر لقضايا الأمن والسلام والتعاون فى البحر المتوسط رؤية مترابطة متكاملة فهى تمثل فى تقدير مصر مسئولية جماعية مشتركة نحو تحقيق الأهداف الثلاثة الأمن والسلام والتعاون .. مما يحتاج فى تقدير مصر الى تقريب مستويات التنمية والتطور واقرار الحوار البناء بين الدول المطلة على البحر المتوسط برغم اختلاف توجهاتها الداخلية والخارجية واحترام مبدأ عدم التدخل فى الشئون الداخلية والسعى المضطرد نحو خلق جسور من المصالح والمنافع المتبادلة بين دول حوض البحر بدلا من بقائه ساحة للمواجهات الساخنة والدامية.

ان رؤية مصر للأمن والسلام والتعاون فى هذه المنطقة من العالم انما تقوم على أساس احترام وحدة أراضى دولها واستقلالها وسيادتها وعدم انحيازها ، وهذا هو المدخل الصحيح فى تقديرنا لتسوية مشكلة حادة من مشكلات هذا البحر الحيوى وهى المشكلة القبرصية فى اطار الوحدة بين طوائفه والانسجام بين مصالح ابنائه والحفاظ على حقوق الانسان لكافة مواطنيه دون تفرقة فى الأصل أو العقيدة حتى تكون الجزيرة الجميلة واحدة للسلام والتعاون والأمن فى البحر كله.. وجسرا لتلاقى الأفكار والتفاعل الخلاق بين الحضارات فى إطار احترام وحدة قبرص وسيادتها واستقلالها السياسى وعدم انحيازها.

ان رؤية مصر لأمن البحر المتوسط فى شرق أو وسطه .. شماله أو جنوبه تنطلق من اقتناعها بأن الأمن ذاته مفهوم متكامل ومتبادل وليس أمن دولة على حساب دولة أخرى.. هو أمن الجميع الذى يجب ان يستظل بظله الجميع فى سباق من التو ازن الدقيق بين الحقوق والواجبات ..فى اطار من احترام قواعد القانون الدولى ومراعاته مبادىء حسن الجوار والابتعاد عن التلويح بالقوة والتدخلات غير المشروعة أو التذرع بادعاءات اقليمية هنا وهناك.

السيد الرئيس..

إن ما نشهده الآن من توتر فى منطقة الكاريبى وأمريكا الوسطى يشكل مصدرًا للقلق والخطر واننا نأمل ان تتوافر الإرادة السياسية والنوايا لدى دول هذه ا لمنطقة وشعوبها وقادتها للتوصل إلى

صيغة للتعايش السلمى بين أنظمتها الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية المختلفة على اساس الاحترام المتبادل والالتزام بمبادىء القانون الدولى وميثاق الأمم المتحدة.

وفى هذا الصدد أود ان أشير إلى جهود مجموعة دول كونتادورا الدؤوبة من أجل السلام والاستقرار والحل السلمى للنزاع وجهود مجموعة دول ليما المساندة لتلك الجهود .. ان كل هذه الجهود التى ترمى إلى احلال الحوار محل المواجهة والعقل محل الانفعال تحظى على التأييد الكامل للدبلوماسية المصرية .. ولقد قمت شخصيا بتكليف من حكومتي منذ عام ١٩٨٥ بزيارة رسمية لغالبية دول الكونتادورا لكى أؤكد تأييد مصر لجهود هذه الدول وحثها على مواصلة حلها وجهدها ولقد سجلنا تأييدنا للجهود السلمية فى بيانات مشتركة صدرت عقب هذه الزيارات بين مصر وكولومبيا ومصر وفنزويلا واننى أود هنا من هذا المنبر ان أكرر اننا نؤمن ب الحوار والحل السلمي ونطالب به في أمريكا الوسطى مثلما نطالب به فى بقية أنحاء العالم وأن يكون حلا سلميا يستند إلى احترام وسيادة واستقلال ووحدة أراضى كل دول المنطقة بما فى ذلك نيكاراجوا.

ولقد كان لى فى يناير ١٩٨٣ شرف رئاسة وفد بلادى الى الاجتماع الاستثنائى لدول عدم الانحياز فى ماناجوا وقد أعلنت فى ماناجوا حينذاك نفس ما أعلنه فى هرارى اليوم.

السيد الرئيس

لا يسعنى ونحن فى هذا المحفل الا ان نشير الى ظاهرة بالغة الخطورة أصبحت تهدد كيان حركتنا ألا وهى ظاهرة الالتجاء الى العنف وما تعارفنا على وصفه بالارهاب الدولى. لقد عانى المجتمع الدولى أفراد وجماعات ودولا من هذه الآفة التى تشكل تهديدا سافرا لحقوق الانسان فأدرك أهمية تضافر جهوده للتصدى لها وردعها لكفالة الأمن الشخصى والاقتصادى لكافة الدول ومواطنيها.

وايمانا من مصر بأهمية تبنى سياسة فعالة تقوم على أسس قانونية، فقد اقترحت مصر عقد مؤتمر دولى تحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة للتصدى لظاهرة الإرهاب الدولى ونحن مازلنا على رأينا فى ان هذه الآفة تتطلب معالجة جماعية .. معالجة دولية تتدارك جوانب النقص القائمة فى الاتفاقيات الدولية ذات الصلة لمواجهة ما يتعرض له المجتمع الدولى من تهديدات مستمرة وصور جديدة لهذه الظاهرة.

السيد الرئيس..

ان عالم اليوم شديد التشابك والتعقيد بعد ان ناهزت دوله ووحداته السياسية مائة وستين دولة بين كبير ومتوسط وصغير بين غنى وفقير .. تتفاوت أدوارها وتختلف إسهاماتها فى الحياة الدولية المعاصرة ولكنها جميعا تتمتع بقاعدة ومبدأ المساواة فى السيادة المتكافئة فى ظل ميثاق الأمم المتحدة والتنظيم الدولى المعاصر.

ان صياغة الدبلوماسية متعددة الأطراف التى تكفل هذه المبادىء وتمد قنوات التعاون لاشك هى أفضل الصيغ التى توصلت إليها الإنسانية بعد تجارب مستمرة فى التنظيم الدولي والإقليمى، الأمر الذى يدفعنا الى ضرورة إثراء هذه التجربة التاريخية وتقويتها كلما احتاج الأمر دونما رجوع عنها أو انتكاس لها حتى تظل المسئولية مشتركة وجماعية بين الدول والشعوب فى هذا العصر الذى قصرت فيه المسافات وتلاشت فيه نقاط التباعد وامتزجت الأفكار والحضارات بفضل الثروة الهائلة فى وسائل الإتصالات نقل المعلومات والأنباء.

إن الأمم المتحدة كانت ولاتزال تجسيد لحلم من الأحلام الانسانية فى خلق نوع من الحكومة أو الحكم العالمى يحكم بميثاق واحد ويستند إلى شرعية واحدة من أجل الحفاظ على بقاء البشرية والحيلولة دون فنائها واندثار حضارتها . ان الأمم المتحدة مهما كانت ثغراتها تستحق منا كل الدعم والتأييد حفاظًا على قيمة انسانية كبرى هى التكافل والتعاون من أجل السلام والنمو والتقدم.

السيد الرئيس..

قبل ان اختم حديثى اود ان اشير الى قضية التعاون الاقتصادى بين دول عدم الانحياز وغيرها من الدجول النامية والتى اشرت اليها فى بداية كلمتى وتستحق من مؤتمرنا الموقر كل عناية واهتمام. ان التجربة التى مرت بها عجلة هذا التعاون الاقتصادى خلال العشرين عامًا الماضية تشير الى ضالة ما تحقق بالنسبة لما عقدناه على هذا التعاون من امال وما حددناه من اهداف ، مما اثار شعورا بالقلق لدى العديد من اعضاء عدم الانحياز ودعاهم الى المطالبة بمضاعفة قوة الدفع السياسية اللازمة لترجمة الاهداف المرجوة الى حقائق ملموسة وواقع عملى.

وبالرغم من ضآلة التنفيذ : فلقد كان الانجاز الهام الذى تحقق نتيجة للحوار ا لمكثف والمتواصل فى المؤتمرات والاجتماعات العديدة لدول عدم الانحياز ومجموعة ال ٧٧ هو بلورة مفاهيم جديدة للتعاون الاقتصادى فيما بين الدول النامية ترتكز على فلسفة الاعتماد الجماعى على الذات .اصبح لدينا حاليا رصيد هائل من الافكار الخلاقة المبتكرة التى تبلورت في اهداف محددة وترجمت الى برامج العمل التعاون فيما بين دول عدم الانحياز ومجموعة الـ ٧٧ نستطيع القول بارتياح ان الدول النامية قد استطاعت بعد هذه التجربة الطويلة ان نضع جهودها على الطريق الصحيح الكفيل بدفع التعاون الاقتصادى فيما بين الدول النامية الى آفاق ارحب وارضا اكثر صلابة.

ولقد كان اجتماع القاهرة رفيع المستوى للتعاون الاقتصادى فيما بين الدول النامية الذى اختتم اعماله فى القاهرة منذ ايام قليلة فرصة مواتية لتقييم تجربة التعاون الاقتصادى فيما بين الدول النامية .. ووضع برنامج لاستيراتيجية العمل المقبلة ع لى اساس واقعي يكفل استخدام الامثل للموارد وتنفيذ ١ مشروعات ذات جدوى اقصادية للدول المشاركة فيها على اساس المنفعة المتباد لة والاستفادة القصوى من التكافل فى اقتصاديات الدول النامية والخبرات المتاحة. وصدر اعلان القاهرة للتعاون الاقتصادى فيما بين الدول النامية مؤكدًا من جديد الالتزام السياسي لدولنا النامية بالتعاون الاقتصادى فيما بينها واعطائه دفعة قوية للأمام ، وحرص اعلان القاهرة على ابراز اهمية تكثيف دعم التعاون والتنسيق القائمين بين مجموعة الـ ٧٧ وحركة عدم الانحياز، كما قرر مؤتمر القاهرة ارسال الوثائق الختامية للمؤتمر الى اجتماع القمة الثامن لدول عدم الانحياز لتكون ماثلة امامكم اثناء مناقشتها لهذا الموضوع الهام الذى يحتل مركز اولوية على جدول اعمال القمة ، ولاشك ان نتائج اجتماع القاهرة جاءت معبرة عن نفس الوعى والادراك لأولوية قضية التعاون الاقتصادي فيما بين الدو ل النامية الذي تجلس واضحا اثناء مناقشات الدول المنسقة لبرنامج التعاون الاقتصادى لعدم الانحياز الذي عقد فى نيودلهي فى ابريل الماضي قبيل انعقاد مؤتمر خارجية الدول المنسقة مباشرو . كما اعطى اجتماع دلهي الذي اقر نتائجه مؤتمر وزراء خارجية التنسيق القوة الدافعة لدولنا لكى تواصل معالجتها لهذا الموضوع الحيوي بأسلوب عملي وواقعي. ولعل ذلك يبرز الأهمية الكبرى التى تعلقها على استمرار ودعم تقليد المواءمة والتنسيق بين حركة عدم الانحياز ومجموعة ال ٧٧ من خلال اتخاذ إجراءات محددة تكفل الاستفادة من جهودنا المتكاملة فى الحركتين بأقصى قدر من الفاعلية.

السيد الرئيس..

لتتضافر جهودنا لدفع مسيرة عدم الانحياز التاريخية نحو افق جديدة ومستقبل اكثر إشراقا لنعمل على المستوى الاقتصادي لإعطاء دفعة جديدة للتعاون بين دولنا بين العالم الثالث. بين دول الجنوب النامى لان الحوار وال تعاون بين هذه الدول فيما بينها وحده هو الزى يعزز موقعها ويعضده فى مواجهة دول الشمال الصناعية المتقدمة الفتية. لنعمل على المستوى السياسي لرفع دور حركة عدم الانحياز فى تحرير ناميبيا وتحرير الانسان الافريقى .. بل كل انسان من وصمة التفرقة العنصرية .. ولنعمل على وقف العدوان والاحتلال الاجنبى فى افريقيا وفى الشرق الاوسط وفى اسيا وفى مختلف مناطق العالم. ولنعمل على حل المتنازعات سلميا وعلى بناء عالم جديد لابنائنا يقوم على العدل والامن واستقرار والمحبة والمساواة.

ولنعمل معا لكى ترتفع رايات الحرية والسلام فى جميع انحاء العالم

ولكم جزيل الشكر.

بيان رئيس الوزراء موجابى رئيس وزراء جمهورية زيمبابوى أمام القمة الثامنة لحركة عدم الانحياز
Statement by H.E Prime Minister Mugabe, Prime Minister of Republic of Zimbabwi before the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

Keynote address by the Honourable Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

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The Right Honourable Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

Your Majesties;

Your Excellencies, Presidents, Prime Ministers, Vice Presidents, Deputy Prime Ministers and Distinguished Ministers, Heads of Delegations of Member Countries of our Movement;

The Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Honourable Ministers;

Your Excellencies, Delegates, Observers and Guests attending this Eighth Summit Conference of our Movement;

Comrades and Friends;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I invite you all to rise and observe one minute of silence in memory of the late Chairperson of our Movement, our friend, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a devoted champion of non-alignment and dedicated daughter of India.

We also pay homage to other leaders of our Movement who have passed away since New Delhi, including Linden Forbes Burnham, late President of Guyana; Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; Maurice Bishop, late Prime Minister of Grenada and Sekou Touré, late President of Guinea.

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Majesties, Excellencies, Comrades and Friends, I welcome you to Harare, the "city that does not sleep" and capital of Zimbabwe. Your distinguished presence amongst us bestows great honour on our young nation. You are amongst friends, amongst brothers and sisters and, above all, amongst allies in the common and arduous struggle to make our world a better place for all who live in it and for future generations. We welcome you because your firm solidarity and invaluable assistance most assuredly lightened the heavy burdens we had to bear in liberating this land from a vicious colonialism six and a half years ago.

I thank you most sincerely, Mr. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, for the generous and warm words you have said about my country.

Zimbabwe is a young and developing country. Hence when the Movement asked us to host the Eighth Summit Conference, just about a year ago, it came both as a great surprise and an enormous challenge to the people and Government of Zimbabwe. We were acutely conscious of the limitation of time and of our relative inexperience in organizing such a momentous event. But fortified by your faith in us and conscious of our duty to the Movement and the suffering people of southern Africa, we took up the gauntlet. The rest is now history. All we now crave for is your indulgence for any limitations, shortfalls and discomfort you may have experienced since your arrival in our country.

The Republic of Zimbabwe may be a new independent State, but its people and their culture are neither new nor young. Scattered all over Zimbabwe and some of the neighbouring countries are nearly two hundred mainly medieval stone-built cities, towns, palaces and courts or "dzimbabwes", as we call them. It is after this stone-building civilization, whose revival is seen in the Shona stone sculpture of the twentieth century, that our country is named. Our forebears used stones to construct their dwellings and preferred rock outcrops for foundations. Today we are determined to build a new Zimbabwe on the rock of national reconciliation with the stone bricks of unity, equity, tranquillity, justice, peace and above all the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Chairman, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, I know I am expressing the deep sentiments of gratitude of the whole Movement when I thank you most sincerely for the dynamic and prudent manner in which you steered the Movement in the last two years. In spite of the tragic circumstances under which you assumed the mantle of Chairman of the Movement, you have carried out your duties with characteristic dedication, dignity, skill and sensitivity for which your people are justifiably renowned. Zimbabwe is indeed most fortunate to receive the torch from the healing hand of India.

I also wish to thank the many countries, bodies and individuals who have assisted us in various ways in the preparations for the Summit, including the supply of furnishings, transport, medicaments, stationery supplies, cash

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donations and various types of electronic equipment. Without the generosity of the many who came to our assistance, the burden of organizing this conference might have been unbearable.

Our world is faced with many challenges: the quest for economic development, for human rights, for justice and for human dignity. But all these are predicated on the assumption of the continued existence of human life. The one question therefore that today precedes all others, in that without an answer to it answers to all other questions become pointless, is the question of disarmament. Preventing the annihilation of mankind consequent upon nuclear war is the pre-condition of all our endeavours.

This fundamental fact was recognized as early as 1978 when the international community, in adopting the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first devoted to disarmament, stated unequivocally that: "We must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation".

Yet in the eight years that have intervened since, we have seen more, not less, expenditure on nuclear weapons; more, not less, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; greater, not less, insecurity. Global military expenditures are now in the order of US$1 trillion per year.

Indeed the statistics are as gloomy as they are familiar: global military outlays currently run at two million dollars

per minute. For every 100,000 people in the world there are 556 soldiers, but only 85 doctors. For every soldier the average world military expenditure is US$20,000 while for every school-age child the average public education expenditure is a paltry US$380. Developed countries spend twenty times as much on military expenditures as they do on economic aid. Only one-fifth of arms expenditure, in just one year, could wipe out the scourge of world hunger by the year 2000. All these facts illustrate the central theme of our time - the conspicuous misuse and abuse of scarce resources in the midst of poverty, hunger and disease. Surely the time has come to call mankind back to sanity: to reorder his priorities in favour of life and development, as against death and destruction.

We welcome the joint statement by the two Super-Powers that a nuclear war cannot be won and therefore must never be fought. Consequently we urge them to follow through the logic of that reasoning by abolishing from the face of the earth the means for waging such a war. It is our conviction that an essential step in this direction would be the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty; prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by States in all environments, for all time.

Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, it is essential that there be a moratorium on all nuclear tests by all nuclear-weapon powers. In this regard the world lauds the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union which ran for a year

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from August 1985 to August 1986 and has recently been extended till January next year. We urge the Soviet side to continue its self-imposed restraint and call on all other nuclear-weapon States, in particular the United States which, together with the Soviet Union, accounts for the bulk of such tests, to join in the moratorium. It is also essential that all nuclear-weapon States enter into internationally binding agreements on a nuclear weapon freeze. In this connection we commend the efforts of the Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative whose proposals on these and other disarmament issues are in line with the positions espoused by our Movement. In particular we call upon the nuclear-weapon powers to seriously consider the constructive proposals on verification presented by the Six.

Confidence-building measures in disarmament in and of themselves, however, will not lead to long-lasting peace and security unless they are accompanied by similar measures in international economic relations. The current state of the world economy, especially as it relates to prospects for development in non-aligned and other developing countries is a cause for grave concern to us. The development crisis of the early 1980s is by all account far from over. If anything, it has escalated. Over a third of developing countries experienced zero or negative growth rates of real gross national product per head in 1985 and in many cases the situation shows no sign of improvement this year. Commodity

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markets, particularly those of primary commodities, of which developing countries are major exporters, remained depressed and unstable in 1985 as they were throughout most of the 1980s.

Between 1980 and 1985, the price of primary commodities produced by developing countries declined by an average of 7.4 per cent per annum, that is over double that of manufactured goods. This, coupled by a rise in protectionism in developed markets, a general worsening in the terms of trade of developing countries, high interest rates and a decline in the flows of official development assistance in real terms to developing countries has resulted in an unprecedented "bleeding" of the developing countries.

The truth is that the economies of the developing South are subsidizing those of the developed North. As a result, we have seen a deepening of the economic crisis. For example, the United Nations 1986 World Economic Survey estimates that the decline in commodity prices, including oil, has resulted in substantial gains for the developed countries of over $US 100 billion. At the same time, the net interest paid in external debt servicing by developing countries amounted to $US 54 billion in 1985 and the net income outflow on foreign direct investment amounted to $US 13 billion during the same year. Meanwhile the transfers of resources from developed to developing countries continue to decline and amounted to only $US 13 billion in loans and credit facilities, $US 14 billion in

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Official Development Assistance and $US 9 billion in direct investment. Such heavy financial haemorrhage coupled with severe economic undernourishment has robbed many developing countries of the capacity to service their external debts.

The debt crisis, in particular the debt service burden it imposes on economies of the debtor countries concerned, has reached grotesque proportions. The World Bank estimates that the accumulated debt of the developing world has risen to $812.4 billion and that the debt service payments alone account for 61.2 per cent of the overall payments of debt. This is a cause for serious concern, not only for the debtor countries concerned, but also for all of humanity interested in the survival of the world economy. The debt crisis evokes the imagery of a voracious primordial beast, of gargantuan appetite, gobbling up all the export earnings of the developing countries. The monster must be neutralized before it devours not only our earnings, but our very independence of action and sovereignty over our natural resources and economic activities. We must develop co-ordinated plans, initiatives and schemes to tackle the problem. To do nothing is suicidal. To allow the monster to deal with us on a "case by case basis" is a recipe for disaster.

The direct relationship existing between money, trade, debt, development and stability in the international monetary and financial system cannot be over-emphasized. The persistent instability in the financial markets, the prevailing high

interest rates and exchange rate misalignments militate against the expansion of the world economy. Sustained and equitable economic growth, beneficial to all, can only be possible in a world economic régime free from the imbalances, inequalities and inadequacies of the present international economic system. In the light of the current situation, the establishment of the the New International Economic Order, based on justice, equity and sovereign equality, remains an absolute necessity of our time. The forces ranged against us may be many, but we should not be deterred. We should continue to vigorously pursue all options available with the view to creating a new and better world.

The revival of growth in the world economy demands that dialogue between the developed and developing countries be resumed without further delay. The current stalemate in global negotiations does not augur well for the future. In this context the forthcoming meeting of UNCTAD, therefore, provides an opportune moment for both the developing and developed countries to take joint action with a view to launching a programme for world economic recovery and the reactivation of balanced and sustained growth and development.

Increased South-South co-operation and collective self-reliance, particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the negotiations for the restructuring of international economic relations, is an indispensable and integral part of our

efforts to restructure the current unjust and inequitable world economic system.

Besides reducing the vulnerability of the developing countries' economies, such co-operation further enhances our collective bargaining strength in global negotiations. It is high time that we face up to the fact that so long as the impressively long list of areas of mutual assistance and co-operation in our Action Programme for Economic Co-operation remains largely a series of blueprints, so long will our partners in the developed North remain sceptical of our resolve to bring about changes in the present world economy. Let our solidarity and mutual assistance be truly action-oriented. We should resolve, here and now, to reaffirm our commitment to action-oriented solidarity, mutual co-operation and assistance among non-aligned and other developing nations. There is much we can do to help each other. We must do it. And the time is now.

It is only through the promotion of co-operative relations, not only among the developing countries, but also between the North and South that we can arrest and reverse the present retreat from multilateralism to unilateralism and bilateralism. In the world of today, interdependence is a fact of life, and hence the promotion of international co-operation and multilateralism should be the concern of every nation.

Forces opposed to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples still under colonial domination to self-determination and independence and

violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned countries. One such evil force is the system of _apartheid_ in South Africa: a system that denies our common humanity; assails our sense of human decency, violates all norms of morality and dehumanizes both its victims and its perpetrators. It is a system which the United Nations has rightly declared to be a crime against humanity. The _apartheid_ régime kills defenceless demonstrators as a matter of routine; violently uproots and relegates millions of its black citizens to wretched dust bowls and tortures and murders those whom it holds in detention. It has incarcerated Nelson Mandela, that heroic and legendary symbol of the struggling masses of South Africa, for nearly a quarter of a century just because he dared to demand the freedom of his people. In addition, it holds thousands of its opponents in jail, without trial.

The defence of _apartheid_ requires not only internal repression and genocide at home but constant aggression against neighbouring States. Pretoria follows a policy of State terrorism directed at the neighbouring independent States. Against these States South Africa has devised an integrated and comprehensive regional policy of hegemony that combines the use of economic sanctions with the fomenting of political unrest in neighbouring countries through the agency of armed bandits, recruited, armed, financed and directed by it. Through these activities of State-sponsored terrorism the

régime has truly become a threat, both to regional and international peace and security.

It is common knowledge that the régime has also extended its abhorrent system to Namibia which it has continued to subject to colonial bondage two decades after the United Nations had terminated its mandate over that territory. The plight of the people of illegally occupied Namibia differs little from that of the majority of the people of South Africa. They too are oppressed, brutalized and denied the most elementary human and other rights. Furthermore, the racist régime presides over the plunder of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations and uses the territory of Namibia as a springboard to commit aggression against its neighbours.

Much of this analysis of the nature and character of the apartheid régime is well known. What is needed now is action: action to eradicate the evil system of apartheid; action to resist Pretoria's aggression against the neighbouring independent States; and action to stop South Africa's illegal colonial occupation of Namibia. In this context, I welcome and commend for your consideration, adoption and implementation the recommendations of the World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 and those of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July this year. Both conferences endorsed the position long held by our Movement that comprehensive mandatory

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sanctions are the only effective peaceful means left to force South Africa to dismantle apartheid; stop its naked acts of aggression; and terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia. I earnestly urge that, pending the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by the Security Council, members of this Movement should agree to adopt and implement for a start the voluntary selective sanctions against South Africa outlined in the declarations adopted in Paris and Vienna.

We should continue to press the key industrial countries, in particular the Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the present United States Administration, to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Our actions must be co-ordinated and concerted. In this context, we may wish to consider the sending of a team of Foreign Ministers from our Movement to visit capitals of key industrial countries to canvass for the adoption and implementation of mandatory sanctions. Secondly, we could further decide to designate a team of Foreign Ministers to represent the Movement at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia in September this year. Finally, we shoul endeavour to increase the nature and amount of concrete material assistance we render to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. In this regard, support for the front-line and other independent States

in the region is critical so that they may become dependable bulwarks against apartheid.

Our Movement's commitment to justice, freedom and equality obliges us to fully support all struggles for these cherished values not only in Africa but also in the Middle East, Central America, Asia and the Mediterranean where people are struggling to free themselves from imperialism, external interference, intervention, hegemonism, destabilization and other forms of domination.

In relation to Africa, we are appalled that in Angola naked interference with the sovereignty of that country has, beginning with the demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban forces as a condition for Namibia's independence, proceeded to assume a more dangerous dimension, that of affording military assistance to the counter-revolutionary and reactionary forces of UNITA bent on overthrowing a legitimate Government; so that UNITA now enjoys the full support of both apartheid South Africa and the Reagan Administration. Perhaps an even more shocking event was the recent undiscriminating bomb-attack upon Tripoli. Surely, such international "bullyism" serves only to exacerbate rather than ameliorate tense bilateral relations and constitutes a grave threat not only to regional but also to international peace and security.

In the Middle East, Israel's continued bellicose conduct poses a serious threat to international peace and security. We support the call for an urgent international conference on the Middle East at which all the parties involved in the

dispute, including the PLO, would participate. There can be no lasting solution to the Middle East problem until the Palestinian question, which is the heart of the problem, is resolved and the occupied Palestinian and other Arab lands are returned to their rightful owners.

It is most disturbing that the largest number of international hotbeds of tensions today exist mainly on the soil of non-aligned countries. This sad state of affairs is primarily due to the intensification of bloc power politics and general interference in the internal affairs of small States. We are deeply saddened by the initiation and continuation of the war between the two sister-non-aligned countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. Use or threat of use of force in the settlement of international disputes is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-Alignment. We earnestly appeal to our brothers of Iran and Iraq to put an end to the carnage and to respect international humanitarian law. We urge them to see their way clear to a peaceful resolution of this cruel and tragic conflict.

The situation in Cyprus continues to threaten the sovereignty of that country and peace in the entire Mediterranean region. We call upon all external powers to cease forthwith all interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus and withdraw their troops from the island State so as to facilitate negotiations between the two Cypriot communities.

There will neither be peace nor security on the Korean Peninsula for as long as foreign intervention continues to perpetuate the idea of "Two Koreas". Foreign interference must stop so as to enable both the North and the South to engage in the intercommunal talks aimed at the peaceful reunification of that country. It is important that all foreign troops are withdrawn from the Peninsula immediately in order to set the stage for the process of peaceful reunification.

Tension in the Central American, the Caribbean and South Atlantic regions has persisted largely due to foreign intervention aimed at destabilizing and undermining progressive Governments there. In Nicaragua we are witnessing the use of military force against the territorial integrity and political independence of that country, all because it has dared to choose a political and socio-economic system which is at variance with that of the dominant power in the region. The United States Government openly finances, trains, equips, deploys and directs contras against Nicaragua. The contras have inflicted indescribable human and material damage against the peace-loving people of that country. We call on the United States to promote international law by respecting and abiding by the recent decision of the International Court of Justice. We ask that Nicaragua be allowed to pursue its chosen course of socio-economic development. We are convinced that the Contadora Peace Process is a rational route to a comprehensive regional peace plan that will satisfy the concerns of all parties in the Central American conflict.

We would similarly urge that foreign intervention, especially as expressed through the presence of foreign forces, in such countries as Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be speedily terminated and the people of these lands left to determine their own destiny.

Your Excellencies, our Movement stands for very little if it does not stand for the freedom and self-determination of colonized and oppressed people. In New Caledonia, Saharawi, Mayotte and other territories, the peoples yearn for their freedom and they must be allowed to enjoy it. Colonialism is thoroughly discredited in our day and age. It should thus be rooted out of these lands so that their people might shape their own destiny in the same manner and to the same degree as other free people.

Distinguished Heads of Delegations, Honoured Delegates, Observers and Guests, once again, I welcome you to Zimbabwe. May your stay here be the most comfortable and happiest possible. May our deliberations be attended with the positive spirit that inspired Tito, Nehru, Nasser, Sukharno, Nkrumah and others to launch our Movement a quarter of a century ago today. We cannot and should not fail them. The struggle continues.

Thank you.

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POLITICAL DECLARATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 28 to 29 August 1986.

3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Eighth Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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4. The representatives of the following countries and organisations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as Observers: Brazil, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste, League of Arab States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Australia, Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Mongolia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System, Preferential Trade Area, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United

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Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

6. At the inaugural ceremony, the Conference heard a keynote address delivered by The Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R. G. Mugabe. It was decided by acclamation to include the text of the address as a document of the Conference.*

7. The Conference paid tribute to the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, an indefatigable champion of non-alignment whose dynamism and vitality has left an indelible impression on the Movement.

8. The Conference also paid homage to the memory of the late Forbes Burnham, who, as President of Guyana, had made an outstanding contribution to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Conference also paid tribute to the late J. M. G. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, for the contribution he had made to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

9. The Conference further paid homage to the late Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, a memorable figure in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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* See appendix II.

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10. Aware of the significance and appropriateness of their meeting in southern Africa, at a critical juncture in the history of the subregion, and convinced that apartheid was not only a crime against humanity but also a threat to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, zionism and all forms of destabilization, expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemonism.

11. In this context, the Heads of State or Government pledged the full and active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as the Governments and peoples of the front-line and other independent southern African States.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

12. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war. It was the most logical answer to the felt need of all the newly-independent countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world to safeguard and strengthen their national independence and promote their full sovereignty in the political and economic spheres. For the last quarter of a century, many obstac s notwithstanding, the Movement and policy of non-alignment have scored significant victories; they have been key elements in the promotion of and support for peace and peaceful coexistence, independence,

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disarmament, the accelerated economic development of developing countries and the struggle for a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction that throughout its existence, the Movement has proved its abiding appeal and continuing relevance and vitality.

13. The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, as set out and elaborated in successive Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, involves the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination, as well as against apartheid, racism, zionism, and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as against great Power and bloc politics. The recent evolution of the international situation has amply testified to the efficacy of the policy of non-alignment, and its principles and objectives, as a non-bloc, independent global force in international relations, which rejects all forms of subjugation, overt or covert and all pressures - political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural.

14. As the foremost movement for peace in the world, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has consistently striven for the relaxation of tensions and the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence. In this context, the Heads of State or Government committed the Movement to work for the halting and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to

co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States. They stressed the importance of working for the elimination of hotbeds of tension, aggression and conflict, the promotion of just and peaceful settlement of international disputes, and working for general and complete disarmament, the maintenance of peace based on justice, as well as the removal of all structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality. They called for the free expression of the authentic national traditions and cultures of peoples and for the establishment of a system of international relations based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, justice and co-operation among all States.

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to. They reaffirmed that violation of these principles is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances, and asserted the right of all States to pursue their own political, social and economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. They were dismayed to note that the security and independence of non-aligned countries were being increasingly threatened by colonialist policies, by great Power and bloc rivalries, by imperialist policies of domination and by the quest for spheres of influence, as well as by the persisting unjust economic system, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures and foreign interventions

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against non-aligned countries. They noted with concern that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures aimed at weakening the unity of the Movement and diverting it from its quintessential principles and objectives. In this context, they appealed for greater unity, solidarity and co-ordinated action on the part of non-aligned countries to resist such pressures. They stressed the importance of strictly observing the principles and goals of non-alignment, especially in the present period of crisis in international relations.

16. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their unwavering support for the complete emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other parts of the world, and stressed their total rejection of all attempts to distort the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity by placing them in the context of East-West confrontation. Such erroneous attempts deny the struggling peoples their inalienable right to self-determination and impede the realization of their legitimate aspirations. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government recalled the criteria for membership of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as agreed upon at Belgrade in 1961 and renewed their commitment not to be parties to, nor take action leading to, great Power confrontation and rivalry or the strengthening of existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great Power military presence

conceived in the context of great Power conflicts, or between one of these Powers and countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

17. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to make every effort to strengthen further the Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete measures to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on international affairs. They emphasized that the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement was directly related to the fidelity of its Members to the principles and spirit of non-alignment, as well as their consistency in opposing injustice, regardless of its source. Bearing this in mind, they reaffirmed their commitment to adhere scrupulously to the principles and spirit of the Movement.

18. The policy and the Movement of non-alignment have been a positive and influential force in the evolution of international political and economic relations by expressing the need for peace, freedom, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the increasing interest in the policy of non-alignment as an authentic factor in seeking solutions to the critical problems in international affairs They welcomed the growing recognition among other countries of the need for co-operation based on the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

19. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed the necessity for strengthening further the

important role played by the non-aligned countries within the United Nations.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

20. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the deteriorating world political and economic situation. Conflicts, disputes and instability persist in many parts of the world. Many non-aligned and other developing countries face an increasingly critical economic situation and the gap between developed and developing countries continues to widen. great Power policies and practices of domination and intervention, as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, have aggravated the international situation. Forces inimical to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence, and to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned and other developing countries. The resurgence of great Power rivalries and policies aimed at the extension of spheres of influence have resulted in the escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, to unprecedented qualitative and quantitative dimensions. These negative developments seriously endanger international peace and security. In spite of the several practical proposals made thus far, including the proposals for the phased and total elimination of nuclear weapons, no appreciable progress has

been made in arresting and reversing the nuclear arms race and in preventing the extension of the arms race to outer space. Policies of negotiating from a position of strength continue to be pursued. New and dangerous doctrines are being propagated and public opinion mobilized to justify the development, accumulation and deployment of sophisticated armaments, in particular nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. This has led some developed countries to divert vast amounts of human, material and technological resources from economic and social development towards the creation of new weapons of mass destruction and the perfection of existing ones.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that the world continues to be confronted with increasingly difficult problems stemming from deep-rooted and interrelated contradictions in international economic relations. This deepening crisis is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing countries, many of which are unable to meet even the most basic needs of their people or realize their development priorities. Prospects for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and sovereign equality continue to diminish. The North-South dialogue is in a state of paralysis and international co-operation for economic and social development through the multilateral process embodied in the United Nations system is threatened. Besides endangering the very existence of humanity, the arms race compounds the crisis by diverting massive amounts of human, material and

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technological resources away from development, thus further worsening the crisis. Problems confronting the world economic system, in particular increasing protectionism, the continued deterioration in terms of trade, persistent high interest rates and the mounting external debt crisis, which has reached unprecedented political dimensions, imperil the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the unhindered economic development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted that during the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, a United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development was adopted. In this context, they appealed to the international community and financial institutions to make available sufficient resources for the full and effective implementation of the programme.

23. The extension of the East-West confrontation to local and regional disputes complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and endangers world peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the military presence, activities and manoeuvres of great Powers in the territories, airspace and waters, or in the vicinity of non-aligned and other developing countries, within the context of such confrontation, threaten the sovereignty and independence of these countries. They stressed that these activities endanger world peace and security and demanded that they cease.

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24. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major Powers and their alliance systems, which are often inconsistent with the concept of collective security enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, heighten their military and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other States, and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

25. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that dialogue, particularly within the framework of the United Nations system, is the key to a solution of the global crisis that has affected all areas of contemporary international relations. They emphasized that a comprehensive solution to the pressing international problems such as peace and security, disarmament and development, can only be assured through such negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing.

26. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at attempts to erode multilateralism and to cripple the United Nations. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterated their resolve to work energetically for the strengthening of the world organization, and multilateralism in general.

27. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction the Summit Meeting of November 1985 between the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of

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Soviet Socialist Republics. However, they expressed regret that the Summit did not generate the follow-up efforts necessary for progress in disarmament negotiations. They called upon the two Powers to surmount their mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in a spirit of goodwill, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

28. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States, regardless of their political, economic and social systems, or their size or geographical location. Détente, in order to be durable, must be universal and comprehensive and open to universal participation, in the interest of all States. Such détente alone can lead to equitable and meaningful solutions to key problems and provide the basis for lasting peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that non-aligned countries should play an active and positive role in this process and participate in it on an equal footing, continuing to make a constructive contribution to it in the interest of the entire international community.

29. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction that 1986 had been declared an International Year of Peace by the United Nations. In this regard, they called on the international community to observe the Year by adopting positive measures for the promotion and strengthening of peace throughout the world.

IV. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other. They stressed that progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has a negative effect on others.

31. Historically, States have considered that they could achieve security through the possession of arms. The advent of nuclear weapons, has, however, radically changed this situation. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war; they are instruments of mass annihilation. The accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constitutes a threat to the continued survival of mankind. It has therefore become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament.

32. The Heads of State or Government therefore noted with grave concern the continuing escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity. They reiterated their view that the greatest peril facing the world is the threat to the survival of humanity posed by the existence of nuclear weapons Since annihilation needs to

happen only once, removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not one issue among many, but the most acute and urgent task of the present day. The Heads of State or Government therefore emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting immediate measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament.

33. For approximately 40 years, the survival of mankind has been held hostage to the perceived security interests of a few nuclear-weapon States, in particular the super Powers and their allies. To rely on nuclear leverage is to accept a perpetual community of fear that contradicts the Charter of the United Nations, and the approach and principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament and those contained in the declarations of the conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The idea that world peace can be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lies at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons and which has, in fact, led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations than ever before, is the most dangerous myth in existence.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the rapid acceleration of the arms race, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. They were especially concerned that newly-emerging technologies were producing a new generation of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and non-nuclear

whose effects were so similar as to obscure the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and thus legitimize the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In the same vein, new technologies are being applied in preparation for the development of new weapons and weapons systems in outer space, adding a new dimension of grave import to the arms race.

35. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the announcement by the Government of the United States of America that it no longer considers itself bound by the provisions of the Second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) of 1979. They urged the Government of the United States of America to reconsider its position.

36. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space. They strongly reaffirmed the principle that outer space, which is the common heritage of mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, regardless of their level of economic or scientific development, and that it should be open to all States.

37. They recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their outer space activities. They reiterated their view that the universally accepted objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control demands that outer space should not be transformed into an arena for pursuing the arms

race. They therefore called on the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations urgently to conclude an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space and thus enhance the prospects of co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In particular, they stressed the urgency of halting the development of anti-satellite weapons, the dismantling of the existing systems, the prohibition of the introduction of new weapon systems into outer space and of ensuring that the existing treaties safeguarding the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Miss Systems are fully honoured, strengthened and extended as necessary in the light of recent technological advances. The Heads of State or Government invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament to explore the ways and means of bringing satellites for military purposes under international control, particularly when it puts at stake the security of non-aligned countries.

38. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons, including those contained in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI), annex) and the 1972 Soviet Union-United States Treaty on Antiballistic Missiles, and to refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space. Simultaneously, negotiations should be undertaken urgently with a view to

concluding an agreement or agreements preventing the extension of the arms race into this area. Measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space could, through a constant chain of action and reaction, lead to an escalation of the arms race in both "offensive" and "defensive" weapons, thus making the outbreak of nuclear conflict more likely. Such a situation would not only result in a quantum leap in the level of resources expended on armaments, but would also frustrate the efforts currently under way to achieve disarmament.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted that in their joint statement issued in Geneva in November 1985, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America agreed to speed up bilateral United States-Soviet negotiations on arms limitations with the declared objective of working out "effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth with the ultimate goal of achieving the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere". In this regard, the Heads of State or Government called upon the leaders of the two countries to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva, and urged that an early agreement be reached in these negotiations to refrain from extending the arms race to outer space and simultaneously to effect drastic reductions in their existing nuclear arsenals.

40. Noting in particular the statement that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", and its corollary,

that neither side would ever wage such a war, the Heads of State or Government hoped that, as a demonstration of the sincerity of their declaration, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with the other nuclear-weapon States, would agree to sign a binding instrument foreswearing the use of nuclear weapons.

41. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their negotiations, constantly to take into account not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world. They should keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament issues, duly informed of the progress and state of their negotiations.

42. The Heads of State or Government recalled the consensual decision of the international community contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly of 1978 for the adoption of a Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament. They regretted that the Conference on Disarmament has been prevented from making progress on this important subject primarily because certain nuclear-weapon States and their allies have refused to agree to specific measures as well as to a time-frame for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament. They called upon the Conference on Disarmament to resume its work in this regard at the beginning of its 1987 session and make all efforts to conclude it during the first part of this session, with a view to submitting a complete draft of a

Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament to the General Assembly at that time.

43. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in a phased, time-bound framework recently put forward by the Soviet Union. The objectives and priorities of this programme, which aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth by all nuclear-weapon States by the end of this century, were largely in line with the stance which the non-aligned countries have consistently taken on these matters.

44. A comprehensive test ban, which has been pursued for the past 25 years, is a matter of the highest priority for non-aligned countries. A ban on all nuclear-weapon tests would de-escalate the nuclear arms race and greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war. The continuance of nuclear-weapon testing fuels the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of nuclear war. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the pressing need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time. The existing means of verification are adequate to ensure compliance with a nuclear test ban. Assertions about the absence of means of verification should not be used as an excuse for the further development and refinement of nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that, owing to the persistent obstruction of a few States, the Conference on Disarmament had been unable to embark upon the

multilateral negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament.

45. While negotiations are under way for such a treaty, there should be a moratorium on all nuclear testing and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted the appeal made by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October 1985 and reiterated in February, April and August 1986, to put an end to all nuclear testing, as well as their concrete offer of assistance to achieve adequate verification arrangements to monitor such a moratorium. They welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it a number of times since then, including the most recent extension until 1 January 1987. They called upon the United States of America as one of the two super Powers which, together, are responsible for the bulk of nuclear-weapon tests, to join the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the moratorium and upon the Soviet Union to continue it.

46. The Heads of State or Government rejected the view that the negotiation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should wait until issues relating to verification had been resolved. They stressed that the formulation and modalities of a verification system depended on the purposes, scope and nature of the corresponding agreement and, therefore, the requirements of a

verification system acceptable to all parties should be considered in the context of negotiations. They were deeply concerned with the view taken by a nuclear-weapon State that a nuclear-weapon-test ban was a long-term objective for it.

47. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons, besides being a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, would also be a crime against humanity. In this regard, they urged nuclear-weapon States to agree, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to the conclusion of an international treaty on the prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They considered an important step in this direction to be the early entry of all nuclear-weapon States into an internationally-binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. They called for a freeze on the development, production, stock-piling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze of nuclear weapons should, inter alia, provide for the simultaneous stoppage and discontinuance of any further production of nuclear weapons and for a complete cut-off of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

48. The Movement noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania in their joint declarations of 22 May 1984, 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, in which they called upon the nuclear-weapon States to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed by substantial reductions in their nuclear forces. The six

leaders had further urged that this reduction be followed by a continuing programme of reduction of armaments leading to general and complete disarmament and should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to effect the urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race to social and economic development. The Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 had specified two steps which required special and urgent attention: the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986 reiterated the need to adopt these measures. In addition, it urged the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union to continue and re-invigorate the dialogue which they started last year, to set a firm date for a new meeting between them, and by an approach of mutual compromise and conciliation to ensure that such dialogue leads to practical results in the field of disarmament. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that these actions were in conformity with the basic approach of the non-aligned countries and showed the relevance of the principles of non-alignment and the positions of non-aligned countries for the international community at large.

49. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their view that the only credible guarantee for non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons lies in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of total nuclear disarmament, however, it is essential that non-nuclear States be insured against being

threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government stressed the obligation of nuclear-weapon States to guarantee non-nuclear-weapon States against attack, or threat of attack, with nuclear weapons by any nuclear Power, including themselves. Consequently, they urged that negotiations should proceed without delay for the early conclusion of a binding international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

50. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and taking into account the characteristics of each region, constituted an important disarmament measure. They expressed support for all individual and regional initiatives or proposals which envisage the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in such a manner. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

51. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted in 1964 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), would constitute an important measure for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the preservation of international peace and security. In this regard, they strongly condemned the

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racist South African régime for the acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability and roundly deplored the collaboration of certain North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member States and Israel with the racist régime, which had given that country its nuclear capability. They noted with grave concern that collaboration with the racist South African régime violates many resolutions of the United Nations, including the consensual view of the international community, expressed in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that "the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm. It is, therefore, essential for purposes of disarmament to prevent any further acquisition of arms or arms technology by such régimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council". This collaboration also undermines the objectives of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and sabotages the efforts undertaken in the interests of disarmament, peace and security of the region, as well as international peace and security. The Heads of State or Government therefore called upon the Security Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the primary organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take effective and concrete measures to meet the danger posed by the acquisition of nuclear capability by the South African racist régime.

52. The Heads of State or Government stressed that, although nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, sustained efforts should be made in order to conclude without delay a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. They expressed their profound concern at the increased production and use of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons including binary weapons. They condemned the use of chemical weapons by any State and under any circumstances and considered it as a grave violation of international law and human norms. Though the use of chemical weapons is already proscribed by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was their conviction that possession of such weapons leads inevitably to their use. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to undertake negotiations in good faith and to abstain from any action that could impede the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention. Pending this, they called for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that the qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest conventional arsenals. They urged these States to restrain such development. They emphasized that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament, measures for the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued resolutely within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament. States with the largest military arsenals have a

special responsibility in this regard. The adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security, and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the adoption of disarmament measures should be based on full respect for the principles of non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful solution of disputes in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

54. In accordance with the criteria cited above, where the regional situation so permits at the initiative of any or all of the States so concerned and with their concurrence, States should consider and adopt measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the unilateral, as well as recent regional and subregional, initiatives taken by some non-aligned countries to limit the acquisition of conventional arms and reduce military expenditures with a view to allocating the resources so released for the socio-economic development of their peoples.

55. The Heads of State or Government called upon other States, in particular the major arms suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by refraining from any

action, including the threat or use of force, that could impede the achievement of the objectives of such initiatives and by taking measures of positive co-operation for the attainment of this goal.

56. The Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that the limitation and reduction of the military activities and rivalry of great Powers and blocs beyond their boundaries would significantly contribute to the strengthening of the security of non-aligned and other countries. They therefore called for the military withdrawal and disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from positions beyond their frontiers and the elimination of their military bases and facilities from the territories of the non-aligned countries.

57. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They stressed that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in disarmament negotiations, the right to participate on an equal footing in disarmament negotiations affecting national security, and an inherent right to contribute to their success. Bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should mutually facilitate and complement, and not hinder or preclude, each other. The Conference on Disarmament should therefore be kept informed of all st : in bilateral negotiations, and it should be enabled to fulfil its mandate as the sole, multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular measures for

nuclear disarmament and for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

58. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the present world-wide campaign against the nuclear arms race. They expressed their conviction that such movements can play an influential role in promoting nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear catastrophe. They emphasized the extreme importance of encouraging and rendering all possible assistance to that process. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the three objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, namely, to inform, to educate and to develop public understanding of the support for United Nations objectives in the field of disarmament. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for this campaign and the realization of its objectives. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment at Lome, Togo, of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. They further welcomed the offer of the Government of Peru to establish in Lima a Regional Centre for Disarmament, Security, Peace and Development with the responsibility of disseminating in Latin America the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

59. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgent need to decide upon the date for, and convene, the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.

60. The Heads of State or Government regretted that it had not been possible to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in Paris in July 1986. They emphasized the importance of the Conference as marking the beginning of an intensive consideration of these problems by the entire international community and expressed the hope that the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly would take a decision on the dates and venue of the Conference in accordance with the decision of the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly to convene it in 1987. They considered the Conference an urgent necessity for the appropriate and timely examination of the adverse consequences of steadily increasing arms expenditure on the global economy. They urged all States to participate in it at a high level and contribute to its success. It was essential that a remedy be found for the existing situation, in which hundreds of billions of dollars are spent annually on weapons while two-thirds of the world's population lives in poverty and in some cases, misery. They attached particular importance to the Conference coming out with specific recommendations on the ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures for development purposes, in particular for the benefit of the developing countries. Expressing the conviction that the economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the creation of the new international economic order, the Heads of State or Government declared that lasting peace could only be assured through a restructuring of the world economy with the objective of

establishing the New Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries. The Heads of State or Government called for a demonstration of greater political will by the developed countries for the attainment of this end.

V. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

61. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decisions of the non-aligned countries, stressed the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields ere their countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

62. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. All States should have unhindered access to, and be free to acquire, technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries. They deplored the pressures and threats directed against developing countries and aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

63. They also expressed their concern in this respect with regard to the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfer of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing conditions which are

incompatible with the sovereignty of the developing countries. Each country's choices and decisions in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing fuel cycle policies or international agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

64. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

65. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs, determined in a sovereign manner.

66. Having considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (23 March to 10 April 1987), the Heads of State or Government were convinced that the Conference would contribute to the realization of the inalienable right of all countries to free and unhampered access to nuclear technology, equipment and material, on a non-discriminatory basis, with a view to developing their national programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is of particular importance for the realization of social and economic development programmes of

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developing countries in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

67. Proceeding from the positions adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Luanda Ministerial Conference, the Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that non-aligned and other developing countries should contribute, through their active participation in the preparations, to the successful outcome of the Conference on the Promotion of Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

VI. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

68. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the continuing state of war in southern Africa. They reaffirmed their view that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has already jeopardized the peace and security of the sub-continent, and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security. The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government therefore reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system was completely eradicated.

69. Rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, apartheid emanates from the same racist and bellicose ideology which provoked the Second World War and caused immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace and security of southern Africa but also to international peace

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and security, the Heads of State or Government expressed their indignation and dismay that certain Western nations, themselves former victims of fascist aggression, continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

70. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for conducting State terrorism against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. In particular, they condemned the recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries by the racist régime for the purpose of destabilizing neighbouring independent States and of overthrowing their governments.

71. The Heads of State or Government condemned the policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the Government of the United States of America which they saw as giving succour and comfort to the racist régime, thus emboldening it in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and encouraging it in its defiance of international public opinion. Noting that the increased acts of genocide against the defenceless majority of that country by the racist South African régime were ... the result of the increased arrogance of the régime which is encouraged by the policy of "constructive engagement", the Heads of State or Government welcomed the increasing rejection of that policy, in particular within the United States itself, and called upon the Government of that country to abandon its policy whose disastrous consequences for the region have become so manifest.

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72. The Heads of State or Government undertook to support the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in his efforts on behalf of the peoples of southern Africa, in accordance with the general mandate to speed up the liberation process in that subregion that was given to him by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, at its twenty-second ordinary session. They declared their readiness to support these efforts and to participate in any initiative undertaken within the framework of the Statement on the critical situation in southern Africa adopted by that Assembly.

Destabilization

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the communiqué issued at the Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the front-line States, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 18 July 1986, at which South Africa's increasing acts of aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring independent States, as well as other developments affecting the explosive situation in the region, were considered, and a call for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa was made.

74. They strongly condemned Pretoria's policies and acts of State terrorism perpetuated against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. In this context, they agreed with the analysis of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, that racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against independent African States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as against the

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ships, aircraft and nationals of other countries, its instigation and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States, and its defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for an immediate cessation of such actions and the payment of compensation to the States concerned constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism." They therefore vehemently condemned the destabilization policies and acts of State terrorism pursued by the racist Pretoria régime against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States which endangered not only the peace and security of the region, but also international peace and security. In this context, they called on the international community to exert pressure upon the racist régime in Pretoria to make it stop forthwith its acts of State terrorism and destabilization against the neighbouring independent States.

75. The Heads of State or Government condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its continued military occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and called for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the territory. They also condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its repeated acts of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, including those perpetrated against the commercial port of Namib, and demanded immediate payment of full and adequate compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from these acts of aggression, in accordance with the relevant

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Security Council decisions and resolutions. They called upon all Members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to extend increased material support to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable it to consolidate its national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

76. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist Pretoria régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the UNITA armed criminal bandits and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage".

77. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled that the Conference of Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985 had condemned the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, and endorsed the Summit Declaration of the Organization of African Unity on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, AHG/Decl.1(XXII), which, inter alia, states:

(a) "The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration that the bandits in Angola would be supplied with United States-made 'Stinger missiles' and the subsequent delivery of these missiles is an affront and a challenge to the OAU and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United States Administration against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola.

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(b) The financial and military support that the present United States Administration is giving to the bandits in Angola constitutes a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on friendly relations among States and also a violation of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) The deliberate and overt involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola constitutes a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity."

78. The Heads of State or Government therefore firmly condemned the United States Government for its blatant disregard for the solemn calls of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and for its continued sponsorship of terrorism in southern Africa by supplying material assistance to the UNITA criminal bandits who are in Pretoria's service to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola. In particular, they were indignant that the United States Government had granted an official welcome to the UNITA criminal bandit leader Jonas Savimbi, and had supplied him with further aid, including Stinger missiles and other lethal weapons. These actions by the United States Administration constituted not only a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, in contravention of established principles of international law regarding acceptable conduct

in the relations between States, but also an act of aggression against the OAU and the entire Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. By its disregard of the calls of the OAU and the Movement, by its gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola and by its open collaboration with the racist Pretoria régime in maintaining apartheid at home and aiding bandits abroad, the United States Government has become an obstacle to be removed rather than a mediator and honest broker in the negotiating process leading to the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

79. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and diplomatic flexibility in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa, mainly through the submission to Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 17 November 1984, of a platform for comprehensive negotiations. They welcomed and fully supported this initiative of the Angolan Government, which constitutes an equitable basis for the re-establishment of peace and international security in the region.

80. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its efforts, in accordance with the Lusaka communiqué of 16 February 1984 and the platform for global negotiations, contained in the United Nations General Assembly-Security Council document A/39/688-S/16838 of 26 November 1984, aimed at the creation of an atmosphere of

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peaceful coexistence and understanding conducive to the search for a lasting and just peace in southern Africa. The political will manifested by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and its diplomatic flexibility in the search for viable, equitable and durable solutions to the problems of southern Africa stood in marked contrast to the pugnacity, duplicity and irresponsibility displayed by the racist Pretoria régime in its approach to the region's problems. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the constructive attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its intransigence and bad faith.

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the acts of political, economic and military destabilization committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, they reaffirmed their strong condemnation of the continued recruitment training, arming, transportation and infiltration of armed bandits into Mozambican territory by South Africa to kill the defenceless population and cause massive destruction to the economic and social infrastructure in that country. They expressed their firm rejection of this policy of State terrorism, intimidation, blackmail, economic blockade and the systematic use of armed bandits which is contrary to the most elementary norms of international law.

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the people and government of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and

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State or Government were convinced that in order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict, with disastrous consequences for the whole region and for international peace and security, it was necessary that the international community immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime, and they urged the Security Council of the United Nations to proceed to adopt and impose such sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, without delay.

85. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid, minority rule and foreign occupation in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole to give the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them the better to meet these obligations and to strengthen their defence capabilities.

86. In this context, they called upon member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to begin in earnest the stockpiling of relief materials for appropriate use in support of front-line and other States in southern Africa to assist them to withstand reprisals by racist South Africa as a consequence of the imposition of sanctions by the international community.

87. The Heads of State or Government expressed solidarity with the objectives underlying the creation of the

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Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) as an expression of the felt need of front-line and other independent southern African States to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, and to achieve economic growth and collective self-reliance, and as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for these objectives of the SADCC and welcomed the important steps the body has taken in the last six years in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

Namibia

88. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian people in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

89. They emphasized the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination by all available means,

including armed struggle, and reaffirmed their abiding support for the just and heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In this connection, they commended SWAPO for the outstanding manner in which it has led the Namibian people since its founding, the constructive manner in which it has responded to diplomatic initiatives, and the co-operation it has shown the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated resolution of the Namibian question. This positive attitude stands in marked contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and bad faith displayed by the racist Pretoria régime.

90. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the settlement of the Namibian question and urged him to commence implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay.

91. They condemned the activities of foreign economic interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with regard to Namibia, and stressed the incompatibility of these activities with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971 and Decree No. 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted in 1974 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

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92. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring independent countries and prolonging its illegal occupation of Namibia. In particular, they requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sporting and other relations with the racist Pretoria régime, in conformity with Security Council resolution 283 (1977), so as to hasten the termination of its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

93. They also strongly condemned racist South Africa for its massive militarization of Namibia and its arrogant use of that territory as a springboard for committing acts of State terrorism, including subversion, aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent States, particularly Angola.

94. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the right of the Namibian people to independence must not be made hostage to East-West confrontation and categorically rejected all machinations aimed at diverting attention from the central issue which is the realization of the Namibian people's aspirations to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

95. They endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held in New Delhi, India, from 19 to 21 April 1985.

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96. They welcomed the Vienna Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1983, which they fully supported, and reaffirmed their firm support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the Legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence.

97. The Heads of State or Government demanded once again that all Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons be released immediately and unconditionally and that captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the Geneva Convention and Article 44 of its Additional Protocol.

98. In view of the intransigence of the racist South African régime regarding the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence, and recalling the urgent appeal by the forty-first session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in February 1984 for increased material assistance to the national liberation movements, the Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

99. They also called upon member States, especially those which have not yet done so, to contribute to the Solidarity Fund for Namibia in order to enhance SWAPO's capability to wage the national liberation struggle.

100. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO, the Heads of State or Government commended SWAPO and in particular its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for successes scored in the battlefield against racist South Africa and its occupationist troops in Namibia.

101. The Heads of State or Government, in acknowledging the efficacy of SWAPO's directive which declared 1986 Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory, welcomed the stepped-up mobilization of the Namibian people and further intensification of the armed struggle as evidenced by the recent mass rallies, demonstrations and strikes, and the successful shooting down of racist South Africa's warplanes, helicopter gunships and armed attacks on its military bases in Namibia.

102. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia by non-governmental organizations from 5 to 7 May 1986. They expressed their satisfaction that the Conference constituted a useful vehicle for sensitizing international opinion, particularly in the western countries, on the issues concerning the continued racist South African occupation of Namibia.

103. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening in Vienna of an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia from 7 to 11 July 1986. They expressed their total support for the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference. In particular, the Heads of

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State or Government noted with appreciation that the Conference urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring independent countries, called on the Security Council immediately to adopt and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against South Africa, and appealed to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, permanent members of the Security Council, which have thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their positions in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa and the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably points to comprehensive mandatory sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation in Namibia.

104. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the appeal made by the Eminent Persons at the Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia for comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa and for assistance to the front-line States and, in particular, agreed with the analysis of the Eminent Persons that those who refuse to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against racist South Africa become a party to that country's defiance of the United Nations, as well as to its suppression and repression in Namibia, and utter disregard for basic human rights.

105. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. In this regard, they urged the Security Council in conformity with the request made by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, solemnly to reiterate that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and should not be the subject of negotiation between South Africa and an independent Namibia.

106. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its intransigence which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They were indignant that the racist régime's proposal of 1 August 1986, for beginning the implementation of the settlement Plan, was only a propaganda gimmick since it was linked to the extraneous issue of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola, which they totally rejected as being incompatible with Security Council resolution 435. They firmly condemned any such obstructionist tactics aimed at prolonging its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia, and reaffirmed their total support for and commitment to the United Nations Plan. In this context, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the call, by the

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recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, on all States "to oppose resolutely, in every available forum, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempt by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations Plan with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola".

107. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterated their unqualified support for Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, which declared that action to be not only illegal, but also null and void. They urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to the illegal act by the racist South African régime or to any representative or organ of the puppet régime it purports to have established. They endorsed the call by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia demanding the immediate closure of the so-called Namibia information offices which the racist régime has established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

108. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General Assembly on Namibia in 1986 during the first week of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly. They decided to delegate the following Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate in the

debate of the special session in order to ensure its success: Argentina, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe ex officio. In this regard, they urged all States, in particular the Western States, to contribute to the success of the special session by refraining from introducing extraneous issues that would impede the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibian independence.

South Africa

109. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the rapidly worsening situation inside South Africa which was now claiming a daily toll of innocent lives reaching genocidal proportions. With regard to this, they were outraged by the racist Pretoria régime's continued intransigence in the face of international calls for a negotiated resolution of the scourge of apartheid, and noted that the duplicity, bad faith and arrogance of the racist régime had brought South Africa to the brink of a racial conflagration that now threatened to engulf the entire subregion.

110. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid which is the root cause of all violence and instability in southern Africa. They further condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the policy of bantustanization that serves to perpetuate the colonial situation existing in South Africa.

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111. Only the complete elimination of the abominable and criminal system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa can constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. The Heads of State or Government therefore called on the international community to take concrete and substantive steps to compel the racist South African régime to abandon forthwith its reprehensible policy of apartheid.

112. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng, the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and all other political parties, the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures, the removal of the racist troops from townships and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialoque between the régime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people, and enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for

self-determination, freedom and justice. They strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the acts of oppression, repression and discrimination it perpetrates against the vast majority of the population and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and detention to which it subjects those who oppose its abhorrent and indefensible apartheid policies and practices.

114. Convinced that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated and replaced by a non-racial democratic society based on a universal franchise, the Heads of State or Government categorically rejected manoeuvres by the racist Pretoria régime, such as the so-called "Natal Option", aimed at hoodwinking the international community and derailing the liberation struggle in order to prolong the oppression of the voteless majority.

115. They welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. In this regard, they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilization of the masses within the country.

116. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South African régime, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western

States and Israel. They were outraged that some of these States have violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African régime by the United Nations Security Council, the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that these same States gave the racist régime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armaments in the hands of racist régimes and, furthermore, that these States are frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Committee on Disarmament in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African régime. They emphasized that these actions reinforced the racist régime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the tormented and oppressed people of South Africa, and increased the threat to the peace and security of the region and of the whole world posed by the Pretoria régime.

117. They therefore vehemently condemned the continued military and nuclear collaboration between the racist South African régime and certain NATO member States and Israel and called upon all States and international organizations to stop such collaboration with the criminal and repugnant apartheid régime. They called on the principal trading partners of South Africa - Western Europe, the United States

of America and Japan - not to hinder the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom, and to assist in bringing about genuine change and democracy to South Africa.

118. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist régimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit practised by both régimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to refrain from co-operation with the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

119. Noting that in spite of the increased brutality of the racist Pretoria régime and the intensification of its reign of terror, the heroic freedom fighters of South Africa have remained steadfast in their struggle for freedom and justice in their country, the Heads of State or Government hailed the courage and fortitude of the South African people and expressed support for the intensification of the campaign

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through mass united action for the complete elimination of <u>apartheid</u> by rendering it unworkable and making South Africa ungovernable.

120. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the countrywide consumer boycott carried out by the oppressed people of South Africa as a weapon in their campaign for the withdrawal of racist troops from the townships, and welcomed the stand taken by the people of South Africa in calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime.

121. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the growing sentiment and movement against <u>apartheid</u> in Western Europe, North America and the South Pacific, and noted with satisfaction the imposition of selective sanctions against South Africa by several governments in these regions.

122. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding in Paris, France, from 16 to 20 June 1986, of the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa and supported the view of the Conference that governments and peoples of the world held that comprehensive mandatory sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means available to the international community for the elimination of <u>apartheid</u>, the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, and the proposal for a comprehensive programme of action in which mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter, must be the central element and which should also include additional actions by governments and the public to

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isolate the racist régime, and the rendering of all appropriate assistance to those striving for freedom and peace in southern Africa.

123. The Heads of State or Government recalled that in 1981, the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa had made a series of recommendations for international action to avert the growing menace to peace in southern Africa posed by the racist Pretoria régime, but that since then the United Nations Security Council had been prevented from taking the requisite mandatory action recommended by the negative votes of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. They now demanded that the United Kingdom and the United States desist from collaborating with the racist Pretoria regime by impeding the Security Council from fulfilling its role as the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security through the abuse of their veto power against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of States and the world's peoples.

124. The Heads of State or Government decided to mandate the following Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement to visit the key industrial countries, in particular the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States of America, to press them to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa: Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe ex officio.

125. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of

Commonwealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, agreed to impose or have already imposed a number of economic measures against South Africa. They also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a world-wid , informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

126. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the recently concluded International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and commended the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports for their efforts in this regard. They urged the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the International Convention as soon as possible so as to bring it into force as early as possible.

VII. WESTERN SAHARA*

127. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara. They considered that the existing situation in that territory posed a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the entire region. They reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara constituted a problem of decolonization and could only be solved when the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

*Reservation: Morocco

128. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of resolution AHG/104 adopted by the Nineteenth Conference of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly which established the ways and means to reach a just and definite solution to the conflict in Western Sahara.

129. They deplored the fact that all the efforts made to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara had achieved no success and strongly urged the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to hold direct negotiations with a view to reaching a cease-fire and creating the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

130. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the efforts by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General to promote the implementation of these resolutions and urged them to persevere in their efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

131. Noting with satisfaction the process of joint mediation begun by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General on 9 April 1986 in New York with a view to implementing the resolution mentioned above, the Heads of State or Government called upon Morocco and the

Polisario Front to show the necessary political will to achieve the implementation of those resolutions.

VIII. MAYOTTE

132. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros. They regretted that the French Government, despite its repeated promises, had thus far not taken a single step or initiative that could lead to an acceptable solution to the problem of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

133. They took note of the resumption of dialogue with the French authorities aimed at inducing France promptly to restore the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros in accordance with OAU resolution CM/PLEN/RES 1(XLIV).

134. The Heads of State or Government expressed their active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian Island of Mayotte and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

135. They called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be held by France in the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical

status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

IX. MALAGASY ISLANDS

136. Regarding the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India - the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the vital need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In this connection, they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/91 and resolution 784 of the thirty-fifth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

X. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

137. The Heads of State or Government fully supported Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

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XI. CHAD

138. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity relating to the question of Chad. They gave their full support to the endeavours of the Organization of African Unity and the efforts of some countries to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace which respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. They urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

XII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

139. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

140. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XIII. KOREA

141. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided; this poses a potential threat to peace.

142. They welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to bring this about without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the North and South, in conformity with the three principles

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of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

143. They expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XIV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

144. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation has serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

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145. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation, with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XV. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

146. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the applicability of the principle of non-use of force in international relations with regard to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

147. In this context, they expressed profound regret at the initiation and continuation of hostilities between the two countries which are important members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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148. The Heads of State or Government therefore appealed once again to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property. They once again pledged themselves to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end to this tragic conflict.

XVI. NEW CALEDONIA

149. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the South Pacific is a region of the world which contains many of the remaining non-self-governing territories, and they reaffirmed the right of all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or of their territories, to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference.

150. In this context, the Heads of State or Government expressed their support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of all its inhabitants. To this end, they welcomed and supported the decision by the members of the South Pacific Forum, made during their meeting at Suva, Fiji, from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

151. Recognizing that New Caledonia is non-self-governing in terms of United Nations precedents and practice, and bearing in mind the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations under the Charter and the positive role which it has played in the process of decolonization, the Heads of State or Government stated that New Caledonia's inclusion in the list

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of non-self-governing territories would ensure that the United Nations regularly reviews the territory's progress towards self-government and independence. Consequently, they strongly urged the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of non-self-governing territories.

152. The Heads of State or Government agreed to act together in pursuing the objective of reinscription and to use their influence to bring about a just and lasting solution to New Caledonia's present problems. In this regard, they urged the administering power and the Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) to renew their dialogue and to commence a speedy and peaceful evolution to independence with due regard being given to electoral reform.

XVII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

153. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories, and the Israeli policy and practices clearly manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region which pose a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

154. They reaffirmed the active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Arab countries which are victims of Israeli aggression and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

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155. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to supporting the Arab front-line States and the PLO in the face of Israeli threats and Zionist aggression, as well as their struggle to liberate their territories.

156. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that partial solutions confined to some aspects of the conflict and excluding others can only lead to further complications and a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State on their national territory on the basis of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, and its relevant resolutions.

157. The Heads of State or Government condemned any accord or treaty that violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, thereby obstructing the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and preventing the

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Palestinian Arab people from exercising their inalienable rights. They condemned unilateral and partial solutions.

158. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

159. The Heads of State or Government requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem) occupied since 1967 by Israel.

160. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Israel's decision taken on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan Heights is null and void and is invalid. It is also considered an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the

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Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

162. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Syrian Arab territories. They reiterated their total support for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied lands. The Heads of State or Government hailed the movement of revolt of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation.

163. The Heads of State or Government condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and emphasized that such an alliance strengthened the aggressive role of the expansionist régime of Tel Aviv that seeks to destabilize the region, and encourages that régime to pursue and escalate its aggression, all of which constitutes a dangerous threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East. They also condemned the policy of the United States of America aimed at developing military industries in Israel, including the military aircraft industry, and securing its participation in the so-called "Star Wars" programme.

164. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the conclusions and agreements reached by the Seventh Summit Conference condemning all such policies, and in particular the United States policy that assists Israel to pursue its

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occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and prevents the Palestinian people from exercising its inalienable rights". In this regard, the Heads of State or Government observed that the United States continues to support Israel in many areas, particularly by establishing a free zone agreement for mutual co-operation within the framework of their "strategic alliance" which threatens the security of the region, and the world, and confirms the total bias of the United States in favour of Israel.

165. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain from recognizing Israel's authority and to refrain from any co-operation with it.

166. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport, and called upon the Security Council to enforce the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to recover

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their national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People adopted by the General Assembly.

167. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to organize the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C of 13 December 1983, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the participation in the Conference of all parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council, will be a sine qua non for the attainment of the objectives sought by the Conference.

168. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries call on the United Nations Security Council to consider setting up a Preparatory Committee with the participation of the Council's permanent members to examine effective ways and means of holding the International Conference sponsored by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C

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concerning the Middle East crisis, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

169. The Heads of State or Government stressed the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from this Conference, and condemned the negative United States and Israeli attitudes towards it.

170. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolution S-10/12. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to establish favourable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

171. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's barbaric armed aggression and terrorist attack on 1 October 1985 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. They expressed deep distress at the heavy loss of life among Tunisian and Palestinian civilians and the damage to property resulting from the attack on the premises of the PLO, designed to destroy the heroic Palestinian resistance. Recalling Security Council resolution 573 (1985), the Heads of State or Government urged that immediate measures be taken to compel

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Israel not to resort to such acts and to pay adequate compensation to Tunisia for the damage it had suffered. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their sympathy, solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

172. The Heads of State or Government condemned the act of piracy by Israel on 4 February 1986 in intercepting and forcibly diverting a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its declared intention of persisting in committing such acts. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such terrorist and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation. They viewed the United States of America's use of the right of veto at the Security Council to prevent the latter from condemning Israel as support for Israeli terrorism and piracy.

173. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed to Africa's regional security by Israel, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime of South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, and the contribution of these to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the strengthening of the aggressive and repressive apparatus of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States. They urged the member States in particular to take all

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necessary measures to face the danger arising from the implementation of the joint economic plan of the two racist régimes to cancel out the effects of any measures designed to impose global and mandatory sanctions.

XVIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

174. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Heads of State or Government requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation by Israel of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). The Heads of State or Government observed that Israel has not committed itself as yet not to strike or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, requested IAEA to seek additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations nd in violation of the IAEA safeguards system. The Heads of State or Government also stressed their rejection of the attempts made by some States to delete the item "The armed Israeli aggression on the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations" from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, unless Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487(1981).

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XIX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

175. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

176. The Heads of State or Government stressed that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise in Palestine of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence as well as the right to establish a sovereign independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

177. The Heads of State or Government affirm that the persistence of Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories, including Jerusalem, will prevent the Palestinian people from achieving their political, social and economic development; impeding the improvement of their living conditions. They also condemn the United States-supported Israeli policy aiming at linking the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories to that of Israel, thereby impeding the Palestinian people in pursuing their struggle for

liberation, independence and in asserting their Palestinian identity.

178. The Heads of States or Government reaffirmed their firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that the PLO alone has the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an independent and equal footing, in accordance with international law, in all endeavours, international conferences and activities whose objectives are to ensure respect for, and attainment of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

179. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including those of the seventeenth session, held in Amman from 22 to 29 November 1984, which reaffirmed its strict adherence to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the legitimacy of the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO. They made an appeal for additional support for this struggle and towards the escalation and intensification of armed struggle against the forces of Zionist occupation.

180. They further reaffirmed their strict adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of the Palestinian people and the right of the PLO to free and independent decision-making.

181. The Heads of States or Government condemned the United States and Israeli campaign to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO and to "eliminate" the Palestinian

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freedom-fighters. They equally condemned the armed aggression perpetrated by Israel and supported by the Government of the United States of America against the PLO and the host Arab States, as well as its insidious campaigns aimed at distorting the truth about the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and calling into question the policy pursued by the PLO.

182. The Conference considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and ES-7/2 of 22 November 1974 and 29 June 1980, respectively, and Israel's total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would contribute to the re-establishment of legality in international relations and the strengthening of the process of democratization, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East. To this effect, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Conference. The Heads of State or Government condemned the

negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards the holding of that conference and expressed the hope that the United States would reconsider this negative attitude. They stressed the need to give full encouragement and support to the United Nations Secretary-General to enable him to continue his consultations and endeavours for the holding of the conference.

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. They reiterated the need to provide guarantees to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 581 (1982), and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.

184. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and properties in Palestine and for preventing them from exercising this inalienable right.

185. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied territories lacked all forms of legal protection and were victims of repressive legislation, the "iron-fist" policy, arbitrary mass arrests, torture, displacement of persons, expulsion and the destruction of homes, in flagrant violation of their human rights and of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

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186.* The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and transfer Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. They reiterated their demand to all nations not to recognize such alterations and to cease and sever any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

187. Heads of State or Government condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing the influx of new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine which takes place at the expense of the indigenous Arab population who suffer the yoke of Israeli occupation, explusion and the usurpation of their lands on the one hand, and at the expense of the Palestinians' right to return to their homes and property on the other. They further urged all States to refrain in this context from offering Israel or world zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever as may enable it to persist in pursuing its colonization and expansionist policies.

188.* The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries convened from 7 to 12 March 1983 at New Delhi on urgent action by the non-aligned countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the

*Reservation: Zaire

area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Israel. They further urged all States to refrain from any co-operation with the Zionist régime that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and the commission of terrorist and expansionist acts against neighbouring countries.

189. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the aggression committed against the holy places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

190. The Heads of State or Government expressed anew their support of the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

191. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of the Committee of Eight Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, established at the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, at the level of Heads of State, comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. They pointed out that this Committee has played an important role in the efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East

crisis. Therefore, they decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of non-aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis. They also decided that Zimbabwe, as current Chairman of the Movement, become an additional member of the Committee and its Chairman.

XX. LEBANON

192. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference. They demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They also declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity, and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territories within its internationally-recognized boundaries.

193. The Heads of State or Government condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and they expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of Southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation.

XXI. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

194. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great Power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great Power rivalries constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

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195. The Heads of State or Government viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion and upgrading of existing bases and the search for new base facilities, as well as the establishment of the new military command structures of the great Powers against the express wishes of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

196. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and urged its early implementation. They also noted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned States, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, Sri Lanka, had been inordinately delayed because of the obstructionist attitude adopted by some States. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparation for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate.

197. The Heads of State or Government resolved to continue their endeavours to ensure that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would · held at Colombo at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1988. In this context, they called for full and active participation in the Conference by all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major

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maritime users, as well as co-operation by those States with the Littoral and Hinterland States, which was essential for the success of the Conference.

XXII. ANTARCTICA

198. Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, the Heads of State or Government noted the increasing international interest in the continent of Antarctica, as evidenced by the deliberations which took place during the subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, the meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the OAU Summit, as well as by the growing membership of the Antarctic Treaty. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interests of all mankind. Antarctica should be used forever exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

199. The Heads of State or Government noted the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and expressed the hope that the updated and expanded study by the Secretary-General called for by General Assembly resolution 40/156 would contribute towards a more comprehensive examination of this question at the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to appropriate action, taking into account the concerns of members of the Movement. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that the interest of the

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international community in the continent can be enhanced by keeping the United Nations fully informed of developments in Antarctica and they noted that the United Nations should remain seized of the question.

200. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their conviction that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment, and should be for the benefit of all mankind. In this context, they also affirmed that all States Members of the United Nations have a valid interest in such exploitation.

201. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa is a Consultative Party to the Antarctica Treaty, and in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/156C urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that régime from participation in their meeting forthwith.

202. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to resume co-operation with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIII. CYPRUS

203. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic. They deplored the unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November 1983,

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made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise, they deplored all subsequent separatist actions and other illegal acts, including the so-called "referendum" of May 1985 and the so-called "presidential" and "parliamentary elections" held in June 1985, in defiance of pertinent resolutions.

204. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

205. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing. and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus which recently acquired alarming proportions.

206. The Heads of State or Government considered that the de facto situation created by force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

207. The Heads of State or Government supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by the Security Council for the finding of a just and viable solution

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of the Cyprus problem based on the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus.

208. Finally, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous declarations and communiqués of the Non-Aligned Movement and demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

209. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, the exertion of military and other forms of pressure on the non-aligned countries in the area, continuous bloc confrontation, increased military presence and concentration of military effectives and arsenals of weapons, including nuclear weapons of great Powers, foreign bases and fleets, as well as over the continued existence of hotbeds of crisis, occupation and aggression in this region.

210. They condemned the military exercises and other demonstrations of military power near the territorial water and airspace of littoral States which lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents and endanger the sovereignty and independence of non-aligned countries of the region and that such a situation is fraught with the danger of uncontrolled developments which may have far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, Europe and the world at large. They emphasized that no motive or pretext can justify the threat or use of force, interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries and the creation of situations that can have such consequences.

211. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security, and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation, and expressed firm support for the objective of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin in accordance with earlier statements by the Movement and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

212. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decision of the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, which called upon the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to hold a meeting with a view to harmonizing positions and launching initiatives for co-operation and the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, welcomed the agreement embodied in the Declaration for Mediterranean Peace adopted at the meeting in Valletta in September 1984.

213. Supporting the orientation of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries towards making continuous efforts to lessen and overcome tensions and to strengthen all-round co-operation in the interest of all, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the Mediterranean non-aligned members to hold meetings when they deem necessary at the level of Foreign Ministers, the next one to be held in Yugoslavia, and encouraged ministerial meetings of Mediterranean non-aligned members to take place whenever necessary in order further to contribute in a concrete manner both to the stability of the region as well as to the promotion in the region of functional co-operation among the

non-aligned Mediterranean members and between them and European countries in various fields.

214. The Heads of State or Government called on all States and in particular other Mediterranean European States to respect the provisions of the Valletta Declaration, especially the need to adhere strictly to the principle of non-use of force or threat of use of force and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and other military facilities against non-aligned Mediterranean States and not to permit foreign forces to use their territory, waters or air to launch aggressions against non-aligned countries.

XXV. THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA*

215.** The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the recent developments in the Mediterranean area resulting from repeated United States aggressions and provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which seriously endangered peace and security in the region and in the whole world. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled the communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau on this subject at its meetings in New York on 6 February 1986 and 26 March 1986, as well as the Communiqué issued by the Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi on 15 April 1986, following the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the support and collaboration of the United Kingdom. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes an act

* Reservation: Central African Republic
**Reservation: Zaire

of State terrorism and a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the United States to desist forthwith from undertaking such aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which are considered a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean region and hindered the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation, and called on the United States of America to provide full and immediate compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it has suffered. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

216. The Heads of State or Government declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations and a crime that is devoid of any political or moral value.

217.* Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government regretted that the body had been prevented from adopting a resolution condemning this blatant act of aggression by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the misuse of veto power by some of its permanent members. In this

*Reservation: Zaire

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context, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries decided to support as appropriate the request for the inclusion of the question of the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in view of the gravity of the subject and its negative and dangerous implications for regional and international peace and security.

XXVI. EUROPE

218. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe, the continent with the highest concentrations of military arsenals and the most marked division of States into rival blocs. They welcomed the resumption of the discussions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the reduction or elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed on the European continent. They assessed that, if successful, these negotiations could constitute a historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

219. The Heads of State or Government also expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe are an important and constructive factor in the relaxation of East-West tensions. The role played by these countries in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and

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Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, as in the CSCE process as a whole, is complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and constitutes concrete implementation of the principles and policies of non-alignment in Europe.

220. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the results of the Stockholm Conference would contribute towards the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and in the Mediterranean and to the establishment of conditions conducive to the opening of a broader and more substantial process of negotiations on disarmament in Europe.

221. They stressed the close interdependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence-building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region. They emphasized that the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the European countries should discuss, on the basis of full equality, all questions affecting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

222. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that many European countries were taking an increasing interest in the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as in co-operation with non-aligned countries.

XXVII. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

223. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the Latin American and Caribbean region is among those which have been more directly affected by the acts of aggression of

colonial powers and imperialism. Latin America and the Caribbean suffers the worst economic crisis since the Second World War, and is the most indebted region in the world, facing a growing deterioration of the living conditions of its peoples. In this respect, they referred to the profound historical significance of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to consolidate their national independence and full exercise of their sovereignty, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and with their inalienable right to choose their political, economic and social systems free from outside interference. They further expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and co-operation through various regional integration efforts. They noted the emergence of a common Latin American consciousness of the need to find solutions to the grave political and economic problems of the region, in particular, the Central American conflict and the enormous external debt.

224. The Heads of State or Government pointed out with deep concern that the prevailing situation in Central America constitutes one of the major focal points of tension at the international level. They further noted that, in spite of the constant appeals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the overwhelming majority of States and the efforts of the Contadora Group of countries in the search for a diplomatic solution, the crisis has worsened because of imperialist policies of interference and intervention which, along with

the condition of poverty and oppression from which the region traditionally suffers, represent a real threat to international peace and security. They reiterated that the process of change in Central America is of a socio-economic nature and therefore could not be explained in terms of ideological confrontation between the military blocs and further observed that the danger of direct United States intervention in Nicaragua and other countries in the region had increased alarmingly.

225. The Heads of State or Government condemned the escalation of aggression, military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua's sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability and self-determination. In this context, they particularly condemned the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, the launching of military manoeuvres and the commission of other intimidating acts; threats of seizure and occupation and selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory; the use of neighbouring countries as bases for aggression and the training of mercenary groups; acts of sabotage, air and naval attacks, the mining of the country's main ports; and the imposition of coercive economic measures, including the trade embargo. Such terrorist practices have caused the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans, resulted in heavy economic losses and hindered Nicaragua's normal development.

226. The Heads of State or Government considered that these acts of political and economic pressure, in addition to the military actions, should be discussed within the framework of the wider plan to destabilize and overthrow the Government of

Nicaragua; and that they increase the risk of a regional war and hinder the necessary dialogue being promoted by the Contadora Group for the purpose of securing a negotiated and political solution to the region's problems.

227. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government expressed outrage that the United States Congress had approved the allocation of further funds totalling US$100 million to its mercenary contra army, authorizing the open participation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in its direction and control as well as the participation of military advisers, members of the Special Forces of the United States Armed Forces in the training of the mercenary forces for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua. They strongly condemned this immoral and illegal act which violates accepted norms of international behaviour and law. They emphasized that this blatant act of aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua not only violates the sovereignty, political independence and self-determination of that country, a Member of the Non-Aligned Movement, but also constitutes an affront to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Charter of the United Nations.

228. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups by the United States Government and coercive economic measures taken against the people and Government of that country, all of which are

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aimed at overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua and which increase the risk of a generalized conflict. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the international community, to give solidarity and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right of self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

229. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of Protection and the Judgement of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 9 April 1984 presented by Nicaragua. They further called upon the United States to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice delivered on 27 June 1986, especially the findings of the Court that the United States, by its many hostile acts against Nicaragua, violated international law, that it is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts; that it is under an obligation to make reparations to the Republic of Nicaragua; and that the form and amount of such reparations, failing agreement between the parties, will be settled by the Court.

230. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and fully supported the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group of Countries - Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela - aimed at securing a negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America. They reiterated their conviction that the Group represents an authentic regional initiative for solving the Central American problem by peaceful means and urged all

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States concerned to increase their efforts in order to bring the peace process spearheaded by the Contadora Group to fruition.

231. They also welcomed the formation of the Lima Support Group for the Contadora Group, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, and were confident that this initiative would contribute significantly to strengthening the efforts for peace in the region.

232. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Message of Caraballeda, issued by the Contadora Group and the Support Group on 12 January 1986, which was endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the Central American States in January 1986 and was reaffirmed at Punta del Este, Uruguay. They expressed the hope that these efforts and the implementation of the simultaneous action envisaged in the Message will lead to the resumption of the process of negotiation and dialogue essential for the peaceful solution of the Central American crisis. They reiterated that the steps referred to must be taken simultaneously in order to strengthen the reciprocal confidence needed to secure peace, it being unacceptable to select some of them to the detriment of others. It should be stressed that each step is valid in itself. Consequently, none of them can be made conditional upon others, since they represent a political and legal duty for each State.

233. If an atmosphere conducive to peace and co-operation in Central America is to be achieved, it is necessary that concrete actions are taken for the purpose of ensuring the security of the Central American States. Observing that the

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cessation of all acts of aggression against Nicaragua would constitute a fundamental step in the process of achieving that goal, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the United States Administration to resume negotiations with the Government of Nicaragua with the object of normalizing bilateral relations and for the purpose of securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America guided by the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples.

234. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Nicaragua for the constructive steps it has taken in the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis within the Contadora process.

235. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all parties concerned to facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust necessary for achieving a just and durable settlement of the crisis in the region, based on ensuring the security of all States and respect for their sovereignty, national independence and self-determination, by adopting a constructive attitude regarding the simultaneous implementation of the Caraballeda Plan approved by the Central American countries in the Guatemala Declaration.

236. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the halting of military manoeuvres and scrupulous adherence to the principle of non-use or threat of force in the relations between States would substantially reduce tension and contribute to the search for a political and negotiated solution to the problems of Central America.

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237. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that the United States of America was still preventing the adoption of a negotiated political solution. They called on that country to help in establishing the climate of confidence that was needed in order to achieve a just and lasting solution to the conflict affecting the region, and to respect the principles of international law so as to avoid increasing tensions and thus help to create the conditions for peace.

238. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreements between Nicaragua and Costa Rica to establish the political basis for the formation of a commission of supervision and control of the border area, and they urged the Government of Costa Rica to implement those agreements. They welcomed the willingness of the Government of Nicaragua to establish a similar commission for the border between that country and Honduras and urged the Government of Honduras to respond favourably to this initiative as it would help create an effective mechanism to prevent border incidents and generate increased mutual confidence.

239. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the creation of an institutional framework which will help greatly to strengthen the political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America. In this connection they expressed confidence that the Ministerial Conferences of States Members of the European Economic Community, countries of Central America and countries members of the Contadora Group, which began with the Conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1984, which was followed by the Conference held in Luxembourg

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in November 1985, as well as the next Conference which it is planned to hold in September 1986 in Guatemala, will continue to help in the search for peace and co-operation for Central America.

240. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the role of the informal Group of Friends of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau in helping the Chairman of the Bureau monitor the evolving situation in Central America and asked it to follow closely events in the region.

241. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their profound concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in El Salvador due to the deepening economic, political and social problems and the increased imperialist intervention that has intensified the armed conflict throughout the country. They recalled that through its resolution 39/119 of 1984, the General Assembly of the United Nations requested "all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of supplying arms or helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved". Accordingly, they called upon the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive attitude conducive to the attainment of a political solution that will put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people.

242. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the serious violations of human rights that continue to be committed in El Salvador. They expressed their particular

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concern at the harm being caused to the civilian population throughout the country by the armed conflict, particularly the attacks, bombings and forced removals that the government forces are carrying out against the civilian population in the zone controlled by the insurgents. These violations, in addition to causing innumerable civilian victims, are increasing the already high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, with serious social and economic consequences for the country.

243. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreement by the Government of El Salvador to resume dialogue with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN/FDR). They noted that the Fronts had presented a peace proposal for a negotiated political solution which should be in conformity with the fundamental principles of non-alignment. In this regard, they reminded both parties of the request to them made by the General Assembly through its resolution 40/139 "as agreed in the meeting of La Palma, to establish as soon as possible appropriate mechanisms to study the plans and proposals submitted by both parties and to include all sectors of national life in the search for peace". Finally, they reiterated that only through direct negotiations between the parties can a lasting negotiated comprehensive political solution to this crisis be achieved and urged the Government of El Salvador and the revolutionary forces, the FMLN/FDR, to renew immediately their talks and continue them until they achieve the peace based on justice that the Salvadorian people long for.

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244. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction that elections had been held in Guatemala and that a new government had been installed in that country. They likewise welcomed with satisfaction the process of democratization initiated by this constitutional Government. They expressed concern at the continued violence affecting the country and their hope that the Government would continue taking the necessary steps to halt that violence and guarantee the broadest possible participation of all sections of the population in the search for a political solution to the conflict which that country has been experiencing in recent years as well as the full exercise of human rights.

245. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at the holding of the historic meeting of the five Central American Presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 25 May 1986, at which they stated that peace in Central America can result only from a democratic, pluralist and participatory process involving promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of all nations to choose, freely and without external interference of any kind, their own economic, political and social system, it being understood that this choice will be the result of the freely expressed will of the peoples.

246. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and they reiterated the non-aligned countries' full solidarity with the peoples of the

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region which are still in a colonial situation. As a result, they demanded that the colonial Powers immediately implement United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) in those territories. They also expressed serious concern over the fact that the colonial Powers are using territories in the region as bases or ports of call for ships carrying nuclear weapons and for the storage of such weapons.

247. The Heads of State or Government condemned the transit of vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and troops foreign to the region in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those existing in Cuba and Puerto Rico and on the Malvinas Islands, and they observed with concern the intention to install new ones, such as the one planned for Easter Island, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

248. The Heads of State or Government demanded the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade and the cessation of all other forms of pressure against Cuba by the United States. They strongly condemned the recent escalation of threats of aggression and violation of Cuba's territorial waters and airspace, especially by espionage vehicles, as well as the blockade in the spheres of finance, credit and trade. They reaffirmed the Movement's solidarity with Cuba and its full support for Cuba's just demand that the United States return the area illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and compensate the Cuban people for the material damage suffered.

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249. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in this regard, they reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the above resolution and taking full account of the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985 by the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

250. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at reports pertaining to the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

251. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with and full support for the people of Haiti in relation to their struggle for the full restoration of civil liberties and human, political and economic rights in that country. They expressed their respect for the self-determination of the Haitian people and their concern at, and strong condemnation of all manifestations of interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which might impede the free exercise by the people of their right to choose their political and economic system. In this regard, they supported the struggle of the Haitian people for the full realization of their human rights.

252. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Grenada and exhorted all States to respect their right to independence and sovereignty and to

determine freely their political, economic and social systems. They noted that, in spite of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/7, foreign military personnel are still in Grenada, and they urged that they be withdrawn forthwith in accordance with that resolution.

253. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people and the Government of the Republic of Suriname in their efforts aimed at preserving their independence and sovereignty. They welcomed the latest developments in Suriname with regard to the process of democratization through national dialogue which resulted in the formation of an interim Government based on the widest representation ever brought together in the country's history.

254. The Heads of State or Government observed that foreign interventionist circles aided by contracted foreign mercenaries and local criminal elements were putting dangerous obstacles in Suriname's way through counter-revolutionary activities and that mercenary activities had taken place in the eastern border area resulting in the loss of lives of Surinamese civilians and soldiers. They condemned these acts and appealed to the Governments concerned to take all steps to avoid their territory being used for the activities of mercenary groups which hindered development, stability and peace in the country and which promoted unrest in the region. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern at measures taken and continuing attempts by certain governments to exert pressures, which had an adverse effect on the political, economic and social development of Suriname.

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They urged them to stop these measures and expressed the hope that the Governments concerned would engage in a frank, fair and meaningful dialogue, without coercion or any other form of interference in order to arrive at a solution on the basis of mutual respect and in the interest and well-being of the people of Suriname.

255. The Heads of State or Government expressed their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to secure that the United States fully comply with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway. They expressed concern over certain administrative and accounting policies and practices implemented by the United States in the management of the Panama Canal Commission which are contrary to what was agreed upon by both countries in the said treaties, and in particular over the application of Law 96/70 of the United States Congress which is incompatible with those treaties and violates their letter and spirit.

256. The Heads of State or Government condemned the campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the United States in alliance with reactionary opposition elements, with the aim of destabilizing the country, blocking the full reversion of the Panama Canal to Panamanian property and control in 1999, neutralizing the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Panama and its participation in the Contadora Group, as well as discrediting its international banking centre.

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257. The Heads of State or Government renewed their appeal to all countries to adhere to the Protocol to the Permanent Neutrality Treaty for the Panama Canal and to respect the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway.

258. The Heads of State or Government noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to ensure a safe future for its people. In connection with the territorial claim advanced by Venezuela, they noted that both countries had submitted the means for settlement of the dispute for consideration by the United Nations Secretary-General, in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966. They welcomed the recent improvement in Guyana/Venezuela relations and expressed the hope that this would lead to increased friendship and co-operation between them.

259. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated their call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. They reaffirmed the need that the said solution should duly take into account the interests of the population of the islands and took note with satisfaction of the will expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the use of safeguards and guarantees and statutes

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that might be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV), 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

260. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 and commended the Argentine Government for its substantial contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution to the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom. They noted with satisfaction that, after the adoption of resolution 40/21, the Government of Argentina had confirmed its readiness to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly, and they urged the Government of the United Kingdom also to agree to their resumption and to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the sovereignty dispute remains unsettled.

261. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, which include a strategic airport, are a cause for great concern to the countries of the Latin American region, endanger the peace and adversely affect stability in the area.

262. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on dependent territories obstructs the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

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Countries and Peoples (United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV)) and is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolution.

263. The Heads of State or Government once more reiterated their categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, with full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government took note with great interest, of the auspicious opening initiated between the Governments of Bolivia and Chile and expressed their hope that through this process the Bolivian maritime problem would be solved, thus expressing the spirit of Latin American brotherhood and contributing to a better understanding among the nations of the region.

264. The Heads of State or Government, noting the high level of unity achieved by the democratic forces in Chile and the intensification of the Chilean peoples' struggle for civil, political and social rights denied them by the military régime in power, reaffirmed their solidarity with them and demanded that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked worldwide repudiation. They reiterated their total support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to recover

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their freedom, democracy and their basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of non-alignment followed by the late President Salvador Allende.

265. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and their respect for the right of Belize to determine its future as a free and sovereign nation within its land and maritime boundaries. They emphasized that any threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable and also reiterated their commitment to the solution of disputes by negotiations and other peaceful means.

266. The Heads of State or Government observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco establishes a zone in which the development, manufacture, deployment or stockpiling of nuclear weapons are proscribed. For the proper functioning of the Treaty, it is imperative that conditions be created that are conducive to the accession by all States of the region to the Treaty and this is best achieved through respect for the purposes and provisions of the Treaty on the part of nuclear-weapon States. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all nuclear-weapon States to abide by the provisions of the Additional Protocols to the Treaty, and strongly condemned the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region by any nuclear-weapon State.

267. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of new democracies in Latin America consequent upon the decline in military tyrannies in the region, which enable their respective peoples fully to realize their

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inalienable right to determine their own destinies freely. In this regard, they recognized that it was advisable to find political solutions and to make efforts to consolidate the democratic processes whose stability was seriously and directly undermined by the problem of external indebtedness because of the far-reaching political, economic and social effects of that problem.

268. The Heads of State or Government noted that the defence of human rights and full and effective exercise of political ideological pluralism constitute important factors in the p ogress of the peoples of the region.

XXVIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

269. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the activities, especially within the United Nations, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

270. Although they welcomed the gains made in implementing the Declaration, the Heads of State or Government were disturbed that the colonial Powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

271. They therefore firmly condemned the increasing exploitation of the human and natural resources of those territories by colonial Powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes,

including the stockpiling and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

272. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that, as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome. They demanded the immediate implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions in these cases.

273. They called on the colonial Powers to desist forthwith from exploiting these territories or misusing them for military purposes, especially as regards nuclear weaponry, and to facilitate the exercise by their respective peoples of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

274. The Heads of Státe or Government reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means of eliminating colonialism in its many forms and manifestations and urged all States to increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support to movements of national liberation which are struggling for self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular resolution 2525 (XXV) of the General Assembly.

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275. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the work of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

XXIX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

276. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for the non-aligned and other developing countries of the item entitled "Right to development", which is being examined in the relevant bodies of the United Nations, and urged all members of the Movement to pay their utmost attention to this item.

277. The Heads of State or Government, bearing in mind the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at New Delhi in April 1986, instructed the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to carry out the relevant consultations with a view to promoting the adoption, by the non-aligned countries, of a declaration on the right to development during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXX. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

278. The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms, have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of States. They condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or States, and resolved to

counter them by every legal means possible. They called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

279. The Heads of State or Government however emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist régimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements, against their oppressors, and in particular that of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, for self-determination and independence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism.

280. Mercenarism or the activities of soldiers of fortune are a key element of international terrorism, and thus constitute an international crime. In the light of the harmful effects which the activities of mercenaries have had on a number of non-aligned member States, particularly African countries, and which have prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability of such countries, the Heads of State or Government condemned unreservedly the recent intended mercenary attack on Ghana.

281. They recalled in this regard the various resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as the United Nations draft on an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

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and reminded all member States of the international community, particularly Western countries, to fulfil their obligations under the various international conventions by forbidding the recruitment, use, financing, training, transit and directing of mercenaries and by severely punishing them when apprehended.

XXXI. NON-AGGRESSION AND NON-THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

282. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that in recent years the use of force and acts of aggression have been exacerbated and that many of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and have posed threats to international peace and security, to the progress of their people, and to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They recalled the principles of the Charter of the United Nations outlawing aggression and any threat or use of force in international relations and the obligation to resort to peaceful settlement of disputes, which remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries.

283. They recalled the definition of aggression embodied in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, embo ed in General Assembly resolution 2526 (XXV), and maintained that a war of aggression in international relations is considered to be the most serious breach of international law and non-aligned principles, 35

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well as a crime against humanity which gives rise to international responsibility. They also maintained that execution of international collective punitive measures adopted in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis acts of aggression will result in enhancement and respect for the observance of international law.

284. They expressed their full support for adoption of a universal declaration on non-use of force in international relations and pledged themselves to work towards that end in the United Nations Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. To this effect they pledged themselves to work during the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to expedite the work of the Special Committee along the aforementioned lines.

XXXII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

285. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and the efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. They reiterated the need to abide strictly by the

principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of peaceful coexistence, especially those regarding respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and respect for the obligations arising out of treaties and other sources of international law. They recalled that the principles of avoidance of threat or use of force and of peaceful settlement of disputes remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries.

286. The Heads of State or Government urged that all non-aligned countries should adhere to and implement the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and fully utilize the procedures for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

287. In this context, they recalled the request made by the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, in paragraph 170 of its Political Declaration, to the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana to study proposals and working papers submitted on the subject of peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as any others to be submitted in future, with a view to the preparation of an appropriate comprehensive

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report and recommendations on the subject for consideration at the Ministerial Conference in 1988. The Working Group would be open-ended.

XXXIII. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

288. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/103 and for the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as embodied in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV). They reiterated that violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. They noted with grave concern that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continue to be pursued against many non-aligned and developing countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They asserted the right of all States to pursue their own economic or political development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure and called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration on non-intervention and non-interference and to observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXXIV. UNESCO

289. The Heads of State or Government emphatically reaffirmed the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the goals and objectives of UNESCO and its role as the

predominant and most appropriate universal forum for international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and information. They reiterated that programmes and activities under UNESCO's mandate should reflect the interests, aspirations, and socio-cultural values of all countries.

290. They deeply regretted the action taken against UNESCO by certain countries. This action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral co-operation nd democratic functioning within the framework of international organizations and thus posed a threat to the entire United Nations system. They addressed an urgent call to States that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision.

291. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the results of the Twenty-third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Sofia in October and November 1985, and expressed their full support and determination to work for the implementation of all the programmes and activities decided upon at the Conference.

XXXV. RIGHT OF NATIONS TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

292. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the right of non-aligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, which are the cornerstone for upholding their cultural identity. They rejected all attempts at intervention or interference which hamper the free and full exercise of this right. The Heads of State or Government therefore decided to pay more attention to this issue at the

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United Nations, UNESCO and other related organs as an extension of the process of decolonization.

293. They reaffirmed the right of the non-aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaelogical objects and archives, belonging to their national heritage, which have been misappropriated.

XXXVI. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

294. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need further to intensify co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the New International Information and Communication Order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and speedily to remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to democratization of the global information and communication process. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and in particular the significant contribution made by the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool established among non-aligned countries towards the decolonization of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements.

295. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and their outstanding role in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order, as a means of exchange and co-operation among non-aligned countries.

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296. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Fourth Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Havana from 17 to 22 March 1986, and endorsed its resolutions and the Havana Programme of Action.

297. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decisions of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Jakarta from 26 to 30 January 1984, on the development of co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and in furnishing a broad basis for future activities. They noted with satisfaction the finalization at the Jakarta meeting of the constitution and criteria of the Intergovernmental Council called for by the Seventh Summit Conference.

298. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Intergovernmental Council in the implementation of the decisions of the General Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries. In this context, they took particular note of the Ministerial Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council, held in Daker from 9 to 15 January 1986, which undertook a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the Jakarta Conference, including its recommendations on the non-aligned countries.

299. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with satisfaction the COMINAC's decision adopted in Jakarta in 1984 that the next General Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries is to be held in

Harare in 1987 and invited the governments of the non-aligned countries to contribute actively to the success of the Conference whose task is to identify future strategies for the development of co-operation in all information-related activities.

300. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the important contribution of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool to the flow of information among non-aligned countries and called for further efforts to accelerate this process. They also expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL) which corresponds to the non-aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

301. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to give fresh impetus to the activities of the broadcasting organization of non-aligned countries and underlined the importance of furthering co-operation and programme exchanges among the electronic media organizations in non-aligned countries.

302. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the reduction of telecommunication tariffs envisaged at the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi had been effected by a number of countries; they urged all non-aligned countries to give effect to this significant decision in order to enable information to flow more freely between the non-aligned countries.

303. The Heads of State or Government considered it highly useful and necessary for non-aligned countries through

existing institutions like PANA, BONAC and IGC, to secure effective exchange of information among themselves on developments in technology affecting information and communication and to work out means of sharing know-how and expertise in information and communication-related technologies in the spirit of mutual assistance and self-reliance.

304. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the Pan African News Agency (PANA) for its invaluable contribution to the struggle against misinformation and in favour of the decolonization and restructuring of information, with the objective of establishing the New International Information and Communication Order, based on peaceful and just relations, and encouraged PANA to continue working in this direction.

305. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Meeting of Ministers of Information of the Organization of African Unity held in Cairo in November 1985.

306. The Heads of State or Government also noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of co-operation between the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and UNESCO, particularly in the spheres of information, education, science and culture, and congratulated UNESCO for its systematic activities and efforts undertaken in favour of the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order.

307. The Heads of State or Government expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to non-aligned countries, particularly with respect to the studies on

information and communication problems, including those relating to the attainment of a much more balanced flow of information between the developing and developed countries. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the recent moves by certain countries to weaken UNESCO. They urged all States to take all the necessary steps in order to strengthen the role of UNESCO.

308. The Heads of State or Government agreed on the need to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system, with a view to applying the principles of the New International Information and Communication Order and agreed to support the United Nations Department of Public Information so that it could increase printed and audio-visual information, enhance public awareness of the issues of interest to non-aligned countries and ensure more coherent coverage and better knowledge in areas which have priority, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, Palestine, Namibia, the promotion of human rights, the right of people to self-determination, apartheid, and racial discrimination, economic and social development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. They commended with deep appreciation the positive role played by the United Nations and UNESCO in fostering co-operation among the non-aligned countries in this sphere.

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309. The Heads of State or Government condemned the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda by one State against another, be it a member of the Non-Aligned Movement or not, because it is an act that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the New International Information and Communication Order, and because it violates international rules and standards in the field of radio broadcasting as provided for by the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

310. They also demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasting aimed at non-aligned countries.

311. The Heads of State or Government renewed the call to members of the Movement to forward complete sets of authenticated documents of all future non-aligned meetings held in their respective countries to the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo as the repository of documents relating to the Conference and Meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement.

312. The Heads of State or Government urged that there should be continuous and regular interaction and exchange of experience among the media and training personnel of the non-aligned countries.

XXXVII. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

313. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 40/3, of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, providing a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace and offering an opportunity

to governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace. They reiterated the view expressed by the United Nations General Assembly during its fortieth session that the International Year of Peace is not only a celebration or commemoration, but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote, on the basis of the principles and policy of non-alignment, positive action by States and peoples aimed at the prevention of war and the removal of various threats to peace.

XXXVIII. THE UNITED NATIONS

314. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that faith in the United Nations was central to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Even as the United Nations gave impetus to the process of decolonization, the newly-emergent States, the vast majority of which are members of the Movement, brought greater richness and diversity to the Organization. They helped transform it into a truly universal body representing the free association of States on the basis of sovereign equality and reflecting the hopes and aspirations of people all over the world. They reiterated their resolve to play an active role in the forums of the United Nations system for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself.

315. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the United Nations represented the most appropriate international

forum with the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises; in the achievement of the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation; in the strengthening of international co-operation in all fields on the basis of sovereign equality of States; and in the establishment of equitable and just economic relations as well as the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, universal détente, disarmament and development. They acknowledged that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had achieved significant results in many areas of international relations and had contributed to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples. The members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, who constitute almost two-thirds of the membership of the United Nations and are firmly wedded to its principles, are determined to preserve and build upon the achievements of the world Organization. The capacity of the United Nations to identify and respond to potential and emerging problems in the political as well as economic, social and humanitarian fields should be developed on a systematic basis.

316. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the fact that an unprecedently large number of Heads of State or Government of member States, particularly from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, participated personally in the commemorative activities to mark the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations held at New York. This was a testimony to

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the faith and confidence reposed in the United Nations by the international community and its desire to strengthen multilateralism. The Heads of State or Government, however, regretted that, despite the flexibility displayed by the non-aligned countries and others, n declaration could be adopted on that occasion owing to the intransigent attitude of some States.

317. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role of the United Nations system and to erode the principles of sovereign equality and democratic functioning on which it was based. They considered that the present crisis has its origins in the erosion of the commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The democratization of international relations, sought by the non-aligned countries in their active involvement with the United Nations, has been resisted by some who seek to preserve privileged positions of power. The failure to accept this natural process lies at the heart of the crisis of multilateralism, and more specifically the concerted attack from these quarters on the United Nations and its specialized agencies. At the same time, decisions and resolutions of these organizations have been increasingly ignored, thus weakening the role of the United Nations as a forum for deliberation and negotiation of important political and economic issues. The Heads of State or Government noted that this process has been exacerbated by the use of financial power to impair the functioning of the Organization. The non-aligned countries

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were firmly of the view that any withholding from assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation of obligations under the Charter, which was a universal Treaty freely entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of international order. In particular, they condemned the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the basic character and purposes of the United Nations.

318. The Heads of State or Government rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and specially that of the sovereign equality of States. They emphasized that the current financial crisis of the United Nations should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. They called upon all Member States responsible for the situation to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a long-term solution.

319. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries pledged to continue to abide strictly by the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to all States to respect the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

320. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly through resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, had concluded its work and urged all Members of the United Nations to give due consideration to its report and recommendations and to work constructively

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during the forty-first session of the General Assembly in search of the common goal of improving the overall administrative and financial efficiency of the Organization.

321. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the purpose of promoting the role of the United Nations and recommended, in this respect, that the Committee undertake a study of the veto record of the permanent members of the Security Council.

322. The Heads of State or Government paid a warm tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his wholehearted endeavours in promoting the role and efficiency of the United Nations.

XXXIX. STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

323. The Heads of State or Government noted the serious deterioration of the international situation, reaffirming the historic responsibility of the policy of non-alignment for countering this negative trend and strengthening peace, détente, collective security and the democratization of international relations. They decided to strengthen the measures for collective action in order to increase the influence and role of non-alignment in world affairs, especially with reference to upholding full observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as the foundations of peaceful coexistence between States. They also stressed the need to make utmost efforts to ensure that the commitments made in the present

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Declaration are duly implemented within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums.

324. The Heads of State or Government again stressed the usefulness and validity of the measures approved, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and non-aligned policies at the Algiers Summit Conference and at the Lima, Peru, Ministerial Conference in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

325. They also reaffirmed the usefulness of the measures for collective action established by resolution no. 3 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers.

326. The Heads of State or Government invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen co-ordination and mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and co-ordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies.

XI.. FURTHER GATHERINGS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

327. The Heads of State or Government, recalling that at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in New Delhi, the Ministers had taken note of the offer by the Government of Nicaragua to host the Ninth Summit Conference,

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received the offer with satisfaction. They expressed the solidarity of the Movement with Nicaragua in her defence of her sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of her people to decide their own destiny in the face of foreign aggression. They condemned the United States contempt of the judgement of The Hague International Court of Justice which constitutes defiance of International Law.

328. The Heads of State or Government further took note with appreciation of the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Ninth Summit.

329. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the final decision on the date and venue of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries be taken by a Ministerial Conference to be held not later than 1988 in Cyprus.

330. The Heads of State or Government decided that an extraordinary ministerial meeting on South-South co-operation would be held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1987.

XLI. COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

331. The Heads of State or Government decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau would be open-ended and noted that the candidatures would be submitted in New York.

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SPECIAL DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in our Eighth Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, and having examined the explosive situation in southern Africa, express our grave concern over the further deterioration of the situation since our last meeting in New Delhi. The primary cause for the aggravation of the situation is the continued existence of apartheid which has been declared by the international community as a crime against humanity.

We have also taken into account all the initiatives taken by many States and organizations to have the problem resolved through negotiations but which have been rejected by the racist régime in Pretoria. Instead of heeding the call of the international community to eradicate apartheid, the racist Pretoria régime has stepped up its oppression and subjugation of the disenfranchised and dispossessed people of South Africa through the imposition of a state of emergency and otherrepressive measures. We have also noted with grave concern that several thousand people have been murdered in cold blood by the racist security police and thousands more have been hurled into jails without trial in a blind fury to stem the tide of the popular uprising of the oppressed.

In an effort to subject the front-line and the other neighbouring States to its domination, the racist régime has also intensified its campaign of intimidation, blackmail, economic sanctions and naked acts of aggression against the

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independent States in the region. We recall in particular the repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, the support for the armed bandits in Mozambique and Angola and the armed raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, causing considerable damage to both life and property.

Taking into account all these factors and also bearing in mind the inescapable responsibility of the international community to combat apartheid, which is the root cause of violence and instability in the region, we, the Heads of State or Government, have agreed and commit ourselves to the measures specified under each of the following sub-headings:

Namibia

We, the Heads of State or Government, having noted with grave concern the lack of progress towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as a result of the continuing occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and the insistence by the Reagan Admin stration and the racist Pretoria régime on linking the independence of Namibia to the irrelevant and extraneous issue of the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, a linkage which has already been rejected by the United Nations Security Council, and bearing in mind the anguish and yearnings of the oppressed people of Namibia for their inalienable right to freedom and independence, have resolved and committed ourselves individually and collectively to the effective pursuit of the following measures to hasten the independence of Namibia.

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We:

(a) reaffirm once again that United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, we vehemently reject and condemn the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia;

(b) reaffirm the unshirkable responsibility of the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia without further delay;

(c) request the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(d) call upon all member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and urge the international community to exert maximum pressure, including the imposition of sanctions towards the removal of all obstacles to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(e) call upon all member countries to step up bilateral assistance to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and to contribute to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia;

(f) appeal to all support groups and anti-apartheid movements in the United States and in the western

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world to intensify their activities for the immediate independence of Namibia;

(g) condemn once again the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urge the international community to continue to reject it and not to accord it any form of recognition;

(h) renew our call to the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to compel it to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(i) call upon all the member States of the Movement to participate actively in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Namibia, scheduled to be held from 17 to 20 September 1986. To demonstrate the importance we attach to the issue, we mandate the Chairman of the Movement to convey personally our concerns and determination to the Special Session.

South Africa

Having reviewed the events and developments in South Africa, we, the Heads of State or Government, hereby renew our abiding commitment to the eradication of the evil system of apartheid through the adoption of special measures designed to hasten its total elimination.

We have also taken note, with deep appreciation, of the rising tide of resistance and defiance by the South African

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masses. The escalation of the armed struggle both in Namibia and South Africa is a clear indication of the determination of the people of Namibia and South Africa to make the supreme sacrifice in their efforts to secure freedom and independence and to achieve the enshrined objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as those of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

We have further noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of Commonwealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from our Movement, have agreed to impose or have already imposed, a number of economic measures against South Africa, and hope that other members of the Commonwealth would enforce similar sanctions against the apartheid régime. We have also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a worldwide, informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

We, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirm our decision and conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, remains the only peaceful option to compel the racist Pretoria régime to abandon apartheid. Consequently, we endorse the call of the Organization of African Unity for the early convening of the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of

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the Charter of the United Nations (CM/Res.1952/XL of the OAU). Pending the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions we, the Heads of State or Government, endorse the following measures that have been adopted by certain countries and organizations and commend them to the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation:

(a) prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;

(b) cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, and of any co-operation with South Africa's oil industry;

(c) cessation of further investments in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to the racist régime;

(d) an end to all promotion of or support for trade with South Africa, including governmental assistance to trade missions;

(e) prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and any other coins minted in South Africa;

(f) prohibition of imports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel etc.;

(g) enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with United Nations Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974;

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(h) termination of any visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(i) termination of air and shipping links with South Africa;

(j) cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;

(k) suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa, such as agreements on cultural and scientific co-operation;

(l) the termination of Double Taxation Agreements with South Africa;

(m) a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies.

Moreover, we urge all non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the information campaign to sensitize international public opinion on the realities of apartheid.

We also urge all States to increase material and financial assistance to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa through their national liberation movements to enable them to step up their struggle against apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial and representative government in South Africa.

W also take note of the resolution of the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity which recommends to all governments and educational institutions to devote the first lesson of the 1986/87 academic year to apartheid, and to

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write on this occasion on the blackboards and comment on the theme, "Apartheid is a crime against humanity". We recommend that this resolution, aimed at sensitizing the youth on the question of apartheid, be seriously considered, during the 1986/87 academic year, by all our States and the world at large.

Front-line and other neighbouring States

We, the Heads of State or Government, have reviewed and noted with grave concern the exceedingly serious and volatile situation in southern Africa resulting from the policies of State terrorism, military occupation, blackmail, and the use of armed bandits by the apartheid régime to destabilize, sabotage and destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the front-line States and other countries neighbouring it with the aim of weakening and subjugating them. Consequently, we recognize more than ever before, the urgent need for concerted international action, both short-term and long-term, to provide relief to the front-line and other States in the region, to enable them to withstand the effects of retaliatory sanctions by the racist Pretoria régime.

We reject the policy of "constructive engagement" and any attempt from whatever quarters to engage in any dialogue with the racist régime outside the framework of a categorical and irreversible process designed totally to eradicate apartheid and to accomplish the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia.

We fully endorse the statement by the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity of Heads of

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State and Government (AHG/ST5)(XXII) on the critical situation in southern Africa as well as the measures contained therein, in particular the following:

"(g) provision of necessary resources to front-line States to enhance their defence capacity;

(h) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage, economic blackmail and economic aggression by the racist régime;

(i) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions."

In this connection, we decide to establish a Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa to which we shall contribute generously. The Fund shall be used to provide emergency assistance as well as long-term assistance for infrastructural development in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa. The Fund shall be administered by a Committee consisting of Zambia and Zimbabwe from southern Africa and Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru and Yugoslavia, Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

We appeal to the wider international community to contribute generously to the Fund.

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صندوق العمل من أجل مقاومة الغزو والاستعمار والابارتيد

Action for resisting invasion, colonialism and apartheid fund

ACTION FOR RESISTING INVASION, COLONIALISM AND *APARTHEID* FUND

1. The objectives of which are:

   (a) to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States to fight the *apartheid* régime of Pretoria and to support the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia in their unrelenting struggle against racist and colonialist oppression;

   (b) to assist the front-line States to enforce sanctions against South Africa and to cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime.

2. To achieve these objectives, the following measures will be taken.

   (i) to relieve shortages of essential commodities consequent upon enforcement of sanctions against South Africa, including establishment of a strategic relief reserve;

   (ii) to strengthen transport and communications affected by the struggle against racism;

   (iii) to respond effectively to the negative trade effects of action against the South African regime;

   (iv) to assure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy;

   (v) to assist in ensuring safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks;

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(vi) to develop human skills for effective management of national economies;

(vii) to mobilise international public opinion and financial resources for fulfilling the objectives of the Fund.

3. The FUND Committee will consist of the following member States:

1. India - Chairman
2. Zambia - Vice-Chairman
3. Zimbabwe
4. Nigeria
5. Algeria
6. Congo
7. Yugoslavia
8. Peru
9. Argentina

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نداء خاص من أجل الاستقلال الفوري لناميبيا

Special Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

SPECIAL APPEAL BY THE EIGHTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, having reviewed the present situation in Namibia and having considered the urgent appeal addressed to this Summit Conference by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, express our indignation over the continued illegal occupation of that territory and the brutalization of its people by racist South Africa.

Two decades ago, the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia and assumed direct responsibility over the Territory. A United Nations Plan to grant independence to the inhabitants of the Territory adopted in 1978 as Security Council resolution 435 was accepted by the concerned parties and subsequently by the international community. To date, however, efforts to implement it have been frustrated by the obduracy of the racist Pretoria régime and the ill-conceived policy of "linkage" pursued by the United States of America.

Conscious of the persisting scandalous situation, we do hereby urgently call upon:

(i) the present United States administration to abandon the linking of Namibian independence to a withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola;

(ii) all States members of the non-aligned movement and other countries as a matter of urgency to take up the issue of Namibia in all international forums as well as in their bilateral relations with the United States administration in order to impress upon it the need to abandon its "linkage" policy and to co-operate fully forthwith with the United Nations Secretary-General in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of 1978;

(iii) the United States of America and the United Kingdom, as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council not to use the veto to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa as the most effective peaceful means of forcing that régime to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia;

(iv) the United Nations Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence now that all outstanding matters have been settled;

(v) the world mass media to expose the plight of the Namibian people and to explain their struggle in an effort to break the news and information blackout imposed by the occupying régime in Namibia; and

(vi) the international community to render all-round material, political and diplomatic support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO.

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The time for Namibian independence is long past. To delay it any longer is immoral. We therefore appeal to all men and women of goodwill firmly to oppose any delay, for any reason and under any circumstance, of Namibian independence.

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HARARE APPEAL ON DISARMAMENT

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September, 1986 wish to convey to Your Excellency on behalf of our Governments and peoples, our profound concern and anxiety about the continuing nuclear arms race. Never before has humanity been so near self-destruction. In fact, the alternative today is not between war or peace, but between li and death. This makes the struggle for peace and for the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times.

This state of affairs, if allowed to continue, heightens the risk of a nuclear holocaust and the real possibility of the destruction of civilization. We are most preoccupied by this grave peril and would wish to see it averted for the sake of all mankind.

Exactly twenty-five years ago, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries at their First Summit Conference in Belgrade felt compelled to make an appeal to His Excellency the President of the United States of America and His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet of Socialist Republics to undertake negotiations so as to remove the danger of war in the world and enable mankind to embark upon the road to peace.

Two and a half decades have passed, and the deterioration of the international situation from the economic, political and security points of view has placed humanity in a situation as serious as, if not worse than, the

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one which inspired the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to take action in 1961.

The prospect of war represented by the appearance of ever more sophisticated and destructive weapons makes the political and strategic environment much more dangerous than ever before.

We have therefore been moved, out of continuing concern for the avoidance of war and the promotion of peace, detente and peaceful coexistence to address this appeal to Your Excellency, urging you to use your best efforts to reduce the prevailing tension and to promote a climate of confidence in the world, in order to facilitate the settlement of major international issues by peaceful means.

We urge the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as all other nuclear-weapon states, to take immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war.

As the leader of one of the two most powerful nations on earth, it is within your grasp, we believe, to arrest the trend toward confrontation and conflict. We therefore urge you to co-operate fully with your counterpart in the pursuit of the dialogue which has been initiated to put an end to the arms race with a view to reaching substantive agreements in the field of disarmament, including an early agreement on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

It is our hope that at your next Summit meeting, both parties will agree on a moratorium as a first step towards a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Such a step would be

greatly welcomed by the peoples of the world and would make a major contribution to halting the nuclear arms race and encourage progress in other areas of disarmament.

Convinced that you share both our fear and aspiration, we ask that you give earnest consideration to this appeal so that the possible drift to nuclear warfare may be averted and the prospects for peace and co-operation enhanced.

The Non-Aligned Movement is committed to the search for global stability and the development of equitable international co-operation in solving the main political and economic problems affecting the world today. We, its members, are prepared to continue to play an active part in the task of creating a secure international environment.

A letter, in identical terms, has been sent to His Excellency, Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We hope that this Appeal will encourage your own efforts to go forward to the meeting and reach conclusions which will take into account the best interests of the States and peoples of our planet. Humanity must be saved from the scourge of war. We must recognize our common destiny, and strive with determination for a future of peace, dignity, development and progress for all.

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إعلان هراري بشأن تعزيز العمل الجماعي

Harare Declaration on the Strengthening of collective Action

HARARE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

We the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

- Recognizing the special vulnerability of all developing non-aligned countries to political and economic policies of pressure and coercion arising from structural constraints and in some cases capricious environments, particularly in the case of land-locked developing countries, island developing countries, least developed countries, the front-line States and other independent States in southern Africa;
- Determined to preserve the non-aligned member countries' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of all States to equality and effectively to participate in international affairs and to abide by the principles and policies of non-alignment with a view to enhancing the role of the Movement as an authentic and independent factor in international relations.
- Reiterating our commitment to strengthen our capacity for collective action established by the Lima Programme of Mutual Assistance and Solidarity of August 1975, spelled out and approved in the document on collective action of resolution No. 3 of

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the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers in 1973.

Resolve to empower the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen the measures for co-ordination and mutual co-operation, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and co-ordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies;

and also declare that,

(i) any threat of use of force and aggression against a non-aligned country will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;

(ii) any measure against a non-aligned country which impedes the effective exercise of its full and free sovereign rights will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;

(iii) non-aligned countries will thereupon be ready to lend mutual assistance to the threatened country upon request.

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government assessed the evolution of the international economic situation and expressed grave concern that since the Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March 1983, the world economic crisis has continued to escalate, characterized inter alia by the accentuation of structural imbalances and inequities resulting from the inadequacy of the present international division of labour for the balanced and equitable development of the world economy as well as in the breakdown of the international payments system. The widening gap between the developed and developing countries and the persistence of the unjust and inequitable international economic system constitute a major impediment to the development process of non-aligned and other developing countries*/ and pose a serious threat to international peace and security. In this regard, they reiterated the commitment of the Movement to continue to work for a restructuring of the international economic system with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order based on justice, equity, equality and mutual benefit.

2. The Heads of State or Government recalled the many important initiatives taken by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries over the last quarter of a century for the restructuring of the world economic order on the basis of sovereign equality, justice, equity, mutual interest and

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*/ Throughout this document in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to States members of the Group of 77.

benefit. In this context, they noted with particular regret the lack of progress in the implementation of the constructive, practical and well-balanced proposals put forward during the Seventh Summit for the re-launching of a genuine, effective and positive dialogue between developed and developing countries in the areas vital for the promotion of durable development in the international economy, especially in the economies of the developing countries. The present erosion of multilateralism and the growing resort to bilateralism by some developed countries for political ends to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries, as well as the stalemate in negotiations between developed and developing countries reflect a lack of political will on the part of some developed countries to tackle the pressing and deep-rooted problems of the world economy as a whole and of all its constituent parts. They noted the manifest reality of interdependence in the world economy and stressed that a sustained and lasting growth of the international economy demands the urgent stimulation of the development process in the developing countries as well as an integrated approach to the increasingly interdependent issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development.

3. The Heads of State or Government deplored the tendency on the part of some developed countries, in their search for solutions to global economic problems, to ignore the fact that the development problems of the developing countries are an integral part of an interdependent world economy. In this regard, they expressed their deep conviction that as long as

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the macro-economic policies of developed countries are incompatible with the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the goal of a sustained and durable growth of the world economy will remain illusory. In this context, they called upon developed countries to enter into serious negotiations with the developing countries inorder to achieve the objectives of the international consensus for development as embodied inter alia in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the role of the United Nations as the central forum for dialogue and negotiations on issues relating to international co-operation for development and called on all States to respect the democratic principles and all norms and practices governing the United Nations system and to assist it to overcome the present funding difficulties. They commended some of those international institutions that have contributed to economic progress in developing countries. In this connection, they expressed profound concern at the recent attempts to subvert and weaken multilateralism in general and the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular. They expressed their determination to work towards the strengthening of the international institutions and to ensure that their role is not eroded.

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5. The Heads of State or Government strongly deplored the increasing tendency on the part of some developed countries to resort to unilateral, coercive and discriminatory economic policies and practices as a means of exerting economic and political pressure on the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States. They urged those developed countries concerned to desist from implementing or threatening to implement trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, sanctions or any other coercive measures or threats or use of force incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. They expressed their full solidarity with those non-aligned and other developing countries, victims of this aggression in their endeavours to consolidate their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Heads of State or overnment decided to intensify their individual and collective efforts in combating these aggressive acts.

6. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the direct relationship between peace, disarmament and development. They noted that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, creates global instability. They called for an end to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the taking of measures for disarmament, in particular by the major nuclear powers in order to bring about a viable international order. They stressed that orderly development can only be realized in

an atmosphere of peace and co-operation, and in this context reiterated their call for the immediate halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that would release the human, financial, material and technological resources sorely needed for development.

7. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, zionism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism, exploitation and destabilization constitute fundamental obstacles to the economic liberation of developing countries and reaffirmed their commitment to take effective measures individually and collectively to put an end to these practices.

8. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the critical economic situation facing the countries of Africa, where per capita incomes continue to decline, with the growth process in many countries having come to a halt, reducing their economies to a subsistence level. The efforts of the international community to assist the concerned African States to overcome their emergency needs are commendable. It is even more important for the international community to continue generously to assist the African States in their efforts to overcome the emergency and to revive the development of their economies including the rehabilitation and restructuring of their severely damaged infrastructure for growth. They further noted with satisfaction that during the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical

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Economic Situation in Africa, the international community recognized the need to provide the additional external resources necessary for Africa's economic recovery. They appeal to the international community and regional and international financial and monetary institutions to mobilize urgently the necessary funds and take appropriate measures for the total and effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

9. The Heads of State or Government, aware of the present world economic situation and the prevailing state of international economic relationships, particularly the stalemate in the global negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and its grave consequences on the economies and the development prospects of non-aligned and other developing countries, emphasized the importance of collective self-reliance as an essential part of the efforts of non-aligned countries to restructure international relations. They reiterated that greater economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries would not only improve their prospects for development but also enhance their negotiating strength vis-à-vis the developed countries. They stressed that economic co-operation among developing countries is both an integral part of and a vehicle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In this regard, they affirmed their determination to work urgently and energetically to this end.

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II. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

10. The Heads of State or Government assessed the world economic situation and expressed deep concern at the worsening crisis in the international economic system. They stressed that the crisis in the international economic system is not merely of a cyclic nature but is a symptom of deep-rooted structural maladjustment characterized by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate inexorably to the detriment of developing countries. They also noted that this situation has been further aggravated by the short-sighted and inward looking macro-economic policies pursued by some developed countries which favour neither the growth of the world economy as a whole nor structural reforms in the system of international economic relations. These policies have in many cases resulted in the transfer of the burden of adjustment to the more vulnerable States members of the international community principally the developing countries. They further expressed concern at the fact that in many cases, these policies reflect a deliberate desire on the part of some developed countries to use economic power for political ends.

11. The Heads of State or Government, conscious of the effects of prolonged instability in the world economy and of the linkage between trade, money, finance and development, expressed concern over the sharply declining commodity prices, leading to a further deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, the upsurge in protectionist tendencies, and the general proliferation of discriminatory practices in disregard of GATT principles and practices and other trade

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restrictions with particular severity against exports of developing countries; monetary and financial instability, high interest rates, misalignment of exchange rates, unbearable and mounting external debt repayment burdens; reverse transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and the lack of effective multilateral surveillance on policies of major industrialised countries. They noted with profound concern that these factors prevailing in the global economic environment have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the developing countries in particular.

12. The Heads of State or Government noted the sharp and continuing fall in the price of oil and the resultant massive shift in income from the oil-exporting developing countries to the developed countries, and they expressed concern at the adverse impact this will have on the economies of oil-exporting developing countries and their ability to sustain development. The severe impairment of the ability of these countries to import and continue financial assistance will have further adverse consequences on some other developing countries.

13. The Heads of State or Government also noted that the divergent trends in the economic prospects of developing and developed countries had accentuated the existing asymmetries in the international economic order thus further widening the gap between the developed and developing countries, a situation which poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

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14. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that most developing countries had experienced either stagnant or declining rates of growth during the first half of the Third United Nations Development Decade in contrast to the 7 per cent growth rate projected in the International Development Strategy and the goals and objectives of the United Nations Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. They further expressed concern over the fact that the present trends in the world economy point to a danger of further contraction and stagnation entailing extensive human suffering as well as widespread poverty, hunger, malnutrition and disease which threaten the social fabric of developing countries and have come to constitute an added source of danger to peace and security. They also noted that the limited economic recovery in some developed countries had not significantly improved the adverse economic environment facing the developing countries or their prospects for development. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern that such economic recovery was based on economic activities that do not stimulate the growth of demand for commodities produced by developing countries.

15 In the light of the economic uncertainties and the extremely harsh conditions confronting the developing countries, the decline in official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries in general and to the least developed countries in particular is most disturbing. The Heads of State or Government deplored the decline in concessional flows to developing countries and regretted that the ODA target of

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0.7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the ODA targets of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries remain unfulfilled. They stressed that the acute development problems faced by developing countries were due in substantial measure to the inadequate transfer of resources for development.

16. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the external debt problem of developing countries was a manifestation of the malfunctioning of the international economic system. They expressed profound concern over the effects of the debt crisis which has now assumed serious international political dimensions. They also noted that the enormous burden of servicing their growing external debt has been exacerbated by the restrictive adjustment process imposed by the international financial and credit institutions, as well as by the lack of access to financial markets and the stagnation in ODA. These problems are threatening the very stability of most developing countries.

17. The Heads of State or Government observed in particular that the economic situation of most countries on the African continent was a cause for grave concern because, in addition to the repercussions of the economic crisis, they had to face the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. In this context, they endorsed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

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adopted by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, held in New York from 24-31 May 1986; congratulated the African countries on their efforts to stimulate their economies and resume lasting development; and exhorted the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to make positive contributions towards the implementation of this programme.

18. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the increasingly interdependent character of the world economy, increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions makes it all the more urgent that both the developed and developing countries engage in a serious dialogue aimed at finding common solutions to the problems currently confronting the international economy including the reform of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in the interest of both the developed and developing countries. An integrated approach would be necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, external debt, trade and development. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming Forty-First Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the seventh session of UNCTAD will provide important opportunities for both the developed and developing countries to work constructively towards finding a common approach to the problems regarding the interrelated areas of money, finance, external debt, trade and development.

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III. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

19. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the persistence of the world economic crisis underlined the importance of pursuing fundamental structural adjustments in international economic relations in order to create a just and equitable economic system which would promote rapid and sustained world economic growth and development, especially in the developing countries. In this context, they reaffirmed their commitment to and reiterated the continuing validity and relevance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

20. The Heads of State or Government deeply regretted the lack of progress in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions in spite of the flexible and constructive attitude taken by the developing countries. They commended the Group of 77 for its tremendous efforts aimed at stimulating the process of international negotiation through the implementation of the proposals of the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries which included the launching of global negotiations in two phases and a Programme of Immediate Measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries including the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, for a comprehensive reform of the existing inadequate, inequitable and outdated international

monetary and financial system. They regretted that because of the negative attitude of some developed countries no progress had been made in the implementation of those proposals. They once again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of the Programme of Immediate Measures for the reactivation of the world economy.

21. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Global Negotiations proposed by the Sixth Summit Conference and embodied in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 remained the most important and comprehensive endeavour of the international community for the restructuring of international economic relations, the accelerated development of the economies of the developing countries and the strengthening of multilateral economic co-operation. They requested the Group of 77 in New York to continue its efforts to reactivate negotiations for the launching of Global Negotiations as soon as possible and urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will to enable the Negotiations to be launched.

22. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that any negotiations between the developed and the developing countries with a view to solving problems connected to the establishment of the New International Economic Order should be of a universal character and should be conducted within the framework of the United Nations.

23. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States as embodied in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

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They reaffirmed its status as an essential element in the achievement of the New International Economic Order and expressed dismay at the slow progress in its implementation. In this context, they urged those developed countries that are not yet party to the Charter to consider their positions and to uphold its principles and provisions.

24. The Heads of State or Government condemned the use by some developed countries of coercive measures against some developing countries, such as imposing an embargo or economic sanctions and freezing assets, and reaffirmed that the international community should adopt urgent and effective means in order to eliminate such practices which have been on the increase and have taken new forms. They fully supported United Nations resolution 40/185 of 17 December 1985, and urged non-aligned and other developing countries which had been subjected to economic coercion to furnish the Secretary-General of the United Nations with information needed for the preparation of the comprehensive study referred to in that United Nations resolution.

IV. *INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY*

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the continuing validity of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as contained in the annex to United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, and emphasized that the Strategy constituted a key element for the realization of the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

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26. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment that the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade remain largely unfulfilled. They took note of the Agreed Conclusions of the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy, during the negotiations of which the developing countries had demonstrated a constructive and flexible attitude. They regretted that even the limited results achieved by the Committee were further eroded by the reservations expressed by some developed countries. They called for the requisite political will and greater commitment on the part of developed countries to implement the policy measures in the Strategy.

V. STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

27. It is in the common interest of all States to reactivate international economic negotiations and broaden co-operation in the economic field for the benefit of all countries. An early reactivation of dialogue and the intensification of efforts within the multilateral context of the United Nations and other international organizations is essential if the international consensus for development as embodied, inter alia, in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/56 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and is to be restored. In an increasingly interdependent world, the search for unilateral solutions

whereby some countries seek economic prosperity at the expense of others is counter-productive. The interrelated problems of the world economy, especially those pertaining to money, finance, trade and development, require an integrated coherent and mutually supportive set of policies and measures.

28. The Seventh Summit Conference had put forward a set of cohesive and balanced proposals to stimulate the North-South dialogue with a view to the reactivation of growth and recovery in the world economy and the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equity and mutual benefit. These consisted of Global negotiations and a Programme of Immediate Measures, including an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. While the proposals were widely welcomed as constructive, even by the developed countries, unfortunately no substantial progress had been made in implementing them because of the absence of a positive response from the major industrialised countries. The Heads of State or Government called upon the developed countries to reverse such negative trends and reiterated the need for simultaneous action to promote a sustained recovery of the world economy, as well as its restructuring with a view to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

29. The Heads of State or Government regretted that, despite the widespread concern expressed by Heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers during the commemorative fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, little progress was made on substantive areas of co-operation and in particular economic co-operation; instead, there was

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evidence of retrogression in some areas. The search for lasting solutions to the interrelated problems of the world economy, require the joint actions of both the developing and the developed countries. They called for appropriate action and initiatives to be taken in the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations General Assembly, UNCTAD and other international organizations on issues of vital concern to the world economy and in particular to developing countries. In this context, the Heads of State or Government observed that the forthcoming seventh session of UNCTAD presented an opportune moment for the international community to make progress on the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade and development.

30. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that on issues relating to trade in the framework of the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations, it was essential to formulate a parallel and integrated approach covering inter alia, matters relating to money and finance including external debt. They stressed the need for a constructive attitude on the part of the developed countries to respond positively to this approach.

31. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the High-Level Group of Five Experts of non-aligned and other developing countries set up by the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had made a valuable contribution in its comprehensive examination of the substantive and procedural issues and its recommendations

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relating to the reform of the international monetary and financial system.

32. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for non-aligned and other developing countries to review and harmonize their policies and programmes with respect to international economic co-operation in response to the changing world economic situation, especially in regard to the key interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development. They also emphasized the need for strengthening and broadening the position of non-aligned and other developing countries in regard to multilateral economic co-operation, and for formulating strategies and enriching the negotiating platform of non-aligned and other developing countries for future negotiations in the light of trends and developments in the world economy and in international economic relations.

33. Having considered the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in April 1986 to set up a Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation, and having examined the report submitted by the Bureau in this connection, the Heads of State or Government approved the establishment of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation. They further decided that a review of the functioning of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation be made at the Ninth Non-Aligned Movement Summit Conference.

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34. The Heads of State or Government noted the growing interdependence among countries as well as between the various sectors of the world economy particularly in the interrelated areas of money, finance, trade, external debt and development. While supporting the ongoing endeavours to resolve economic issues in the relevant specialized agencies and organizations, they reiterated the need for a comprehensive and high-level dialogue to redress the present imbalances and to promote sustained and balanced growth in the world economy. In this context, they noted with interest the idea that such a dialogue should proceed in an appropriate multilateral forum within the United Nations system, with the full participation of the developing countries. They therefore decided to undertake further consultations in this regard, including consultations within the Group of 77, in order to assess the current state of international economic co-operation for development and determine the arrangements for such a dialogue, with a view to providing the requisite stimulus to the stalemated North-South negotiations.

35. In this context, the Heads of State or Government believed that in view of the changed conditions of the world economy, it was necessary to continue and intensify efforts to revive the dialogue with the developed countries and to reinvigorate international economic co-operation. There was, therefore, an urgent need for developed and developing countries to work together and examine the various options available for the revival of the North-South dialogue for sustained global economic development and growth, especially

in the developing countries. They were of the view that this initiative would provide a good basis for agreements at the political level between the developed and developing countries regarding actions, and mechanisms, which would advance the North-South dialogue and promote balanced and sustained world economic growth and development.

36. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to intensify the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to attain collective self-reliance which would not only enhance the negotiating strength of the developing countries but also increase opportunities for their development. The Heads of State or Government recalled the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference in order to impart fresh impetus to South-South co-operation by mobilizing all necessary resources and means towards this end. They stressed that concrete and action-oriented steps were required for the effective implementation of the programme of co-operation in this sphere.

37. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the important role the Group of 77 plays in dialogue and negotiations with developed countries on the issue of development and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to maintain their unity and solidarity in the face of adverse circumstances and work collectively for solutions to common problems.

38. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the information provided by the Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of

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Malaysia, regarding the establishment of the Non-Governmental and Independent Commission of the South for development issues with H.E. Julius Nyerere, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as its Chairman. They further noted that the Commission would be made up of personages of high standing and expertise who would provide independent opinions and recommendations of concrete measures and strategies on important economic issues of concern to non-aligned and other developing countries for the attainment of their economic objectives.

VI. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

39. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned by the lack of progress in on-going efforts to effect meaningful reform and to restructure the international monetary and financial system. They stressed that a viable monetary and financial system is a pre-requisite for improved and expanded international co-operation. In this connection, they reaffirmed the urgent need for the restructuring of the present international monetary and financial system and for the early establishment of a system fully responsive to the diverse and constantly changing requirements of the world economy, especially to the needs of the developing countries.

40. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the early convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development proposed by the Seventh Summit Conference. They commended the Group of 77 in New York for the efforts it made during the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly to

this end and urged it to continue its endeavours to initiate the preparatory process during the forthcoming forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly. They urged the developed countries to participate fully in a positive and constructive manner in the establishment of the preparatory process necessary for the convening of such a conference with universal participation. In this context, they recalled that the report of the high-level group of experts convened by the late Prime Minister of India in her capacity as Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries clarified the issues and provided important inputs for future discussions on the substantive and procedural aspects of the proposed conference.

41. The Heads of State or Government noted the consideration by the Board of the International Monetary Fund of the reports of the Group of 24 and the Group of 10 on the functioning of the international monetary system. In this context, they welcomed the initiatives taken by the Group of 24 and called for urgent action to reform the international monetary and financial system, including the adoption of appropriate measures and mechanisms which would promote world economic growth and development and facilitate an equitable and symmetric adjustment process. They expressed concern that recommendations made by the Group of 24 in regard to these issues had yet to receive sufficient attention by the developed countries in the appropriate forum. They urged the developed countries to take immediate action in that regard.

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42. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the urgent need to increase substantially the voting share and level of participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of international monetary and financial institutions through the restructuring of the present systems with a view to achieving a more equitable and effective functioning of those institutions.

43. The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the need to ensure, on a continuing basis, increased co-ordination between the Group of 77 and the Group of 24 including, inter alia, in the preparatory work for the convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. In this context they urged early consultations among all concerned.

44. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the existing international monetary and financial system, particularly its institutional machinery, had proved insufficient to support the efforts of the developing countries to deal with the problems arising from their disproportionately large, externally-induced current account deficits. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the urgent need for action, inter alia in the following areas:

(a) the establishment of a stable and responsive international monetary system which would ensure exchange rate stability, non-inflationa., growth and appropriate levels of liquidity through macro-economic policy co-ordination by major

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developed countries in a multilateral framework involving the complementary use of monetary, fiscal and other essential policy instruments;

(b) effective multilateral surveillance to ensure equitable and symmetric international adjustment and to influence the adoption by developed countries of policies supportive of growth, and particularly that of developing countries;

(c) concerted action for the supply of adequate international liquidity on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis consistent with the growth requirements of the world economy and meeting in particular the needs of the developing countries. This would include <u>inter alia</u>:

(i) implementation of the decision to make Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system and, in this regard, to issue SDRs on a regular annual basis to ensure that their proportion in reserves rises progressively;

(ii) linking all allocation of SDRs to the development needs of developing countries;

(iii) an allocation of SDRs before the end of the fourth basic period totalling no less than SDR 15 billion, with special allocations of SDRs over the next two years. The amount for the first year could be SDR 25 to 30 billion and the second-year requirement should be determined in the light of circumstances;

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(iv) ensuring the unconditional nature of SDRs and their more efficient distribution;

(d) substantial changes in the International Monetary Fund's conditionality criteria from demand deflation to growth-oriented structural adjustments that require lengthened programme periods and increased levels of financing. There should be greater flexibility in the application of the conditionality criteria, with due account being taken of the causes which gave rise to the imbalances;

(e) the substantial expansion of the Compensatory Financing Facility, avoiding the trend towards a hardening of its conditionality, restoration of access limits and the extension of the Facility to cover not only export shortfalls but also deterioration in terms of trade which is quantifiable; in so far as this facility is assigned to compensate for temporary shortfalls in export earnings, conditionality has little relevance, and credits under this facility should be provided on a virtually automatic basis;

(f) the drastic reduction in formal access limits to Fund resources in recent years was a retrograde step. It is therefore essential to continue with the enlarged access policy, necessitated inter alia by the inadequacy of quotas;

(g) the advancement of the ninth review of quotas, in view of the fact that the eighth review fell far

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short of requirements. Quotas as a proportion of world trade should be restored at least to the level of 10 per cent which existed up to the early 1970s. Pending adequate increase of quotas, the option of borrowing by the International Monetary Fund from other official sources should be kept open.

45. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the alarming levels reached in the net transfer of financial resources from developing to developed countries (31 billion dollars in 1985, United Nations World Economic Survey). Thus, interest payments from developing countries in 1985 alone amounted to 54 billion dollars, while financial flows including ODA, have continued to decline in absolute and real terms. These difficulties on the financial front have been exacerbated by serious decline in terms of trade of commodities, including oil, exported by these countries (approaching 100 billion dollars in a single year, IMF, UNCTAD). They reiterated their deep concern at this anomalous trend which impairs the ability of developing countries to provide for their basic needs or fulfil their essential development requirements. In this connection they requested that international measures be taken to reverse the net transfer of resources to developed countries. Furthermore, they expressed their support to those developing countries which are subject to foreign pressure or threats for undertaking economic policy measures to redress the imbalance of the net transfer of resources to the developed countries.

46. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the economic crisis confronting the developing countries has been

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to a great extent a result of decreasing and inadequate transfer of resources for development. They noted with deep concern the decline in concessional flows in recent years and that the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade remains largely unfulfilled. They regretted the continuing and substantial fall in multilateral flows, private bank lending and credits. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, adopted in 1981, also included the commitment by the developed countries to provide 0.15 per cent of their GNP as ODA to the less developed countries within the context of the general increase of ODA flows to all developing countries. They urged all developing countries to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the provisions of the International Development Strategy and the Substantial New Programme of Action concerning ODA for the least developed countries and that the transfer of resources to developing countries should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis.

47. They expressed their concern at the introduction of a new form of conditionality in Official Development Assistance by the governments of the developed countries and their official agencies along the lines of subordinating the disbursement of concessional resources to the settlement of outstanding financial obligations.

48. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the developed donor countries to redouble their efforts to increase ODA as a matter of urgency through action on the following fronts:

(a) the attainment of the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as quickly as possible, and in any event not later than the end of the present decade. Further, the target of 0.15 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries should be achieved at the earliest possible date, within the framework of a general increase of official development assistance flows to all developing countries. Development assistance should also be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should result in a rational and equitable distribution among developing countries, as expressed in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries;

(b) strengthening the role of the World Bank in the face of new challenges to fulfil its commitments in respect of development, growth and poverty alleviation, as enshrined in its Articles of Agreement, urgently effecting a general capital increase of the World Bank, whose volume as a minimum should double the current authorized capital, the importance of achieving a lending growth rate of at least 6.5 per cent per annum in real terms. In this regard, the Heads of State or

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Government expressed grave concern over the shortfall in the Bank's lending programme and expressed strong opposition to any policy-based lending or to linking its assistance to increasing conditionality based on political considerations;

(c) reversing the decline in International Development Association (IDA) resources, taking into account the increased requirement of the poorer developing countries and the inadequacy of the IDA's Seventh Replenishment, through:

(i) an early conclusion of negotiations for the IDA's Eighth Replenishment, which should be substantially larger in real terms than the IDA's Seventh Replenishment - and at least at the level of 12 billion United States dollars;

(ii) the immediate reversal of any trend towards diluting the quality of IDA assistance, either through hardening of terms or through differentiation among countries;

(d) increasing the size of the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa, with additional resource commitments from donor countries. The application of access to and terms and conditions of lending for the Special Facility should be on a par with those governing ODA;

(e) substantive strengthening of existing regional development banks which have been playing a significant role in the development of their member countries. There is an urgent need to increase their

capital base so that they can increase their lending on an assured, continuous and predictable basis;

(f) maintaining the basic characteristics of the regional development banks and their regional nature, which should not be altered to the detriment of the interests of member developing countries; the Heads of State or Government called upon the developed countries members of those banks to refrain from linking negotiations for an increase in or a replenishment of the capital bases of those banks to proposals for any such changes.

49. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the sharp decline in private capital flows to the developing countries and called for the urgent reversal of this trend and the improvement of the access of developing countries to private financial markets. They reiterated their view that foreign private investment could play an effective role in promoting growth and development in developing countries, in accordance with their respective policies. They emphasized the urgent need for the early conclusion of effective codes of conduct on transfer of technology and transnational corporations.

50. The Heads of State or Government underlined the continuing need for the intensification of the commitments to multilateralism and to increase multilateral financial, technical and other assistance to developing countries.

51. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing pressures by some developed countries on international

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monetary and financial institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as on certain regional Development Banks to adopt a politically motivated approach to conditionality and in the granting of loans in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of development and structural adjustments. They warned against simplistic prescriptions for the solution of economic problems on the basis of particular ideological approaches which do not recognize the diversity of economic and social systems and expressed their total rejection of any attempt to introduce into the lending policy of these institutions conditionality criteria based on political considerations as well as the increase of any kind of conditionality.

VII. EXTERNAL DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

52. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's deep concern regarding the very serious consequences which the external debt crisis was having for the development process of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries. They recognized that the problem of external indebtedness is a direct result of the deterioration of the world economic situation which reflects the existing inequalities and the unjust international economic order.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted that the problem of developing countries' external indebtedness has assumed serious political and social dimensions accentuated by the drastic impact of the imbalances in the international monetary, financial and trading system. They therefore emphasized that a parochial approach to its solution which

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only took account of its economic characteristics or technical aspects, e.g. restricting the measures that need to be adopted with regard to the external debt and development crisis merely to financing payments abroad instead of addressing the underlying structural problem, was inadequate. In this context, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need for a political and a global approach in which the debtor developing countries and the creditor developed countries, as well as international financial and banking institutions which shared responsibility for solving the problem of developing countries' indebtedness should take part. They expressed their concern that despite the international recognition of the seriousness of the external debt crisis faced by the developing countries and its negative consequences for the world economy, the international community had not yet taken the necessary steps to promote, through a political commitment, a lasting solution to this problem.

54. While recognizing the international obligations contracted by debtor countries in relation to debt, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that under the present circumstances the financial obligations undertaken by developing countries with creditors from developed countries and multilateral financial institutions had become intolerable; moreover, unless urgent, just and durable solutions were found by the international community, for some of them those obligations would become beyond the capacities of their economies.

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55. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their view that the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for solving debt issues had proved inadequate because they failed to take into consideration the long-term and social development prospects of the developing countries. Accordingly, they stressed that IMF policy should take into account the requirements for growth in production and employment and should respect the capacity of individual countries to set up and execute their adjustment plans.

56. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the external debt problem did not concern only the financial situation of their countries but that, due to the renegotiation practices imposed by the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral financial institutions, it is also a serious matter related to the sovereignty of the State over its natural resources and economic activities. In this regard, they stated that under no circumstances should the renegotiation processes involve conditions which remove from the purview of the State the capacity to define its own economic policy and the allocation of resources for investment and consumption, which are indispensable to the exercise of their rights to development and to prevent the lowering of the already impoverished standard of living of their peoples. The Heads of State or Government thus reasserted the inalienable right of all States to choose their economic systems freely, regulate their economic activities and make their own decisions regarding the policies which they consider suitable to face the crisis and foster their development, including debt servicing.

57. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the developing debtor countries had undertaken strenuous adjustment efforts in response to their external environment and that this was having serious social and political consequences for them. They however regretted that the adjustment process remains largely asymmetrical and unjust because developed countries are not making parallel efforts to adopt and implement appropriate economic policies in a co-ordinated manner, to eliminate trade restrictions and subsidies to exports, or to reduce effectively the fiscal imbalances that lead to high real interest rates which at present are well above historical level. They reaffirmed the need to deal with the debt problem on the basis of growth and adjustment. They noted that although this had come to be recognized by the major developed countries, the steps so far proposed were inadequate.

58. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the direct relationship existing between the effective and durable solution of the serious external debt problems of developing countries and the implementation of the new International Economic Order. They reaffirmed their view that the complete restructuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order was essential for the development and growth of the developing countries.

59. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Governments of debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international financial and banking institutions

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to engage in political dialogue with the developing countries in order to find jointly genuine solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries. They emphasized that, to that end, the international community should adopt a series of measures, inter alia the following:

(i) recognition of shared responsibilities between debtors, creditors, international financial and banking institutions;

(ii) bringing down real interest rates not relying on the market mechanism and stretching out payments, grace and consolidation periods;

(iii) establishing with additional resources a new credit facility in the IMF to expand the Compensatory Financing Facility to alleviate the debt service burden caused by high real interest rates; substantially changing the conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions; and ensuring that any co-ordination between the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the other multilateral financial institutions does not lead to cross-conditionality;

(iv) limiting debt service payments to a percentage of export earnings which would be compatible with the development needs and economic and social requirements of each country; developing new mechanisms to help the debtor developing countries which on account of adverse exogenous factors are unable to repay their obligations to the

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multilateral monetary and financial institutions according to fixed schedules; and reinitiating the financial flows for development;

(v) differentiating, for countries heavily indebted to the international banking system, existing debt from new credit flows, for the purpose of determining interest rates, in order to provide incentives for new flows of funds to debtor countries; and giving special treatment to the poorer and least developed countries in the solution of their external debt problems;

(vi) substantially increasing the market access of developing countries' exports in developed countries; the immediate implementation of developed countries' commitments on standstill and rollback of protectionism; reversing the trend towards disruptive market practices, discrimination and managed trade; and strengthening of commodity markets in order to ensure fair and remunerative prices to producers.

60. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 165 (S-IX) of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the recommendations of the Mid-Term Global Review of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s (SNPA) held in 1985.

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61. The H... of State or Government welcomed the offer by the Government of Peru to host in Lima the Expert Consultative Meeting for the exchange of information related to national experiences on the external debt issue. In this context, they urged non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the above-mentioned meeting at a high and expert level. They recommended that the report of the expert meeting be presented to the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

6 . The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the efforts made and action taken by the Group of 77 in the United Nations in keeping the problem of external debt crisis and development of developing countries under constant review. Given the importance of this issue, the Heads of State or Government decided that full consideration should be given to the External debt crisis and development" at the forthcoming regular session of the General Assembly They noted with satisfaction that the Group of 77 in New York had taken the necessary steps to have the issue of "External debt crisis and development" inscribed as a specific item on the agenda of the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed their support for further actions in this regard by the Group of 77 in New York.

63. The Heads of State or Government also noted with satisfaction the recent conclusions and proposals of the recent thirty-third meeting of the Ministers of the Group of 24 for International Monetary Affairs, inter alia, in the field of debt, transfer of resources and international

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monetary reform. They invited the Group to continue with its efforts in searching for the solution of the pressing problems besetting the international monetary and financial relations.

VIII. TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS

64. The Heads of State or Government expressed profound concern at the world economic crisis which has adversely affected the capacity of the developing countries to participate in international trade. They noted with concern that world trade with regard to products exported by developing countries continued to be characterized by market instability, an excessive and continuous decline in the prices of their products, lack of access to the markets of the developed countries, the upsurge of protectionism, unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries and the decisive influence of transnational corporations of some developed countries as regards price setting by virtue of their control of the main markets of these products.

65. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of expansion of trade for the world economy as a whole. They noted with concern that the share of developing countries in world exports had risen from 20.6 per cent to only 26.1 per cent in the 20-year period 1962-1982. Their share in trade in manufactures was only 10.9 per cent. During this period, a directional change in trade had taken place and exports from developing countries to other developing countries had increased from 22 per cent to 31.5 per cent, while there had been a decline in the share of their exports to developed market economy countries. On the other hand, in

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the field of manufactures, exports by the developed countries to developing countries had increased by 54.4 per cent to US $751.2 billion i.e. 28 per cent of their total exports. While therefore, the developing countries were gradually beginning to export more processed and manufactured goods the share of their products which they exported was still small and they depended heavily on exports of commodities and raw materials. At the same time they provided valuable markets for developed country exports.

66. The Heads of State or Government noted that the increases registered in the price of crude oil during the last decade had been used by the developed countries as a pretext for sharp increases in the prices of their manufactures exports. They expressed their concern that in spite of the recent declines in the oil prices there had been no corresponding decline in the price of manufacture exports of the industrialized countries.

67. The Heads of State or Government further expressed deep concern at the excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries and the worsening of their terms of trade, which had accentuated their balance-of-payments difficulties and led to a reverse transfer of resources. Several commodity markets have become highly unstable and chaotic. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that no serious attempt at the international level to reverse this trend was evident and stressed that urgent consideration should be given to measures for resolving these problems.In this context, the Heads of

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State or Government called for the intensification of efforts, at all appropriate forums, to strike a balance between the prices of exports of raw materials and commodities of the developing countries and the prices of imports from the industrialized countries.

68. The threat to the international trading system remains grave. In spite of repeated and eloquent appeals to halt protectionism, sectoral arrangements and the so-called 'voluntary export restraint arrangements' and other action devised to circumvent GATT rules are on the rise. The limited success of the Ministerial Session of 1982 has hardly been followed up and the Work Programme adopted by that Session remains unimplemented due to the position taken by some industrialized countries. GATT's surveillance of restrictive practices and harassment of exports remained deficient. Further, the GATT system suffered from inadequate and ineffective dispute settlement and enforcement mechanism, consequently, developing countries' rights could not be protected or enforced. The lack of a comprehensive understanding on safeguards had led to the creation of barriers against exports of developing countries, especially in the very areas in which they had established advantage. Moreover, action to restrict trade was being taken on a discriminatory basis against developing countries and was being perpetuated by developed countries, instead of their adopting appropriate adjustment measures. Nearly a third of the exports of developing countries to the developed countries continues to face barriers of one kind or another as well as intensified protectionist measures.

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69. There was also an increasing tendency on the part of some developed countries to institute unjustified investigations on antidumping and countervailing grounds and these disrupted the developing countries' exports. Action was often attempted, through unjustified trade policy measures, to deal with problems caused by national policies followed by certain developed countries in the areas of money, finance, exchange rates and budgets, and that fuelled the forces of protectionism. It was therefore necessary that co-ordinated macro-economic measures be taken in those areas with the full participation of developing countries.

70. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that little or no progress has been made in major areas of international trade and related development matters. Even the agreements which had emerged were neither effective nor meaningful. The Common Fund for Commodities, agreed on in June 1980, remains inoperational. Very few international commodity agreements have been negotiated: most of them lacked effective mechanism and some had collapsed. No effective code had emerged on restrictive business practices or in the area of transfer of technology. Developing countries' efforts to make the Set of Principles and Rules on Restrictive Business Practices a legally binding code had been unsuccessful, while a Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology could not be concluded because of the persistent negative attitude of some developed countries towards the chapters on restrictive business practices and applicable law and settlement of disputes. The Heads of State or Government expressed

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disappointment at the extension and enlargement of the discriminatory régime directed against developing countries on international trade in textiles and clothing. They regretted the lack of substantial progress in the agricultural sector and in the area of tropical products. Extraneous elements had been built into the generalised system of preferences schemes of some countries and these too discriminated between developing countries. Differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries was being diluted or even neglected.

71. Conscious of the need to promote the trade and development of the developing countries, the Heads of State or Government called for, inter alia, result-oriented discussions to be held in UNCTAD on the inter-related issues of money, finance, trade and development. Bearing in mind the linkage between trade, money, finance and development, they called on the developed countries to undertake co-ordinated action in the field of money and finance and to take the necessary adjustment measures which would be conducive to the expansion of the trade of developing countries and contribute to a transfer of real resources to them. All necessary measures should be taken to strengthen UNCTAD with a view to attaining these objectives. In this context, the UNCTAD secretariat should provide the necessary analytical studies to support intensive and purposeful negotiations on international economic co-operation.

72. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities as contained in

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UNCTAD resolution 93(IV). In this context, they called for the conclusion of further international commodity agreements, the strengthening of existing ones and the ratification of the agreement establishing the common fund for commodities so as to make it operational as early as possible. In this regard the Heads of State or Government called on the non-aligned countries which have not yet ratified the agreement to do so without delay. Furthermore they called especially on the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as on the other developed countries which have not ratified the agreement, to do so without delay.

73. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the imperative for IMF to ensure a substantial expansion and liberalization of the Buffer Stock Financing Facility in order to grant the developing countries a rapid, full and automatic compensation of their deficit without imposition of conditions. They also called for the establishment of a globalized STABEX scheme with a view to stabilizing commodity export earnings of developing countries.

74. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for improving the negotiating strength of developing countries to secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports as well as increase their export earnings. They further stressed that international co-operation should be enhanced to bring about greater participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of commodities.

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75. They further stressed the need to strengthen commodity agreements through co-operation between producing and consuming countries to incorporate in the agreements effective mechanisms for achieving the objectives of market stability and prices which are remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer.

76. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to improve the generalised scheme of preferences particularly with regard to its functioning and the number of products covered. They stressed further that existing schemes should be extended to all developing countries. Developed countries should eliminate all forms of discrimination as well as the graduation of developing countries, including progressive tariffs dependent on the level of processing.

77. The major objectives of any new round of multilateral trade negotiations must be the preservation and strengthening of the multilateral trading system in a manner which would promote rapid growth and diversification of developing countries' trade, an improvement in the real earnings of developing countries from their exports and full protection of the interests and rights of developing countries, while allowing an effective differential and more favourable treatment for the developing countries. The prevailing situation, characterized by a multitude of derogation and deviations from the GATT principles by the developed countries, was unacceptable as a basis to build upon in any future negotiations. Accordingly, developed countries should, within the framework of GATT, rectify the damage done to the

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GATT system, and in particular to the interests of the developing countries.

(i) As a prerequisite for a meaningful new round in GATT it is necessary that :

(a) a firm and credible commitment should be undertaken by the developed countries at the commencement of the new round on the question of standstill, which should take effect on the launching of the new round. This commitment should be subject to multilateral surveillance;

(b) developed countries should undertake a commitment to roll back, in a short and definite period not exceeding three years, measures in all sectors inconsistent with or outside the framework of GATT;

(c) a commitment should be undertaken by all participants to negotiate on a priority basis a comprehensive agreement on safeguards which is based on the principles of GATT, especially non-discrimination, and which contains, inter alia, the elements enumerated in the GATT Ministers Work gramme of 1982.

(ii) To inspire confidence and lend credibility to the preparatory process for the new round of negotiations it is necessary to achieve rapid progress in the implementation of the commitments made in the Ministerial Declaration of November 1982. In this regard, liberalization of

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trade in textiles should be translated into specific modalities for ensuring that trade in textiles returns to normal GATT rules within a short period.

(iii) During the new round the following areas should receive priority attention:

(a) the GATT provisions and decisions on differential and more favourable treatment should be implemented meaningfully and effectively, with special attention being given to the particular situation and problems of the Least Developed Countries in order to accelerate their development through an equitable share in trade benefits;

(b) the long-standing demand of the developing countries for duty-free unrestricted access of tropical products, in primary and processed forms, to the markets of developed countries should be fulfilled within a short and specific period;

(c) in dealing with the agricultural sector, negotiations should be aimed at the liberalization of trade in agriculture and the elimination of exports of subsidized agricultural products which compete with the exports of developing countries. Tariff escalation and intensification of non-tariff measures at highest stages of processing of agricultural and agro-based pro ts should be

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eliminated so as to encourage the development and expansion of higher value-added production in and exports from developing countries;

(d) negotiations should be carried out for reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effects;

(e) ways and means of effectively curtailing the trade-inhibiting effect of restrictive business practices, particularly those of transnational corporations, should be devised, so as to ensure that those practices do not affect international trade by restraining competition, limiting access to markets and fostering monopolistic control.

(f) the dispute settlement and enforcement mechanism of GATT should be improved and strengthened with a view to protecting the rights of developing countries;

(g) elimination of tariff escalation in the markets of developed countries;

The Heads of State or Government recognized that GATT did not have jurisdiction in the area of services, intellectual property and investment. They felt that services covered a wide range of economic activities, very heterogeneous in character. Some of them involved the establishment or movement of people or were closely interlinked with the socio-economic structure of a country. Furthermore,

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international agencies already existed for dealing with certain specific services. In the light of this, the questions whether and what international action was necessary or feasible with regard to any service sectors, and their implications for developing countries, therefore needed to be fully examined. The Heads of State or Government declared emphatically that no linkage should be established between access for goods of developing countries and concessions by them in the areas of services, as inter alia this would accentuate the existing asymmetries in the international economic order.

78. The Heads of State or Government requested the Contracting Parties of GATT to take a decision at their Ministerial Session at Punta del Este to exclude the racist regime of South Africa from participation in the forthcoming round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

79. The Heads of State or Government recognized the growing importance of trade and economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in the context of a general deterioration of the world trading environment and the protectionist measures which developing countries' exports faced in the developed countries. Co-operation among developing countries was not a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries. Strengthening the collective self-reliance of developing countries would, however, reduce their dependence on the developed countries and enable them to play a more dynamic role in sustaining world growth and development. They noted with satisfaction the

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conclusions of the Conference of Trade Ministers held in New Delhi in July 1985 at the invitation of the Government of India, which had imparted momentum to the efforts for evolving the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP), one of the key elements of economic co-operation among developing countries. They urged the non-aligned and other members of the Group of 77 to participate effectively in the negotiations on the GSTP launched in Brasilia in May 1986 in order to promote their early and successful conclusion not later than 1 May 1987.

80. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the fact that the complete trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua by the United States in May 1985 was extended in November of the same year, in violation of Nicaragua's rights of sovereignty and self-determination. They rejected most emphatically the extension of the embargo against Nicaragua and called for its removal, in accordance with the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/188.

81. The Heads of State or Government, taking into account the Co-ordinating Bureau's communiqué of 28 July 1986, demanded the immediate implementation of the judgement given by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986, which declares that the United States of America, by imposing a trade embargo and taking other coercive economic measures against Nicaragua, has violated its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation signed between the two countries, and that the United States of America is obliged to compensate the Republic of Nicaragua for the damage caused by the violation of the above-mentioned Treaty.

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82. The Heads of State or Government examined the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, namely, the imposition of an economic boycott and the freezing of its assets in the United States. They condemned these measures as a form of economic coercion for political ends, and called on the United States Administration to rescind them forthwith. They expressed their solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in countering those measures which are aimed at undermining its economic and social development plans, and infringing on the sovereignty and independence of its people. They called on all countries to make appropriate and concrete arrangements to assist the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in overcoming these arbitrary measures.

IX. UNCTAD

83. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the important role played by UNCTAD since its formation in the area of international economic co-operation in trade and development and in this context stressed the need to preserve the spirit and objectives of that organization as embodied in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1995(XIX) and subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions aimed at enhancing the integrity of UNCTAD in fulfilling its mandate. They recalled that UNCTAD was the principal instrument of the United Nations General Assembly for international economic negotiations on trade and development issues.

84. The Heads of State or Government considered the seventh session of UNCTAD as an opportunity for a comprehensive and

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interrelated review of the world economic situation and its consequences on the trade and development of developing countries. In this context they stressed that the seventh session of UNCTAD should, *inter alia*, take effective steps for the launching of a programme for world economic recovery and the reactivation of even and sustained growth and development. The seventh session of UNCTAD should, in the light of the current economic crisis, consider key international economic issues, *inter alia*, in the field of commodities, trade, money, and finance, external debt and development and their interrelationships. They called for the adoption of action-oriented measures and strategies of international co-operation to alleviate the problems of developing countries in these areas. In this context, special attention should be given to the problems of the least developed countries. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the seventh session of UNCTAD would restore constructive, sustainable and result-oriented negotiation between developed and developing countries, and invited all States to undertake adequate preparations for, and to be represented at the ministerial level at, UNCTAD VII.

X. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

85. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the continuing and serious deterioration in the food and agricultural situation in many developing countries, particularly in Africa, and reaffirmed the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention. They reaffirmed that international action to deal

with food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner in accordance with the different dimensions of the problems and immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives. In this context, they called for sustained and adequate international support for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in developing countries.

86. They noted with concern the stagnation in the commitment of external resources to the agricultural sector, and particularly the decline in concessional flows. They also noted with regret that multilateral assistance to the Agriculture Sector fell by about 5 per cent in 1985 (FAO Report),and urged the developed countries to take determined action to reverse this trend, inter alia, by increasing their contributions to the multilateral agencies, bearing in mind the difficult financial situation faced by agencies, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which use their resources for agricultural development. They considered it essential that immediate steps should be taken to reverse the flow of financial resources from developing countries to the developed countries. They proposed the adoption of a special international programme of food aid and financial assistance to relieve the situation in those developing countries, particularly in Africa, suffering from a chronic food deficit.

87. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the right to food was a basic and universal human right which should be guaranteed to all peoples. They strongly condemned

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the use of food as an instrument of political pressure and cautioned against any kind of conditionality in the supply of food aid. They also reaffirmed that the strengthening of international co-operation in regard to food and agriculture was important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security. In this context they stressed the need for the timely delivery of food to those requiring it, especially in African and least developed countries, and the need to assist recipient countries in developing and strengthening their logistical and administrative capacities as well as their internal distribution systems. They urged the strengthening of the global information and early warning system in food and agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and emphasized the importance of establishing and improving national and regional early warning systems. They also welcomed the measures undertaken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery of food aid as well as the development of an information system for dissemination on a regular basis of all relevant information on food aid to facilitate planning and operational co-ordination.

88. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for strengthening subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and agricultural development. They called upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to accord priority to supporting economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

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89. In this regard they reiterated the call made at the Seventh Summit Conference for the early establishment of a food security system of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

90. The Heads of State of Government expressed their support for the food security project adopted at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

91. They appealed urgently to the international community to give its full support to IFAD in order to ensure a firm financial basis for the Fund. In this context, they appealed urgently to the developed and developing countries in a position to do so to make a further effort by increasing their relative share in the Third Replenishment of IFAD, having regard to the critical economic situation prevailing in the developing countries.

92. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern regarding the food and agriculture situation faced by many developing countries, particularly the deterioration of the situation in Africa because of the prolonged drought and the acceleration of the process of desertification. They reiterated their support for the Harare Declaration on the food crisis in Africa, adopted during the thirteenth Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Conference for Africa, as well as the relevant United Nations resolutions of 1983 and 1984 and urged the international community to contribute to their immediate and effective implementation, taking into account the Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,

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adopted at Monrovia, and the Lagos Plan of Action. On this basis, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) to improve the food situation and rehabilitate agriculture in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session.

93. They welcomed with satisfaction the IFAD Special Programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification established to help these countries in their recovery, rehabilitation and long-term development process. Noting that some of the major industrialized countries had not pledged their contribution to this programme, even though the latter had been adopted unanimously, they appealed urgently to those countries to act promptly so that the objective of $US 300 million could be attained in the shortest possible time. They would thus give further evidence of their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

XI. ENERGY

94. The Heads of State or Government underlined the crucial role of energy for the economic growth and well-being of developing countries. They stressed that efforts to develop and expand all energy resources in the world should continue in order to ensure an orderly transition from the present pattern of energy production and consumption to one that will be based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy and the rational utilization of all forms of energy.

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95. The Heads of State or Government noted that many developing countries continued to face serious problems in the development of energy resources. They reaffirmed the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/176 and 40/208 on the development of energy resources and expressed the hope that all member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations, bodies and organs of the United Nations system, would continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of the developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources.

96. They further noted that the level of energy lending by the international financial institutions was still inadequate and they urged the enlargement of these resources through an increase in the overall level of lending, including structural adjustment lending through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to finance balance-of-payment deficits.

97. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the international community should devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NPA). They expressed their concern that few of the consultative meetings envisaged in the NPA had been held. The global consultative meeting, while useful in identifying projects, had not led to the mobilization of the necessary financial resources. The Heads of State or Government urged further energetic action in this regard.

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98. While reiterating that the developed countries should give the freest possible access to all energy technologies, the Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of co-operation in the sphere of energy among the non-aligned and other developing countries for promoting the expansion of collective self-reliance, and urged them to strengthen their technical and economic co-operation programmes in this field.

XII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

99. The Heads of State or Government stressed the important role of science and technology for promoting the development of the developing countries. Sadly, the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action had been very slow and inadequate. They expressed their growing concern at the effects of the world economic crisis on scientific and technological development in developing countries, and particularly on their ability to absorb and adapt new technologies, and at the increasing difficulties faced in the transfer of technology to the developing countries on acceptable terms and conditions which ensure their independent development. Several developing countries had formulated science and technology policies and were making vigorous efforts to strengthen their scientific and technological capabilities. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the area of science and technology was extremely important for multilateral co-operation at both the global and the regional levels and stressed the role of the United Nations system in this regard. They also welcomed the regional steps taken for rehabilitation of the field of science and particularly the decision of the Twenty-Second

Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to convene the first Congress of Scientists in Africa in Brazzaville (People's Republic of the Congo) in June 1987 and appealed to all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to provide appropriate support for the Congress.

100. The Heads of State or Government, in accordance with the objectives laid down at the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development, urged the developed countries to demonstrate political will in this vital sector for development by allocating 0.05 per cent of their GNP annually to solving certain scientific and technological problems of developing countries and 10 per cent of their research and development expenditure to studying questions of particular interest for the developing countries, in order to enable them to attain their objectives of conducting 20 per cent of world research and development activities by the year 2000.

101. The Heads of State or Government noted the deliberations in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. In the light of the Committee's decision to focus attention on a few selected themes at each of its sessions, the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the discussions on specific themes would result in concrete recommendations in related areas and promote follow-up action that would further enhance scientific and technological co-operation. They also emphasized that the themes to be chosen by the Committee for its future sessions should be ones of particular importance for the developmental concerns of all developing countries.

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The Heads of State or Government emphasized, however, that in addition to focusing attention on selected themes, the Committee, in its sessions, should take up for consideration the unresolved issues of the United National Conference on Science and Technology for Development, particularly those relating to transfer of technology.

102. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that efforts had not yet been successful to effect the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development which had been agreed upon by consensus in the General Assembly. They invited all non-aligned countries and other developing countries to continue their efforts to bring into effect the long-term arrangements of the United Nations financing system on science and technology for development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/244.

103. They noted with regret that, despite some narrowing of differences, the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology had not resulted in the finalization of the code. They noted that developed countries were unwilling to continue negotiations for the finalization of the code. They took note of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/184 and expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in finding ways and means of identifying appropriate solutions to issues outstanding in connection with the code.

104. The Heads of State or Government considered that the development process in developing countries increasingly

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required the transfer of technologies to them on preferential terms in order to enable them to overcome the obstacles they faced in their development process in a manner consistent with their national socio-economic policies and programmes. The acquisition of high technologies in appropriate areas had become especially important in this context. Strengthening the capacities of developing countries to absorb such technologies also required urgent and concerted effort. They urged interested non-aligned and other developing countries to share their experiences in and evolve a co-operative approach towards the acquisition, transfer and absorption of technologies, especially high technologies, particularly from the North.

105. The Heads of State or Government called upon developed countries to improve considerably their mechanism for the transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly by making the conditions more flexible and by eliminating restrictive and discriminatory practices and policies.

106. The Heads of Stat or Government stressed the importance of initiating practical measures to ensure co-operation among developed countries in the field of science and technology and welcomed the finalization of the Statute of the Centre for Science and Tecnnology for non-aligned and other developing countries. They urged all member countries to expedite the process of ratification so that the Centre could become operational very soon.

107. The Heads of State or Government recognized the important role played by technical co-operation among developing

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countries and stressed that the resources allocated to such activities, particularly by the United Nations system, needed to be augmented substantially.

XIII.INDUSTRIALIZATION

108. The Heads of State or Government noted that the potential contribution of the industrial sector as a dynamic instrument for national development had not been realized. In fact, the prospects for industrial growth were worse at present than 10 years ago on account of the crisis in the world economy, scarcity of financial resources, lack of skilled human resources, rising protectionism and the serious debt problem, all of which had a negative impact on industrial growth and jeopardized the progress achieved so far. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that balanced economic development required that both the agricultural and industrial sectors should grow in tandem, each reinforcing the other.

109. The Heads of State or Government observed that very little progress had been made towards realizing the objectives laid down by the Second and Third General Conferences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), or towards increasing the share of developing countries in world industrial production and world trade in manufactures. By comparison with the Lima target of 25 per cent, the share of developing countries in 1985 amounted to less that 12 per cent.

110. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system. They emphasized that the period of transition should be smooth and called upon the States members

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of the new UNIDO to ensure the financial viability of the organization and to provide it with adequate resources to enable it to fulfil its mandates.

111. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for immediate and full implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/233 regarding the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and, to that end, invited UNIDO to make a considerable increase in its contribution to the Decade.

112. The Heads of State or Government urged Governments to expand and diversify the exchange of information and human resources in technical, scientific, financial, energy and other fields.

XIV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

113. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, particularly those dealing with high-frequency broadcasting and space services, and emphasized the need for all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely with a view to evolving well-harmonized and co-ordinated approaches that could promote long-term benefits for all developing countries.

114. They called upon the international community, and in particular the developed countries, to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to the developing countries, taking into consideration their national priorities, objectives and developmental plans, in order to enable them to overcome the difficulties which they faced in

respect of the expansion of their telecommunication networks and the improvement and modernization of their telecommunication systems. They also called on the international community, and in particular all the developed countries, to make a more significant contribution so that the African countries could successfully implement their programme for the second phase of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa, adopted by the African Ministers of Transport and Communications in 1984.

115. The Heads of State or Government recalled that important advances had been achieved in science, technology and space applications. The effective and peaceful utilization of these advances should bring great benefits to humanity. They noted that the advantages resulting from the utilization of outer space had not been fairly distributed among the countries of the world. The principle of equitable and guaranteed access should constitute the essence of any new regulatory mechanism and the particular needs of the developing countries, including those of the equatorial countries, should be taken into consideration. Co-operation between the non-aligned countries and other developing countries could change the present situation and the Heads of State or Government reiterated their willingness to lay the basis for such co-operation. For their part, the developed countries should also increase their total co-operation in order to ensure that the benefits resulting from the peaceful utilization of outer space would be equitably shared by all humanity.

XV. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

116. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, total and effective full sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities. They further reaffirmed the cardinal importance of consolidating the political independence of the non-aligned and other developing countries through economic emancipation. In addition, they stressed that, in order to fulfil its historic mission, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should continue to promote and protect the political and economic independence of the developing countries and peoples. They deplored the fact that some developed countries and some of their transnational corporations were using economic coercion, pressure and other measures to undermine the sovereignty of developing countries and the fundamental right of their peoples to pursue their own independent economic policies and programmes.

117. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed the inalienable national rights of those peoples, including self-determination, freedom, independence and full sovereignty over their natural and other resources and economic activities, particularly those of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples, whose resources were illegally plundered and exploited by the racist regimes of Israel and South Africa. They called upon all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the

obstacles to the realization of the national rights of those peoples, including freedom and independence, and urged effective action in that regard. All States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions were urged not to recognize or co-operate with, or assist in any manner, any measures undertaken to exploit Palestinian and Namibian resources.

118. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of all countries and peoples subjected to foreign aggression, occupation, colonial and zionist domination or apartheid to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and loss and damage to natural and all other resources.

XVI. LAW OF THE SEA

119. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that since the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982, 159 signatures and 26 ratifications have already been received. They also noted with satisfaction the progress made thus far by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea towards completing its work, with a view to ensuring the early entry into operation of the Authority and the Tribunal. They appealed to all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to enable the effective entry into force of the new legal régime.

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120. The Heads of State or Government recalled that General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, the Convention of the Law of the Sea of 1982 and subsequent related resolutions and decisions, in proclaiming that the sea-bed and ocean floor, the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area were the common heritage of mankind had stressed inter alia that:

(a) resources which are the common heritage of mankind cannot be appropriated by any State, company or individual;

(b) such resources must be managed through appropriate international machinery for the benefit of mankind as a whole, particular consideration being given to the needs of developing countries;

(c) the benefits derived from the common heritage must be shared and must include not only financial benefits but also managerial prerogatives and technology transfer.

They further recalled that the Convention had established the International Sea Bed Authority as the sole competent body for the management of that area and its resources for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

121. In that context the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the recent actions of some developed countries aimed at undermining and circumventing the Convention and its related resolutions. They declared that any unilateral action by any state or group of states through a

mini-convention or parallel regime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have no validity.

122. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the "Provisional Agreement on Matters Concerning the Great Ocean Deeps" signed by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which aims at usurping the common heritage of mankind. They reaffirmed that the agreement was nullius jurius and that it could not serve to create legitimate rights since it is incompatible with contemporary international law in general and with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in particular.

123. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the firm position adopted by the preparatory Commission, in its declaration of 30 August 1985, in rejecting any claim, agreement or action regarding the international area and its resources, undertaken outside the Preparatory Commission and incompatible with the Convention and its related resolutions, as forming a basis for creating legal rights. They declared any such claim, agreement or action as wholly illegal.

124. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the legislative and other measures taken in particular by the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom for the exploration of the sea-bed and rejected them as illegal under the Convention of the Law of the Sea and the pertinent resolutions.

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XVII. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

125. The Heads of State or Government regretted that obstacles still remained in the way of the early conclusion of a code of conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations with a view to eliminating the negative aspects of their activities and maximizing their contribution to progress in developing countries. They stressed that the activities of transnational corporations should be undertaken within the framework of the national priorities and development plans of developing countries. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in the finalization of the code despite the constructive and flexible attitude adopted by the developing countries and some developed countries. In this regard they called upon other developed countries to adopt a positive and constructive approach towards the negotiations on an effective and meaningful code. They emphasized that the adoption of the code was a necessary element for the establishment of just and equitable relations among countries.

126. The Heads of State or Government deplored the illegal and inadmissible policies and practices of some transnational corporations whose motivation to maximize profits leads them to distort the economies and undermine the sovereignty of developing countries. They condemned the continued collaboration by some transnational corporations with the minority régime of South Africa and stressed that this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of the territory of

Namibia. They called upon these transnational corporations to comply strictly with all United Nations Security Council decisions on this matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid.

127. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons set up to conduct public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. They called upon the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to propose concrete actions aimed at halting the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa which strengthen apartheid and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate in pursuing the necessary actions in the relevant forums of the United Nations system in order to achieve this purpose.

XVIII. ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. ENVIRONMENT

128. The Heads of States or Government expressed concern over the continued deterioration in the quality of the world's environment. They noted that, in the absence of timely measures, there was a distinct possibility of exponential worsening and irreversible destruction of the global environment. In this context, they stressed inter alia the need for ecologically balanced and rational development planning, the pooling of information on resource-conserving technologies, and conservation and assessment of the ecological resources of the environment.

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129. They stressed that the protection of the marine environment is a common responsibility of all States and called on all States strictly to refrain from any actions and activities that endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions and jeopardize marine life.

130. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare the Environment Perspective to the year 2000 and Beyond and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-ordinate their contribution to the preparation of this Perspective. They also welcomed the establishment of the Special Commission on the Environment Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which had adopted the name "World Commission on Environment and Development". They expressed the hope that the Commission's report and the Environment Perspective document would focus global attention on the interrelated issues of environment and development, and that it would assist in the mobilization of large resources to enable developing countries to pursue long-term policies which harmonized environment and development objectives.

131. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for United Nations General Assembly resolutions 37/215, 38/163, 39/167 and 40/197 regarding problems related to remnants of war in the territories of the developing countries. They appealed to all countries responsible for such remnants to co-operate with the United Nations Secretary-General, organizations and specialized agencies in supporting the legitimate demands of the countries

affected by the existence of war remnants, particularly mines, as the continued presence of these in their territories seriously jeopardized their development efforts.

132. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the resolutions adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Cairo in December 1985, and urged the United Nations Environment Programme and other specialized agencies to increase their assistance to the African countries in order to alleviate the effects of drought and desertification.

133. They expressed their support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations to protect the environment and urged all States to adhere to the appropriate international legal instruments related to environmental protection so as to ensure their comprehensive application.

B. QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

134. The Heads of State or Government, aware of the importance of the qualitative aspects of development and convinced of the need to preserve the global balance among the interrelated issues of resources, environment, population and development, taking into account scientific and technological developments, reaffirmed their support for resolution 40/179 entitled "Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session, and reiterated the need f a reliable measuring instrument to evaluate accurately the improvements achieved in living standards. In this regard, they emphasized the importance of identifying indicative patterns of consumption

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that adequately met fundamental socio-economic needs and adapting them to specific local and national conditions, taking into account national experience, plans and strategies. They therefore invited the members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries to pay special attention to this matter and to transmit their views and comments on the subject to the United Nations Secretary-General, who has been requested by the General Assembly to prepare a report on patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators.

XIX. INTERNAT NAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

135. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Sri Lanka for taking the initiative to focus international attention on the needs of the homeless through its proposal to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. They recognized the continuing need for efforts to improve the shelter and neighbourhood of poor and disadvantaged people throughout the world and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to support and join in the specific plans and tasks of co-operation that resulted from the housing objectives proposed by the Group of Co-ordinating Countries on Housing. They reaffirmed their determination to strengthen and expand co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) to support and implement measures related to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which is to be observed in 1987.

XX. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

136. The Conference emphasized that full participation by women in social, political, economic and cultural development should

remain an integral part of national development plans of non-aligned and other developing countries and of overall efforts aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

137. In this respect, they expressed their full conviction that the recommendations of the Conference of non-aligned and other developing countries which was held in New Delhi in March 1985 and the World Conference on Women held in Nairobi, Kenya, form a comprehensive and constructive basis for achieving these goals.

138. The Heads of State or Government fully committed themselves to the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference and called upon the international community to increase support to programmes aimed at enhancing the role of women in the development process.

139. The Heads of State or Government called on the entire international community to use all means at its disposal to intensify the struggle against apartheid in order to enable the women of Namibia and of South Africa to participate actively in the implementation of the forward-looking strategies for achievement of the objectives of the United Nations D cade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

140. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Pan-African Women's Congress in Luanda in September 1986 and considered that that meeting would be an important event for the effective participation of women in the economic and social development of their respective countries.

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XXI. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

141. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and the persistent drought there and in other parts of the developing world had seriously affected the development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic conditions of their peoples, particularly their food production and economic activity thus engendering emergency situations resulting in a desperate struggle for survival.

142. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the realization of the objectives of the struggle against desertification and drought demands human, technical and financial resources that are beyond the means of the affected countries. In this regard, they urged the international community, especially the developed countries, to give full support to the efforts undertaken by the affected countries. They stressed that assistance from the international community should not be aimed solely at relieving the emergency situation, but rather should be oriented towards the infrastructural improvement of these countries.

143. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results yielded in formulating a concerted policy in the struggle against drought and desertification by the countries members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDS), the Western African Economic Community, the Maghreb countries, as well as Egypt and Sudan, during a Ministerial Conference held in Dakar from 18 to 25 July, 1984 and the subsequent second conference, also convened in Dakar, in

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November, 1985. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) to increase its assistance to the member countries of the ICDS considering the continued geographical degradation and the increasing shortage in foodstuffs.

144. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the establishment by the East-African subregional countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda of an Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) and welcomed the convening of a summit meeting in this regard in Djibouti from 15 to 17 January 1986. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the efforts of these countries and called upon the international community to give them the necessary financial and technical assistance.

145. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the consideration, for the first time, of the item entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought" at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly and subsequently at the fortieth session. They appealed to the international community to implement urgently United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/208 and 40/175 on the subject.

146. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the establishment, during the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, of the Special Fund for urgent assistance to African countries affected by drought and hunger and appealed to the international community, particularly the developed countries, to contribute generously to this Fund.

XXII. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE IN AFRICA

147. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the present influx of refugees in Africa, together with the adverse effects which the refugee burden continues to impose on the frail economies of the countries of asylum.

148. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II) in 1984, whose objective had been to search for lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees. They called on the international community, the United Nations and its specialized agencies to provide the necessary co-operation for the implementation of the projects adopted by the Conference on assistance to refugees in Africa and urged all countries to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of all African refugees and returnees.

149. The Heads of State or Government were also deeply concerned at the magnitude and the plight of displaced persons in Africa and in this context urged all States Members of the United Nations and its organs, organizations and specialized agencies to provide the utmost assistance to affected countries in dealing with such problems.

150. With regard to the refugee situation in southern Africa, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that the apartheid régime of South Africa and its policies of military aggression and economic destabilization against the States and peoples of the region is the root cause of the increased number of refugees and displaced persons in that subregion. In this

context, they reaffirmed the right of the front-line States and other independent African States in the region to receive and give shelter to the victims of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the measures taken at the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity with a view to granting financial and material assistance to the southern African States and to the national liberation movements, so as to enable them to resist South Africa's acts of destabilization.

XXIII. LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

151. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the continued deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. They noted in particular that the occupying Power, Israel, had expropriated more than 60 per cent of these territories for expansionist purposes, including the construction of colonial settlements,and had confiscated 90 per cent of the annual supply of Palestinian water resources. They also noted that the Israeli siege of the Palestinian national economy disrupted activities in its various sectors and rendered it highly dependent on the Israeli economy, including its inflationary trends, thus preventing the development of a sound independent national economy that could serve as a solid base for a Palestinian State.

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152. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and stressed in particular that the elimination of foreign occupation and its economic and social consequences is a prerequisite for development. They recognized that the United States of America, through its unlimited material and moral support for Israel, shares the responsibility for the continued occupation of the Palestinian territories and the sufferings of the Palestinian people. They called upon all States to help enable the Palestinian people to eliminate the Zionist occupation and to develop their national economy freely. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to sustain and increase its assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with tho Palestine Liberation Organization. They also urged the international community and United Nations bodies not to use the occupying Power, Israel, as a conduit for aid or any other form of assistance intended for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, as such action would serve to prolong the Israeli occupation.

153. The Heads of State or Government decided to oppose any attempt to give the occupying Power, Israel, membership of any United Nations regional economic commission.

XXIV. CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA*

154. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the acute economic crisis facing the African countries had persisted in most of the affected countries. Negative trends in the <u>per capita</u> incomes have not shown any signs of recovery

*Reservation: Zaire

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while growth rates have stagnated. Furthermore, the adverse international economic environment characterized, inter alia, by high interest rates, falling commodity prices, rising protectionist barriers, deteriorating crushing debt service burdens and low levels of external concessional assistance, and in addition the devastating effects of persistent drought and the inexorable encroachment of the desert, have continued seriously to debilitate the concerned economies, making their recovery even more difficult. A paradoxical situation has indeed arisen, characterized by a net outflow of financial resources from Africa to the developed countries.

155. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the development of the African continent was the prime responsibility of the African Governments and peoples, who have and continue to take painful measures of readjustment which are not without their political and social consequences. They also recognized that, according to all projections, recovery, growth and development prospects would remain extremely remote, unless the present efforts of the African countries are fully supported by the international community to assist them to meet their emergency needs and noted that during the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, the international community recognized the need to provide the additional external resources for Africa's economic recovery. They stressed that the international community, while continuing to address the African emergency, should give greater attention to supporting the medium-term and long-term

development action without which no lasting solution to the emergency situation can be found. They therefore appealed to the international community and financial institutions urgently to make available sufficient resources for the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

. The Heads of State or Government recalled the seriousness of the debt and resource constraints facing African countries. They invited the creditor develope countries and the multilateral financial, monetary and banking institutions to adopt urgently concrete measures in order to solve Africa's external debt problem; these measures should focus in particular on the conditions of the present external debt and the granting of additional financial resources on favourable conditions in order to help the African debtor countries to continue on the path of growth and economic development. In this context, they backed the decision of the Twenty-second Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity with regard to the holding of an international conference on Africa's external debt.

157. The Heads of State or Government considered the economic consequences of the destabilization policies of the racist régime of South Africa against the countries of southern Africa and reaffirmed their full support and solidarity with these countries as well as the liberation movements in overcoming the devastating effects of

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destabilization. In this regard, they commended the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) for the significant progress it has made in initiating programmes in important economic sectors vital for economic growth and collective self-reliance and in lessening the dependence on South Africa of the economies of the member countries. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results of the recent Annual Consultative Conference on SADCC, held in Harare in January 1986, which had discussed the sectoral strategies to be adopted for the next five years, and they called upon the international community to provide all possible financial and other assistance for the programmes of SADCC. They also urged the non-aligned countries to provide greater support for SADCC programmes and projects in order to give concrete content to their solidarity with front-line States.

158. In reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of the Plan of Action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to meet the Critical Economic Situation of Africa adopted in New Delhi in April 1985, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the offers of assistance received from Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Yugoslavia, as well as the efforts made by India in co-ordinating assistance in overcoming the emergency needs of Sub-Saharan African countries. They urged the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to continue the efforts to extend all possible assistance with a view to

meeting the identical priority needs of the African countries as spelled out in the plan of action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

XXV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

159. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the programmes of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa and noted with regret that the financial and technical resources for the realization of these programmes have been by all accounts inadequate. They urged the international community to provide the requisite economic and logistical support to the African countries in order to enable them to accelerate the realization of the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988).

XXVI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

160. The Heads of State or Government recalled General Assembly resolution 39/227 concerning the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994) and urged the international community to provide necessary support for realization of the objectives of this decade.

XXVII. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

161. The Heads of State or Government were gravely concerned at the continued deterioration in the socio-economic conditions in the least developed countries which, because of structural constraints, were least able to withstand external shocks. Shortfalls in export earnings and the deterioration in

the terms of trade, coupled with the decreasing flow of external resources, had severely reduced both their import capacity and consumption and investment. The crushing debt service burden constituted a major constraint on their development process. Their difficulties were further compounded by natural disasters. The severity of their socio-economic plight and their formidable structural problems required an urgent response from the international community for both short-term recovery and long-term development.

162. The Heads of State or Government noted with disappointment that the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s in favour of the least developed countries (SNPA) had been extremely slow. Reaffirming the full validity of the SNPA, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Inter-governmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on the mid-term review of the SNPA. They further called upon the international community to take urgent, concrete and adequate measures to implement the SNPA in the remainder of this decade so as to enable the least developed countries to overcome their structural difficulties, meet the basic needs of their people at the earliest date and achieve self-reliant development. The Heads of State or Government, with reference to General Assembly resolution 40/205, supported the call for a United Nations Conference for review and appraisal of implementation of the SNPA in 1990 with a view to determining the future course of action. They affirmed their full support for the holding of such a review conference and recommended participation in it at an appropriate level.

XXVIII. LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

163. The Heads of State or Government recalled earlier appropriate decisions of the Non-aligned Movement with regard to land-locked developing countries and recommended that an assessment of implementation of these decisior be made through appropriate international agencies including UNCTAD before UNCTAD VII in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit, as provided for in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in order to provide for necessary international assis ice to meet their special needs. They further recognized that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit should be realized in compliance with sub-articles 2 and 3 of article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea so that any programme of action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with, and with the approval of, the transit country concerned.

164. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned South Africa's measures recently adopted to delay the free transit of Zambia's and Zimbabwe's goods and persons from and to the sea, in order to disrupt and weaken the economies of both countries, openly challenging the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention, the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries as well as fair trade practices.

XXIX. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

165. The Heads of State or Government recognized the particular problems faced by island developing countries, which were due in particular to the limitations arising from their smallness, remoteness and proneness to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, extremely limited internal markets, scarcity of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, on depletable and non-renewable resources or services for their foreign exchange earnings, fragility of the environment and heavy financial burdens. They further recognized that such limitations inherently constituted major constraints on the development process, particularly, in small-island economies, often frustrating and inhibiting the efforts of the countries concerned to effect the structural transformation necessary to attain self-sustaining growth.

166. The Heads of State or Government, also bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, stressed the need for the competent organs of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme and other financial institutions, to respond urgently to the specific needs of island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels. They called for the full implementation of the specific measures of assistance in favour of island developing countries outlined in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account,

inter alia, geographical factors, traditional island life and institutions, the physical environment, development priorities and the problems of island developing countries in the international economy.

167. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, contained in its resolution 39/212 of 18 December 1984, to request the United Nations Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to explore the possibility of organizing an interregional follow-up meeting with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries. They reiterated their support for the holding of this meeting and proposed that it should preferably take place in 1986. The Heads of State or Government urged all developing member countries of the Movement to work towards making this meeting a success.

168. In this context, the Heads of State or Government emphasized that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to island developing countries should be geared to the special needs and problems of each of the countries concerned and that a major proportion of such aid should be made on a grant basis.

XXX. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the deterioration in the economic and financial position of the most seriously affected countries since the Seventh Summit

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Conference. They expressed their support for the most seriously affected countries and, in this context, reaffirmed the relevant paragraphs of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade pertaining to those countries and called for concrete measures in their favour. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to take the necessary decisions, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy, and implement it without further delay.

XXXI. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

170. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern the growing problem of drug abuse and the increase in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. They stressed that, apart from their deleterious effects on people, which jeopardized the health of the population and community life in every State, drug abuse and illicit trafficking weakened the social fabric of nations, represented direct and indirect economic costs to Governments and entailed criminal activities at the national and international levels which could threaten the stability of States. In this regard the Heads of State or Government emphasized that the elimination of this scourge called for determined political will and coherent action to tackle simultaneously the problems of reduction and control of demand, production distribution and illicit consumption of drugs.

171. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the concerted and determined efforts being taken by the international community to combat the menace of drug abuse and illicit

trafficking. They committed their full support to the success of the United Nations sponsored ministerial-level International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, to be held in Vienna in June 1987, and called for both developed and developing countries to undertake all necessary preparatory work in this regard. In this context, they also welcomed the eight-point recommendation adopted by the first meeting of the Preparatory Body for the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986, which provided guidelines for the Conference secretariat in preparing for the second meeting of the Preparatory Body as well as for the International Conference itself.

172. The Heads of State or Government further urged the early conclusion of a Convention against Traffic in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Related Activities. They also stressed the need to extend specific technical and economic co-operation programmes to assist those countries most affected by drug abuse and the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and they urged the industrialized countries to increase their financial contributions to those programmes through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to step up their efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs.

XXXII. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. OVERVIEW

173. The Heads of State or Government stressed that, over the years, ECDC has become a tangible reality that has evolved into innovative concepts based on the principle of collective

self-reliance. These concepts were crystallized into precise objectives and translated into detailed programmes and projects in several sectors of economic co-operation. They expressed their conviction that the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme of ECDC of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in April 1986, and the hign-level meeting of the Group of 77 held at Cairo in August 1986, constituted an important phase in the evolution of ECDC, characterized by a viable, realistic and pragmatic approach. In this context, they stressed the indispensable role of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in the follow-up and the implementation of the recommendations of the two meetings. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in furthering economic co-operation among developing countries since the adoption at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance Among Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed the commitment of the non-aligned countries to further promoting self-reliant development as an indispensable and integral part of the effort of developing countries to restructure international economic relations and for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

174. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fact that bilateral, sub-regional and regional co-operation among developing countries had been considerably strengthened in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Mediterranean. In this regard they welcomed the establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) at the Dhaka

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Summit held in December 1985 as well as the similar efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to establish meaningful co-operation among themselves.

175. The Heads of State or Government stressed the pressing and urgent need for accelerating the pace of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the restructuring of international economic relations. They urged that the vast potential of ECDC be fully explored, in order to reduce the developing countries' vulnerability and enhance their capacity for negotiation with the developed countries. They reaffirmed their view that co-operation among developing countries is neither a substitute for nor an alternative to co-operation between developing and developed countries. They recognized the need for the optimum use of the existing complementarities in the human, natural, financial and technological resources of the non-aligned and other developing countries and, in this regard, urged these countries to consider according preferential treatment for the procurement of expertise, equipment and supplies from each other.

176. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that the economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should proceed from perceived economic and social benefits so that subsequent implementation and follow-up might be, to the extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.

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177. The Heads of State or Government, with a view to expanding economic co-operation among developing countries, underlined that focal points for ECDC or other appropriate agencies should play a greater role in compiling and disseminating information on the possibilities of economic co-operation and on direct contacts among participants in the co-operation. They recommended that the focal points advise governments and other governmental institutions of the need to adopt appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to facilitate economic co-operation among developing countries.

178. The Heads of State or Government called on the United Nations system to take more effective and concrete measures to promote ECDC and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the course of the implementation of its programmes and projects. In this regard, they expressed concern over the tendency in the United Nations system to utilize consultants and procure equipment from developed countries. They stressed the need for a substantial increase to be effected in the procurement of equipment from developing countries and suggested that a representative group of non-aligned and other developing countries should hold meetings with all executing agencies within the United Nation system in order to ensure the adoption of effective measures to achieve the objectives of ECDC and TCDC.

179. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the global system of trade preferences (GSTP) for the expansion of trade among developing countries. They welcomed the decisions taken by the Ministerial Meeting on the

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GSTP in New Delhi in July 1985, which had provided significant political impetus for the launching of GSTP negotiations which took place at Brasilia in May 1986.

B. ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

180. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their deep commitment to providing political support for strengthening co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. They called for the accelerated implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Group of 77 at Caracas in May 1981.

181. The Heads of State or Government recalled the recommendations of the Seventh Summit Conference on the harmonization and co-ordination of the two action programmes and expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken to that end in order to make them mutually complementary. In this context, they took note of the joint report submitted in New York by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau and the Chairman of the Group of 77 and called upon the two Chairmen to continue their efforts to ensure that the implementation of both programmes was mutually supportive and achieved the necessary complementarities. They expressed their conviction that these Action Programmes constituted a decisive step towards the realization of collective self-reliance and the strengthening of economic complementarities among developing countries.

(a) Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (Non-Aligned)

182. The Heads of State or Government assessed the

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implementat of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries. They considered the report of the Fifth Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries held in New Delhi in April 1986 and noted with satisfaction that appreciable progress had been made in the implementation of the Action Programme in several spheres of co-operation. They however recognized the need to accelerate the implementation of recommendations given in some of the other sectors. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the existence of a arge potential for mutual co-operation in the various spheres identified by the Seventh Summit and called on co-ordinating countries to make further forts in this direction so that the overall progress would measure up to the political will of the non-aligned countries to forge greater co-operation.

183. In accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the rationalization of implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, especially improved co-ordination and follow-up of co-operation in all fields.

184. The Heads of State or Government took note of the holding in Antananarivo in March 1986 of the meeting of Experts of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Monetary

and Financial Co-operation, to examine the proposal concerning funds for development and stabilization. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the in-depth studies recommended successively by the Meeting of Experts, the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries for the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries and the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi in April 1986. For the conduct of these studies they requested assistance from institutions such as research centres or foundations in member countries and from UNCTAD. The Heads of State or Government requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to appoint a group of experts to study the views and comments of Governments on the results of the proposed studies and to submit a report to the Ministerial Meeting as soon as possible so as to allow the Ninth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to adopt appropriate decisions.

(b) Caracas Programme of Action (Group of 77)

185. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made to strengthen and promote economic co-operation among developing countries under the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77.

186. The Heads of State or Government noted the evaluation made by the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee (IFCC-V) of the Group of 77, held at Jakarta in August 1985, that greater efforts of developing countries were needed to accelerate the process of implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action. They welcomed the agreement reached at the IFCC meeting on the

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necessity to reaffirm and strengthen the commitment into action-oriented measures that would regenerate the momentum for the consistent implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action with a full sense of solidarity and realism. In view of this evaluation, and upon the recommendation of this meeting, the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 at their meeting in New York decided to convert this meeting into a high-level meeting.

187. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the high-level meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC), held in Cairo, Egypt, from 18 to 23 August 1986. They considered that the meeting represented a distinct landmark as it provided the impetus for furthering ECDC goals and objectives. They expressed their support for the specific measures contained in the final report of the meeting, aiming at implementing specific and mutually beneficial projects within the framework of the schemes and programmes elaborated in the Caracas Programme of Action.

188. The Heads of State or Government commended with satisfaction the Cairo Declaration on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries which reaffirmed the full unwavering support of the States Members of the Group of 77 to ECDC and spelled out concrete and action-oriented measures for the future strategy to further intensify ECDC.

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ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

189. The Economic Action Programme of the non-aligned countries was first adopted at the Cairo Summit and then elaborated at the subsequent Summit Conferences in Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi. It is the embodiment in the economic sphere of the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to explore and pursue the immense possibilities of co-operation among themselves in the financial, technical, industrial, trade and other fields, with a view to achieving collective self-reliance and the development of their economies. But above all, it is an integral part of the efforts of non-aligned countries to restructure international economic relations and a key element in their struggle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

190. Conscious of the above-mentioned objectives and desirous of further strengthening economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, the Conference reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation since the Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in 1983 and noted that substantial progress had been made in the implementation of the Action Programme in several spheres of co-operation. However, the Conference noted with serious concern the limited progress achieved in some of the other sectors. Reaffirming the existence of a large potential for mutual co-operation in the diverse spheres identified by the Seventh Summit, the Conference called on the

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Co-ordinating Countries to make further efforts in this direction so that the overall progress would be commensurate with the strong political will of the non-aligned countries to forge greater co-operation.

191. The Conference stressed its commitment to the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries which made it possible to harmonize the diversity of interests and achieve unified positions. In this regard, it invited the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Group of 77 to give urgent attention to these fundamental aspects towards strengthening them further.

192. In accordance with the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference of 1983, the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme was held in New Delhi in April 1986. The recommendations of that meeting were approved by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau also held in New Delhi in April 1986. In line with the recommendations made in these meetings, the Conference stressed the need for further harmonization and co-ordination of activities under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 so that they may reinforce one another. It also emphasized the need for time-bound implementation, especially in those programmes where the benefits of mutual co-operation can be realized in a very short period. Furthermore, the Conference stressed that economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should proceed from perceived economic and social

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benefits so that subsequent follow-up and implementation is, to the extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.

193. The Conference reviewed the activities in the various spheres covered by the Action Programme and provided guidelines for future action in the individual spheres as given below:

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Conference:

(a) stressed that co-operation among producers of raw materials was extremely important if the problems in the commodity sector were to be tackled effectively. In this regard, the importance of producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones was reiterated;

(b) urged developing countries concerned that have not yet joined producers' associations to do so as soon as possible in order to promote further co-operation in this sphere;

(c) invited the producers' associations established on the initiative of the developing countries to consider favourably the necessary steps for joining the Council of Producers' Associations in order that it may become operational as soon as possible;

(d) emphasized the need to expedite negotiations on the implementation of UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities and to this end urged the developed countries to exercise greater political resolve;

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(e) reiterated the need to bring the Common Fund into operation as soon as possible. In this regard, developing countries that have not yet done so were invited to ratify the agreement so as to induce the developed countries to do likewise;

(f) directed that in the light of new developments a review of the present situation be carried out by the Co-ordinating Countries with a view to formulating a strategy to implement the recommendations of the Eighth Summit Conference.

B. TRADE, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

The Conference:

(a) took note, with satisfaction, of the analytic and pivotal role played by the Non-Aligned Action Programme in the sectors of trade, transport and industry and particularly the efforts made by the APEC/TTI;

(b) welcomed the launching of the first round of GSTP negotiations during the Ministerial Meeting held in Brasilia, Brazil in May 1986 and urged all developing countries to participate actively in the negotiations so as to promote their early and successful completion not later than 1 May 1987;

(c) took note of the establishment of the Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) of developing countries and invited the interested organizations of developing countries which have not yet done so to join.

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(d) welcomed the initiative taken by Indonesia to convene a Technical meeting on Co-operation in the field of fertilizers, scheduled to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 21 to 24 October 1986 and advised the State Trading Organization of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to attend the meeting.

(e) called on member countries of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries to co-operate in the compilation and usage of trade information among developing countries available from institutions operating at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

(f) recommended that non-aligned countries provide all necessary political, economic and logistical support for the realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade of Africa (1978-1988) and the Transport and Communications Decade of Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994);

(g) urged developing countries to carry out research on transport problems, including the means of improving the situation as regards the transport of products of existing producers' associations with particular attention being given to the problems of land-locked countries;

(h) further urged the developing countries to examine areas for co-operation in shipping and tran-shipment services, packaging and distribution;

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(i) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to take steps to ensure the implementation of the Pharmaceutical Project under APEC/TTI;

(j) further called on developing countries to examine possibilities of co-operation in the field of sugar derivatives, food processing, pesticides, fertilizers, storage facilities, irrigation equipment and agricultural machinery;

(k) urged UNIDO to increase its support for ECDC activities in industrial co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries.

C. **MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION**

The Conference:

(a) reaffirmed the position that the Caracas Programme of Action provided a good opportunity for non-aligned countries and other developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts in the implementation of programmes in the sphere of money and finance;

(b) took note, with satisfaction, of the recommendations of the meeting of the Group of Experts of the Co-ordinating Countries in this sphere held in Antananarivo from 24 to 28 March 1986 regarding the proposal to establish a stabilization fund, a development fund and a monetary fund and stressed the need to undertake studies as recommended at an early date;

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(c) emphasized the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences, in particular the need to organize a meeting of representatives of the central banks and finance ministries in order to promote financial and monetary co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(d) urged all non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify their efforts to promote the objectives of the Movement in international economic and financial and monetary forums;

(e) urged that steps be taken to make operational the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development;

D. INSURANCE

The Conference:

(a) resolved to increase and broaden co-operative activities of non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance;

(b) called on the Co-ordinating Countries to continue to take account of the work of the Group of 77 as part of the necessary co-ordination and harmonization of the co-operation programmes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77;

(c) recommended the setting up of concrete co-operation programmes in the sphere of insurance and reinsurance services in order to allow the maintenance of foreign exchange and the sharing of

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risks, thus in this way reducing dependence of non-aligned and other developing countries on transnational corporations and strengthening their negotiating positions vis-à-vis developed countries.

E. *SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT*

The Conference:

(a) expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in carrying out recommendations of the previous Summit conferences in the sphere of science and technology;

(b) welcomed e conclusions reached by the Brioni Panel Meeting on the New Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries, held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, 8-9 July 1986;

(c) recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries make all efforts for the mastery of new technology particularly microelectronics, biotechnology, new materials and non-conventional energy sources;

(d) invited co-ordinating countries for scientific and technological development to develop a common strategy for co-operation among developing countries in the field of science and technology with the indication of concrete projects for such co-operation and to update a framework for co-operation with developed countries;

(e) invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite the signing and ratification of the statutes of the Centre for Science and

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Technology of non-aligned and other developing countries in order to facilitate the early operationalization of the Centre.

F. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Conference:

(a) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite consideration of the proposal on Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Co-operation;

(b) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to take active part in TCDC activities undertaken within the framework of the Caracas Programme of Action;

(c) noted that the International Centre for Public Enterprises of Developing Countries (ICPE), Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, had evolved into a well-organized joint institution of developing countries. It had accumulated sufficient experience and expertise in various fields of public enterprise management and had increased its capacities to render an important contribution to the promotion of human resources development, co-operation in the field of finance, trade, technology, joint ventures, industry, agriculture, consultancy and integration of women in development;

(d) invited those non-aligned and other developing countries which have conducted or are planning to conduct major public enterprise sector

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rationalizations and reforms to share their experiences among them and to use for that purpose as far as possible the expertise and facilities of the Centre and similar centres in other countries of the Non-Aligned Movement.

G. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference:

(a) took note with satisfaction of the results of the third meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector held at Rabat, Morocco from 28 to 31 July 1986 and emphasized the need for the implementation of its recommendations;

(b) recommended that Co-ordinating Countries consider the feasibility of an appropriate time-bound programme for co-operation in food and agriculture for the period 1986-1988 taking into account the Action Programme and decisions adopted at the Eighth Conference and at previous non-aligned meetings regarding food and agriculture;

(c) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to examine continuously the proposals and schemes for a food security system in order to determine future courses of action in view of the recent developments in this regard, giving special attention to the least developed countries:

(d) recommended that in implementing the Plan of Action to meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, special attention be given to the co-operative

actions in the area of increasing their own food productivity to help them tackle the problem of production, of storage and marketing of food products. In this regard, the Conference further recommended the organization, with the assistance of FAO, of seminar courses, field visits and other measures which may assist in the dissemination of research findings and crop cultivation techniques gained from agro-research institutions and experimental farms in developing countries to African countries which have similar climatic and ecological conditions;

(e) noted with satisfaction the results of the meeting of Irrigation Experts of Co-ordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture, held at Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 16 to 22 June 1984, and urged that the recommendations of that meeting, especially those relating to the setting up of mechanisms for co-ordination of technical co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage, be implemented;

(f) welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Argentina to host the Fourth meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector, which will take place in 1988.

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H. FISHERIES

The Conference:

(a) stressed the need to implement the decisions adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries Co-operation held in Havana in April 1981, and subsequent meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries;

(b) urged Co-ordinating Countries - represented in FAO - to convene meetings with a view to co-ordinating, consulting and promoting the implementation of the Programme of Action in the sphere of fisheries;

(c) requested the Co-ordinating Countries to circulate a questionnaire among non-aligned member countries in order to facilitate the collection of primary information for the formulation of future co-operation projects among them;

(d) welcomed the offer by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host a meeting of experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries on aqua-culture in Pyongyang in September 1987;

(e) stressed the need for co-ordination between activities in this sector and those in the sector of food and agriculture, and in this context urged consideration of the recommendations of the meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in the food and agriculture sector held at Rabat (Morocco) from 28 to 31 July 1986.

I. HEALTH

The Conference:

(a) emphasized the need for the full implementation of the agreed goals and objectives as contained in the Action Programme in the field of health as well as in the documents adopted on the basis of this programme and recommendations adopted at the meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries and invited the co-ordinators to take practical steps in this regard;

(b) supported in full the Medium-Term Programme (1984-1989) of technical co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of achieving the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 finalized at the Eighth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries held in Brioni in March 1984 and adopted by the Eighth Meeting of Health Ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to implement actively the Medium-Term Programme and for that purpose to take appropriate measures including drawing up biennial plans;

(d) expressed support for the efforts of WHO aimed at realizing the goal of Health for All and at redirecting its activities towards programmes of developing countries and at supporting TCDC,

particularly its orientation towards the realization of the strategies and programmes for the achievement of this goal;

(e) recommended the continuance of the present practice of holding meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries during the World Health Assembly with a view to co-ordinating all efforts for achieving the goal of Health for All.

J. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

(a) called on non-aligned and other developing countries to carry out more structured co-ordination within the framework of ILO in order to adopt common strategies and achieve greater and more effective joint action;

(b) supported activities aimed at strengthening horizontal technical co-operation including the pursuance of professional education and the development of human resources in the rural and non-structured sectors;

(c) urged non-aligned countries to make every effort to set up the Mutual Assistance Solidarity Fund in accordance with the decisions of the Baghdad Conference of Labour Ministers of December 1981 which was ratified by the Managua Labour Ministers Conference of 1984;

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(d) took note, with satisfaction, of the recommendation of the Managua Conference regarding the establishment of an international fund for professional education and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to take individual and collective measures for its implementation;

(e) called for the early constitution of a working group for the revision of the actual procedures criteria, and composition of the instruments of control for the application of international labour regulations within ILO and that its report be presented to the seventy-third session of ILO;

(f) urged ILO to continue striving to arrive at solutions to the structural problems on a global basis.

TOURISM

The Conference:

(a) reaffirmed the important role played by tourism in the economic and social development of non-aligned and other developing countries and hence underlined the need for non-aligned countrie to play a catalytic role in promoting as well as expanding mutual co-operation among developing countries in the development of, inter alia, the requisite infrastructure of tourism such as means of trancport, hotel industry, tourist sites, organization of tourist literature and cultural activities;

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(b) called for greater harmonization and co-ordination of specific policies and the efforts made by the non-aligned countries in the sphere of tourism in order to enable their share of world tourism to grow in a sustained manner and in this con : urged the co-ordinators in this field to meet as soon as possible to examine, inter alia, the following possibilities:

- setting up joint projects;
- facilitating travel between non-aligned and other developing countries;
- promoting the exchange of expertise and training of personnel;
- promoting joint action in regard to the world tourist market;
- establishing training centres on a regional scale;
- holding meetings at different levels ranging from ministers and senior officials connected with tourism to tourist and travel agencies and the hotel industry on a regular basis.

L. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The Conference:

(a) decided that the work relating to transnational corporations and private foreign investment be for the present undertaken by the Research and Information System (RIS) of non-aligned and other developing countries until such time as a final decision is taken in regard to the Information Centre;

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(b) regretted the lack of progress in concluding negotiations on the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations at the United Nations and in this context urged the developed countries to demonstrate the requisite political will to enable the early finalization and adoption of the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations;

(c) stressed the need to energize the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries at the United Nations in order to ensure that the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) functions in a manner conducive to safeguarding the interests of developing countries;

(d) decided that the RIS of non-aligned and other developing countries should establish liaison with UNCTC in addition to its links with counterpart institutions existing in non-aligned and other developing countries in order to facilitate the effective utilization of information available in non-aligned and other developing countries and enable further co-ordinated research to be undertaken to highlight issues of common concern to the developing countries.

N. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

The Conference:

(a) noted with satisfaction the progress made in this sphere thus far;

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(b) took note of the results of the Second General Conference of Ministers and Senior Offic als in the Sphere of Physical Education and Sport he'l in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, July 1986, which underlined the importance of strengthening bilateral and multilateral co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of physical education and sport;

(c) called on all non-aligned countries to do their utmost to help achieve a successful conclusion, in the next meeting to be held in Lausanne at the initiative of the International Olympic Committee with regard to the 24th Olympic Games;

(d) invited non-aligned countries to uphold and promote the ideals of the Olympic Movement and Olympic Games as a means of enhancing and strengthening friendship among all peoples and nations irrespective of their economic and social systems on the basis of full equality and precluding all mercantile considerations;

(e) decided to encourage exchange among member countries of the Movement in the field of sports including, inter alia, the organization of sports events at the national regional and interregional levels;

(f) noted with satisfaction the offer presented by Cuba to host the Third Conference of Ministers and Senior

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Officials in the Sphere of Physical Education and Sport of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in 1989.

N. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Conference:

(a) stressed the important role of RIS designed to forge effective links between research institutions of non-aligned and other countries;

(b) noted with appreciation the progress made thus far in this sphere;

(c) called upon RIS to continue consultations with the committee of six institutions designated by the Co-ordinating Countries to finalize recommendations as soon as possible regarding expert groups on select topics decided by the Second Conference of RIS held in New Delhi in November 198[illegible];

(d) recommended that RIS continue to broaden and intensify its contact with other institutions and information systems with a view to becoming a professional focal point for the dissemination of economic and financial information relevant to non-aligned and other developing countries and in this context urged RIS to continue to harmonize its areas of coverage with the Multi-Sectoral Information Network of the Group of 77;

(e) urged RIS to continue with its efforts to obtain consultative status in UNCTAD, UNIDO and other United Nations bodies;

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(f) noted that the proposal regarding the establishment of an Advisory Group of Eminent Persons requires further study and elaboration by the Research and Information System of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(g) invited more non-aligned and other developing countries to join the group of co-ordinators and to designate one or more institutions to join the RIS network;

(h) decided that work relating to transnational corporations and private foreign investment be undertaken for the present by RIS until such time as a final decision is taken in regard to the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations for non-aligned countries.

O. **ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**

The Conference:

(a) called on developing countries to undertake the necessary legal, political and organizational measures to enable the creation of conditions for the elaboration and realization of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by the Year 2000;

(b) emphasized that the full participation of women in the process of development should, inter alia, enable the participation of women in the decision-making process on development, including the appointment of women to responsible positions to enhance their contribution to national development;

(c) stressed the need for non-aligned countries to undertake measures aimed at eradicating tendencies and social practices that are counter to the interests, role and status of women;

(d) recommended that organized and co-ordinated studies of the problems associated with women in areas of particular importance to their status in society, agriculture, legislation, education, information, technology and technological co-operation be undertaken in order to pinpoint appropriate measures and take concrete actions in all areas of the development of non-aligned countries;

(e) recommended also that an adequate conceptual and methodological framework for the development of statistical and other indicators which can enable the evaluation of steps for the advancement of women be developed;

(f) called on non-aligned countries to promote all forms of economic and technical co-operation at various levels through the inclusion of the aspects of relevance to the advancement of women;

(g) underlined the importance of a co-ordinated participation of non-aligned and other developing countries in the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system with a view to realizing the "Forward-looking Strategies by the Year 2000" and in this context

stressed the need for non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the future activities of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly dealing with questions relevant to the advancement of women;

(h) supported the activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in the field of the study of the problems of the integration of women in the process of development and in the implementation of programmes for women in non-aligned and other developing countries including the programme adopted by the Nairobi Conference;

(i) endorsed the possibility of holding a meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries during 1986-1987 and in this context took note with appreciation of Yugoslavia's offer to host such a meeting.

P. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Conference:

(a) underscored the need to continue to co-ordinate efforts with a view to promoting the interest of non-aligned and other developing countries in various international forums including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to promoting international co-operation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy among non-aligned and other developing countries and to working towards a successful United Nations Conference for the

Promotion of International Co-operation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE);

(b) reaffirmed the inalienable right of every State to develop their own programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy according to their economic and social requirements and needs and that international co-operation under just and non-discriminatory conditions should play an increasingly decisive role in this field;

(c) took note of the mandate given by the Second Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector and recommended that the Third Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries be held before the Conference (UNCPICPUNE) which is expected to be held in March/April 1987 in order to enable the non-aligned countries to review all the activities undertaken by the Group at this stage.

Q. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference:

(a) emphasized the importance of cross-sector co-ordination as the field of telecommunications cuts across most of the other areas of the Action Programme and particularly because telecommunications is a most appropriate means for exchanging and conveying information on other areas among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(b) reaffirmed the decision to establish a centre for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing

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countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications and in this context urged all non-aligned and other developing countries who have not yet done so to submit their comments on the draft statutes for the centre for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications;

(c) recommended that an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendation of the Dcember 1981 Belgrade Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in the field of telecommunications be made by the experts of the co-ordinating countries;

(d) called upon the co-ordinating countries to continue their efforts aimed at reaching agreement on the reduction of telecommunications tariffs by member States of the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool (NANAP) in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Ministers of Information and Ministers of Telecommunication of the countries hosting the redistribution centres of NANAP, held in May 1984 at Cairo;

(e) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely among themselves in order to harmonize and co-ordinate their approaches in relevant international institutions such as the International Telecommunication Union.

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R. HOUSING

The Conference:

(a) emphasised the need to exchange information and experience on technological developments in the field of building materials, management and training;

(b) called for greater co-ordination among non-aligned and other developing countries and with international organizations involved in the field of housing etc., with a view to obtaining maximum benefits from the programmes for training personnel for country studies and to obtain expert services;

(c) invited non-aligned and other developing countries to assess their needs in personnel resources in technical, administrative, financial and management areas with a view to making bilateral and mutual arrangements for training of personnel with other member countries and also by making maximum use of programmes offered by international organizations;

(d) urged all developing countries to make best use of the services of non-governmental organizations in housing;

(e) extended full support to the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and take the initiative to carry through the momentum generated by HABITAT for the implementation of the special programme of action formulated for the year 1987;

(f) recommended that the second meeting of the co-ordinators should be held as soon as possible.

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8. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Conference:

(a) took note with appreciation of the progress made thus far in this sector;

(b) assessed the valuable work of the "JOSIP BROZ TITO" gallery of art of the non-aligned countries situated in Titograd, Yugoslavia and its contribution to the enhancement of co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of culture and in this context encouraged the Centre to continue to pursue and further expand its activities;

(c) to this end called upon non-aligned countries to continue with the enrichment of the gallery and its permanent collection of works of art;

(d) desirous of further enhancing co-operation in this sector, decides to transform the "JOSIP BROZ TITO" gallery into a common institution of the non-aligned countries;

(e) invited the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to prepare a draft Statute of the Gallery as a common institution of non-aligned countries;

(f) welcomed the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to set up a Museum of National Musical Instruments from non-aligned and other developing countries and in this context called upon non-aligned countries to contribute various kinds of their national musical instruments to the Museum of National Musical Instruments;

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(g) invited all non-aligned countries to participate fully and actively in the Seminar on Eradication of Illiteracy and Expansion of School Enrolment of Children which will be held in Pyongyang from 22 to 27 October 1986 and at the film festival of the non-aligned and other developing countries to be held in Pyongyang from 1 to 13 September 1987;

(h) expressed support for the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its field of competence;

(i) called upon non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their positions in international conferences and in UNESCO on issues of interest to the Movement;

(j) recommended that Co-ordinating Countries meet at least once every year to review the progress made and consider the follow-up action for implementation of programmes adopted by the First and Second Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture, held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 24-28 September 1983 and in Havana Cuba from 1-4 April 1986 respectively. As a first step, the Co-ordinating Countries should convene a meeting of officials and specialists from the Departments of Education and Culture to propose concrete measures for implementing the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture.

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T. STANDARDISATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Conference:

(a) took note with appreciation of the progress made in this sphere which include, inter alia, the setting up of a data bank for a centralized information network which would serve for effective exchange of information among non-aligned countries in the field of standardisation, measurement and quality control; and the establishment of an international centre for training of personnel from non-aligned countries in the above-mentioned sector;

(b) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to continue efforts for the full implementation of the Action Programme in this sector and in this context urged more non-aligned countries to participate in activities in this sphere;

(c) decided to further invite non-aligned and other developing countries which had not done so to submit replies to the questionnaire circulated by the four functional groups and called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to periodically review progress in this regard.

U. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

(a) took note of the fact that successive meetings at Summit, Ministerial and Co-ordinating Bureau levels as well as meetings of the Group of 77 have given serious consideration to the state of the world

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economy and international economic relations as well as to the dialogue between developed and developing countries;

(b) also indicated the direction to be followed in the effort to promote the interests of developing countries, the restructuring of the existing international economic system and the establishment of the New International Economic Order; and in view of the above, and given that these issues are the basic concern of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, decided that the sphere of international co-operation for development need not remain a separate sector of the Action Programme.

V. ENVIRONMENT

The Conference:

(a) urged non-aligned countries to continue efforts to co-ordinate their positions at United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) particularly in view of the ongoing preparations in UNEP for the Environmental Perspective to the year 2000 and beyond;

(b) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to give due importance to ecologically balanced development and to co-operate with a view to conserve the environment, particularly in the struggle against drought and desertification, by pooling their information on resource conservation techniques and technologies;

(c) recommended that the co-ordinating countries in this sector meet as soon as possible to co-ordinate their efforts in this regard.

II. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

194. Conscious of the need for further rationalization aimed at improvement in the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, the Conference decided to regroup the 22 spheres of the Action Programme into the following sectors:

(1) Raw materials, industry and trade;

(2) Standardization, weights and measures and quality control;

(3) Transport and telecommunications;

(4) Monetary and financial co-operation and insurance;

(5) Scientific and technological development and technical co-operation and consultancy services;

(6) Food and agriculture and fisheries;

(7) Health

(8) Employment and human resources development;

(9) Research and information system and transnational corporations and foreign private investment;

(10) Role of women in development;

(11) Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(12) Housing and co-operation in the preservation of the environment;

(13) Education and culture, sports and tourism.

195. The Conference further requested the Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries to evaluate the impact of the above

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rationalization of the sectors in terms of the overall objectives of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, taking into account the recognized need for the harmonization between the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action (CPA) in order to enhance the complementarities between them. In this context, the Conference decided that attention be paid to the following:

(i) consider the actions taken under APEC and CPA in the following spheres; health, employment, and human resources development, sports, role of women in development, telecommunications, housing, standardization, weights and measures and quality control, education and culture, food and agriculture, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(ii) further review the actions in the areas of raw materials, trade, transport and industry, and monetary and financial co-operation - and examine specifically whether any of these activities are being overlapped with the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77, it being understood that these areas are being dealt with under the Caracas Programme of Action.

196. In furtherance of the need to promote activities under the Action Programme, the Conference recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the various spheres of co-operation adopt the following approach in their endeavours:

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(a) establish priorities in the different sectors of co-operation and, in these priority areas, undertake time-bound programmes and projects, including joint ventures;

(b) consider ways and means to increase the effectiveness of the existing institutional framework, including that of the United Nations system, as appropriate and where necessary, and provide financial and technical support and effective mechanisms to give such programmes and projects a concrete shape;

(c) promote technical co-operation through assistance to each other in training, technical education, exchange of personnel and expertise, etc., and also organize symposia, seminars and conferences to promote mutual interaction;

(d) co-ordinate the positions of non-aligned countries in the relevant United Nations bodies and in other international organizations so that their programmes are oriented to bring optimum benefit to developing countries;

(e) support subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

197. The Conference urged all non-aligned and other developing countries to respond to the call made by the Seventh Summit Conference for all Members of the Movement to impart fresh impetus to collective self-reliance and economic co-operation

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among developing countries and to mobilize all the necessary resources and deploy the requisite means for the effective implementation of the Action Programme.

198. The Conference recommended that the Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries in all spheres of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries should be held between the Eighth and Ninth Summit Conferences.

XXXIV. LIST OF CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES AS AT 6 SEPTEMBER 1986

199. The following is the list of co-ordinating countries of the various spheres of co-operation as it would appear following the adoption of the recommendation to rationalize the APEC programmes from 22 to 13.

1.	RAW MATERIALS, INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia and Zaire.
2.	STANDARDIZATION, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND QUALITY CONTROL	Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.
3.	TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Afghanistan, Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta, Mozambique, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

4.	MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION AND INSURANCE	Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
5.	SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES	Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
6.	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	Algeria, Argentina, Angola, Bangladash, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethopia, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
7.	HEALTH	Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
8.	EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	Argentina, Cuba, Cyprus Bangladesh, Gabon, Guinea, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.
9.	RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM AND TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
10.	ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Guinea, India, Iraq,

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Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

11.	NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES	Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia. Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia. Yugoslavia and Zaire.
12.	HOUSING AND CO-OPERATION IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
13.	EDUCATION AND CULTURE, SPORTS AND TOURISM	Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guyana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Somalia, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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القمـــة التاسعة

بلجراد – يوغوسلافيا

(٤ إلى ٧ سبتمبر ١٩٨٩)

Ninth NAM Summit

Belgrade - Yugoslavia

(4th to 7th September 1989)

Ninth NAM Summit

Belgrade - Yugoslavia

(4^{th} to 7^{th} September 1989)

القمـــة التاسعة

بلجراد – يوغوسلافيا

(٤ إلى ٧ سبتمبر ١٩٨٩)

بيان الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة التاسعة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Ninth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

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بيان الرئيس درنوفزك رئيس جمهورية يوغوسلافية الاتحادية الاشتراكية أمام القمة التاسعة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Statement by H.E President Drnovšek, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia before the Ninth Summit of NAM

Belgrade Summit Declaration — إعلان قمة بلجراد

Belgrade Final Document — وثيقة بلجراد الختامية

إعلان اللجنة الخاصة لأفريقيا الجنوبية بمنظمة الوحدة الإفريقية بشأن جنوب أفريقيا

Declaration of the OAU AD-HOC committee on southern Africa on the question of South Africa

Special Declaration Namibia — إعلان الخاص بشأن ناميبيا

Declaration on Palestine — إعلان بشأن فلسطين

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Ninth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

بلجراد ١٩٨٩

فخامة الرئيس يانز دبرنوفشك رئيس مجلس رئاسة جمهورية يوغوسلافيا ورئيس المؤتمر

السادة أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة ملوك ورؤساء الدول والحكومات المشاركة

السيدات والسادة

يشرفني باسم الإخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات الإفريقية وباسمي أن أتقدم بالتهنئة القلبية للرئيس يانزديرنوفشك بمناسبة اختياره لرئاسة هذا المؤتمر الذي نعلق عليه أهمية بالغة لانعقاده في مرحلة دقيقة من مراحل تطور الأوضاع الدولية وفي هذه العاصمة العريقة التي شهدت كثيرا من أمجاد حركة عدم الانحياز وسجلت انتصارات عديدة لها في سعيها الدائب لإيجاد عالم أكثر أمنا وسلاما وتحقيق العدالة بين كافة الدول والشعوب أننا جميعا نعتز بدور يوغوسلافيا في إنشاء حركتنا وتطويرها بما يتفق مع الظروف الدولية المتغيرة والتحديات المتجددة ونذكر الإسهام الكبير للمناضل العظيم جوزيف بروزتيتو في إنشاء الحركة وتدعيمها منذ توصل هو وشريكاه في الكفاح جمال عبد الناصر وجواهر لا لنهرو ونخبة أخري من القادة الرواد إلي ضرورة قيام تجمع يضم الدول النامية في مختلف القارات للعمل علي تعزيز السلام العالمي وتخفيف حدة التوتر بين القوي الكبري والتصدي للمحاولات الرامية إلي استقطاب دول العالم وانحيازها إلي هذه الكتلة أو تلك في صراعها المحموم وقد أثبتت حركة عدم الانحياز حيويتها وضرورتها لتحقيق التطور المتكافئ في مجال العلاقات الدولية منذ انعقاد مؤتمر القمة الأولى في بلجراد في سبتمبر عام ١٩٦١ وكشفت الأحداث والتطورات التي لازال العالم يشهدها حتي اليوم كشفت عن أهمية الحفاظ علي دورها الرائد في رسم صورة جديدة للعالم وسط التحديات المتزايدة وفي مواجهة الأخطار المستمرة التي تهدد استمرار التقدم علي هذا الكوكب ومن الحقائق التي نعتز بها أن دور يوغوسلافيا في الحفاظ علي حيوية الحركة وتنشيطها ظل من الثوابت الأساسية التي لا تهتز ومن عناصر القوة التي نستند إليها علي الدوام في سعينا المستمر لتمكينها من أداء مهمتها والقيام برسالتها في شتي المراحل التي يمر بها

العالم في تاريخه المعاصر وكما إننا ننظر إلي حركة عدم الانحياز كضرورة تتجاوز الماضي وتنتمي بدرجة اكبر إلي الحاضر والمستقبل فإننا نتطلع بنفس الثقة واليقين إلي استمرار عطاء يوغوسلافيا وقيادتها من اجل تحقيق أهداف الحركة وترسيخ قواعدها في الواقع الدولي المتغير إننا نشترك جميعا في الإيمان بان الحركة تملك من أسباب القوة الذاتية ما يمكنها من إعادة رسم دورها في الإطار الذي يتفق مع التحديات الجديدة وأول هذه الأسباب هو وضوح رؤيتنا للهدف وللأسلوب الذي يؤدي إلي تحقيقه في المستقبل المنظور واذكر في هذا المجال.

إن منظمة الوحدة الإفريقية التي تمثل اكبر تجمع اقليمي داخل الحركة قد وجهت اهتمامها للتفكير في سبل تجديد شباب عدم الانحياز وتعزيز دوره في كافة الميادين ومن ثم فقد نبه مؤتمر القمة الإفريقي الرابع والعشرون الذي انعقد في أديس أبابا في يونيو ١٩٨٨ إلي وجوب مواجهة التحديات الجديدة التي تعترض طريق الحركة بفكر متطور وعمل ديناميكي نشط يتجاوب مع التغيرات المتلاحقة التي يشهدها العالم وقد وجدت هذه التوصية صداها في الانجاز الكبير الذي حققه المؤتمر الوزاري الذي انعقد في نيقوسيا في سبتمبر عام ١٩٨٨ وانتهي إلي وضع برنامج محدد لزيادة فعالية الحركة وتعزيز دورها في المرحلة القادمة.

وأجد لزاما علينا في هذا الصدد أن ننوه بالدور المتميز الذي قام به الأخ الرئيس روبرت موجابي طوال فترة رئاسته للحركة وحرصه علي تمكينها من مواكبة التطورات المتلاحقة علي المستوي الدولي والإقليمي فكان شعله من النشاط الدائب وكان حضوره قويا ملموسا في كافة المحافل ومؤثرا في التصدي للمشاكل التي شهدها العالم خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية وبذلك كانت رئاسته للحركة إضافة جوهرية ملموسة نستطيع ان نبني عليها ونستثمرها في الأعوام القادمة لتحقيق هدفنا المشترك.

السيد الرئيس : الأخوة الأعزاء

اسمحوا لي أن اطرح عليكم بإيجاز النقاط الرئيسية التي تحدد تصورنا لكيفية قيام الحركة بالدور الفعال الذي ننشده:

أولا : إن المتغيرات الدولية الأخيرة تبشر بانفراج حقيقي في مناخ العلاقات بين القوي الكبري يمكن أن يؤدي إلي تحقيق تقدم كبير وغير مسبوق في تسوية العديد من المشاكل الدولية والتي ظلت مستعصية

علي الحل طوال العقود الماضية ولاشك ان حركتنا التي كانت أول من دعا إلي تخفيف حدة التوتر وتوسيع دائرة التعايش بين الدول بصرف النظر عن اختلاف نظمها السياسية والاقتصادية تظل مؤهلة تماما للقيام بدور ايجابي في تعميق هذا الاتجاه وترسيخ جذوره. ويقتضي هذا في المقام الأول أن نجري اتصالات نشطة مع القوي الكبري في الفترة القادمة ونطرح فيها تصورنا المستقل للشروط الموضوعية التي تضمن استمرار التوجه نحو الوفاق والمصالحة وتأمين مسيرة الانفراج ضد مخاطر الانتكاس والتذبذب ويتطلب هذا أيضا أن نبادر بطرح رؤيتنا للإطار الذي يضمن حماية مصالحنا الحيوية وحقوقنا المشروعة في عصر الوفاق سواء في مجال تسوية الخلافات الإقليمية أو فيما يتعلق بإصلاح الخلل القائم في هيكل الاقتصاد العالمي وتحقيق قدر اكبر من التوازن والتكافؤ بين مصالح الدول المتقدمة الغنية والدول النامية التي تسعي جاهدة للخروج من دائرة الفقر والتخلف.

ثانيا : أن تكون وسيلتنا إلي تحقيق هذا التفاهم مع الأطراف الأخري هي الدخول معها في حوار شامل وصريح بأسلوب يجمع بين التمسك بالمبادئ والقواعد التي لا يجوز المساس بها والمرونة في اختيار منهج وأساليب التحرك والإيمان بأننا جميعا نعيش مرحلة الاعتماد المتبادل التي يقل فيها التناقض بين مصالح القوي المختلفة وتتزايد الحاجة للتعاون والتضامن.

ثالثا : إن علينا في سعينا إلي إحياء دور حركة عدم الانحياز في المرحلة القادمة أن نحرص علي تحديد أولويات معينة لتحركنا حتي لا تتفرق جهودنا في كل اتجاه أو تفقد قدرا من قوتها الدافعة وقد توافقون علي أن من الضروري أن نضع في مقدمة هذه الأولويات والاهتمامات تصفية ما بقي من جيوب الاستعمار والاستغلال الأجنبي في العالم الثالث واستكمال مسيرة التحرير ونحن أحوج ما نكون الي هذا الجهد المكثف في جنوب القارة الإفريقية للتحقق من حصول أشقائنا في ناميبيا علي استقلال حقيقي غير منقوص يعكس رغباتهم ومصالحهم وأمانيهم الوطنية ويتيح لهم ان يلعبوا الدور الذي يتفق مع رصيدهم النضالي الحافل الذي حققوه بالتضحيات الغالية والكفاح المرير الذي قادته منظمة سوابو الرائدة ونحن ندعو إلي مزيد من اليقظة والحرص في متابعة الموقف في ناميبيا لأننا ندرك المحاولات التي يقوم بها نظام الأقلية العنصري في جنوب إفريقيا لتخريب عملية استقلال ناميبيا وإفراغه من مضمونه والتلاعب في تنفيذ قرار مجلس الأمن رقم ٤٣٥ ولذلك فقد عقدت لجنة رؤساء الدول والحكومات الإفريقية الخاصة بالجنوب الإفريقي اجتماعا في هراري يوم ٢١ أغسطس سنة ١٩٨٩ لبحث السبل الكفيلة بإفشال هذه

المحاولات وقطع الطريق عليها، حتى نضمن حصول الشعب الناميبي الشقيق على حقه في الاستقلال التام والتخلص من النفوذ الأجنبي إلي غير رجعه ويتصل بهذا أيضا ضرورة تكثيف الضغط علي نظام الابارتايد العنصري في جنوب إفريقيا والتصدي له بكل حزم وصلابة حتي يسلم بحق شعب جنوب إفريقيا الشقيق في الخلاص من السيطرة العنصرية التي تشكل وصمة في جبين الإنسانية ومن الجدير بالذكر أن اللجنة المختصة بالجنوب الإفريقي أصدرت إعلانا عقب اجتماع هراري المشار إليه وضعت فيه تصورا لإستراتيجية افريقية لمجابهة تحركات النظام العنصري في بريتوريا تقوم علي التأكيد علي المساواة في الحقوق والالتزامات بين كافة الشعوب بغض النظر عن اللون والعرق والجنس والعقيدة كما إنها أصدرت نداءا إلي القوي المحبة للسلام في العالم اجمع لكي تتبنى الدعوة إلي إطلاق سراح المعتقلين والمحبوسين السياسيين في جنوب افريقيا وإذ تتبني حركة عدم الانحياز الموقف الإفريقي الإنساني في هذه القضية فإنها تحتل مركز الصدارة في العمل علي إنجاحه حتي تشرق شمس الحرية من جديد في هذا الجزء الغالي من القارة الإفريقية المجيدة.

ولا يمكن أن نتحدث عن مسيرة التحرر الوطني وحق الشعوب في تقرير مصيرها دون أن نذكر كفاح الشعب الفلسطيني الشقيق بقيادة منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية في سبيل الحق والعدل وهو كفاح شهد تطورين علي جانب كبير من الأهمية في العامين الماضيين أولهما هو اشتعال جذوة الانتفاضة في الأرض الفلسطينية المحتلة والثاني هو الموقف الايجابي الشجاع الذي اتخذته القيادة الفلسطينية منذ انعقاد المجلس الوطني في نوفمبر عام ١٩٨٨ وأعلنت فيه استعدادها لتحمل مسئوليتها كاملة في بناء السلام الشامل وتحقيق المصالحة التاريخية بين الشعبين الفلسطيني والإسرائيلي كعنصر أساسي لا غني عنه لاستقرار التعايش العربي الإسرائيلي.

ومما يدعو للأسف أن هذه المواقف الايجابية من الجانب الفلسطيني لم تلق التجاوب اللازم من إسرائيل ونحن ننبه إلي خطورة استمرار هذا الموقف ونحذر من الآراء التي مازالت تقول أن المشكلة حقيقة لم تنضج بعد للحل وانه لا بديل عن الانتظار إلي أن تتغير الظروف فقد أثبتت التجارب المريرة أن المواقف السلبية الرافضة لا تنتج سوي مزيد من العنف والخراب والدمار.

وينافس هذه القضايا في سلم الأولويات والاهتمامات موضوع إصلاح الخلل القائم في هيكل الاقتصاد العالمي بفعل تراكمات عديدة زاد من حدتها في السنوات الأخيرة أن التطورات الايجابية التي وقعت على مسرح السياسة الدولية لم تصاحبها تحركات مماثلة في المجال الاقتصادي بل أن العكس هو الذي حدث تماما لان الفجوة القائمة بين الدول الصناعية المتقدمة والدول الآخذة بطريق النمو قد اتسعت وازدادت خطورة وتأثيرا ففي الوقت الذي نشهد فيه اتجاها نحو تزايد قوة التكتلات الاقتصادية في الشرق والغرب نجد أن الدول النامية تعاني من هبوط متزايد في مستوي المعيشة وانخفاض حاد في معدلات النمو وقد أخذت المشكلة أبعادا كبيرة بسبب اختلال التوازن بين أسعار المواد الأولية والسلع المصنعة وتزايد العجز في الميزان التجاري وميزان المدفوعات بالنسبة لمعظم الدول النامية مما اضطرها للجوء إلي الاقتراض للحصول علي السلع الأساسية الغذائية والإنتاجية وتضخمت ديون الدول النامية إلي حد أصبح يهدد الاقتصاد العالمي كله فضلا عن انه يخنق جهود التنمية ويزرع اليأس والإحباط في قلوب شعوبنا الكادحة وتزيد حدة هذه المشاكل وخاصة مشكلة الديون بالنسبة للدول الإفريقية التي بلغت ديونها ٢٣٠ مليار دولار حتي أصبحت معظم هذه الدول تجد نفسها عاجزة تماما عن الاستمرار في تنفيذ برنامج التنمية ناهيك عن التخطيط لبرامج تنمية مستقبلية والسعي للحصول علي التكنولوجيا المتقدمة التي أصبحت ضرورة حيوية لا غني عنها في الحياة المعاصرة.

وواضح أن هذا الوضع المتفجر لا تقتصر آثاره المدمرة علي الدول النامية وحدها بل انه لابد أن يمتد إلي كافة الدول بدرجات متفاوتة فلا يمكن أن يستمر الازدهار والنمو المطرد في جزء من العالم إذا كانت الأجزاء الأخرى تئن تحت ضغوط خانقة وتعاني من أخطاء المجاعة ونقص الغذاء الأساسي والدواء وتعجز عن شراء السلع المصنعة وأدوات الإنتاج الضرورية من الدول المتقدمة وإزاء استفحال المشكلة وتعاظم الوعي بخطورتها طرحت عدة مبادرات مشكورة للتعامل معها والحد من آثارها غير أنها جاءت في مجموعها قاصرة عن اقتحام المشكلة اقتحاما جسورا يتناسب مع خطورتها علي الدول الدائنة والمدينة علي السواء فقد اقتصرت بعض هذه المبادرات علي تسوية المشاكل الناجمة عن نوع معين من الديون دون الأنواع الأخرى وفرقت مبادرات بين الدول المدينة حسب تصنيفات تحكمية وتمسكت بعض الدول بمعالجة حالة كل دولة علي حدة وعدم التقيد بقاعدة عامة ونحن نؤمن بان الوضع لم يعد يحتمل هذه الحلول الجزئية الانتقائية بل انه يتطلب الاتفاق بين الطرفين علي إستراتيجية شاملة لمعالجة شتي جوانب المشكلة تغطي كافة أنواع الديون وجميع فئات الدول المدينة بلا تفرقة أو تمييز وخير سبيل

للتوصل إلي هذه الإستراتيجية المتكاملة هو إجراء حوار مكثف يدار بروح التعاون والإيمان بوحدة المصير الإنساني وليس بروح العداء والمواجهة وغني عن البيان أن الحوار لن يترتب عليه فرض أي طرف لآرائه ومواقفه علي الطرف الآخر بل انه يدار بالتراضي والبحث عن أرضية مشتركة يتم التوصل إليها عن طريق الأخذ والعطاء كما انه لن يقتصر علي مشكلة الديون وحدها بل انه سوف يتطرق بالضرورة إلي قضايا التجارة الدولية والنقد والتمويل ومشاكل التنمية المتوازنة.

وبهذا المفهوم اشتركت مع قادة ثلاث من الدول النامية الصديقة وهي السنغال وفنزويلا والهند في طرح مبادرة في شهر يوليو الماضي بهدف إحياء الحوار بين الشمال والجنوب وتنشيطه لمصلحة جميع الأطراف وقد بادر الأخوة رؤساء الدول والحكومات الإفريقية الشقيقة في مؤتمرهم الخامس والعشرين بمباركة هذه المبادرة وتفويضي بصفتي رئيسا للمنظمة في الدورة الحالية في إجراء الاتصالات الدولية اللازمة في هذا الشأن علي أمل أن يقود الحوار إلي عقد المؤتمر الدولي للمديونية طبقا للقرار الصادر عن مؤتمر القمة الإفريقي الاستثنائي في أول ديسمبر علم ١٩٨٧ ويتصل بالمشكلة الاقتصادية بعض القضايا التي اكتسبت أهمية بالغة في السنوات الأخيرة مثل حماية البيئة من التلوث وهي قضية تؤثر علي كافة جوانب الحياة علي الكرة الأرضية كما إنها ليست قاصرة كما تصور البعض في الماضي على الدول المتقدمة الصناعية بل إنها تمس جميع الدول أيا كان موقعها وبصرف النظر عن المستوي الذي بلغته في مجال التصنيع وقد شهدنا كيف تعرضت دول نامية شقيقة وخاصة في القارة الإفريقية لعدوان آثم علي بيئتها تمثل في دفن النفايات السامة والمشعة في أراضيها بواسطة الشركات الدولية العملاقة وبعض الدول الصناعية ولعل ما قلناه عن وحدة مصلحة الجنس البشري في مواجهة المشاكل الاقتصادية ينطبق بدرجة اكبر في هذه القضية لأنها تهدد بتخريب البيئة وجعلها غير صالحة لكثير من صور النشاط الإنساني بل إنها تهدد الحياة البشرية من أساسها ولذلك فلابد من تضافر جهود جميع الدول لمواجهتها بالجدية والأمانة اللتين تتفقان مع خطورتها.

رابعا : ليس منا من يختلف علي أن تنشيط حركة البلدان غير المنحازة وتقوية دورها في الفترة القادمة لا يمكن ان يتحقق إلا إذا تميزت العلاقات بين الدول الأعضاء بالتماسك والصلابة وسيطرت علي معاملاتها روح الفريق والشعور المشترك بوحدة المصلحة والنضال، ولاشك أن هذا يتطلب أولا وقبل كل شيء السعي لإزالة الخلافات والمنازعات التي مازالت قائمة بين الدول غير المنحازة فلا تستطيع جماعة أن تواجه العالم الخارجي بقوة واقتدار اذا كانت جبهتها الداخلية ممزقة منقسمة علي نفسها، ولذلك فإن علينا أن نبذل كل جهد ممكن لإنهاء النزاع بين العراق وإيران عن طريق تحويل وقف إطلاق النار إلي

إنهاء كامل للحرب وجميع دعاويها واتفاق علي أسس واضحة لعلاقات حسن الجوار وعدم التدخل في الشئون الداخلية لدول المنطقة واحترام سيادتها وحرية إرادتها كما أن علينا أن نكثف الجهود المبذولة لتسوية المشكلة اللبنانية التي اكتسبت أبعادا مأساوية خطيرة ومشكلة كمبوتشيا ووضع حل للقتال الدائر في أفغانستان وتسوية النزاع بين موريتانيا والسنغال ومشكلة الصحراء.

وكما تعلمون فان منظمة الوحدة الإفريقية قد استنت تقليدا اثبت فعاليته في كثير من المشاكل التي قامت بين الدول الشقيقة وهو تشكيل لجان للوساطة بين الدول المتنازعة برئاسة احد الرؤساء الأفارقة المهتمين بقضية معينة اهتماما خاصا والقادرين علي التأثير في مسارها وكثيرا ما نجحت هذه اللجان في تطويق الخلاف واحتوائه وضمان عدم تفاقمه وتقديم الأفكار والمقترحات الكفيلة بالتقريب بين وجهات النظر المتباينة وهو تقليد طيب يمكن أن نعممه ونعمل علي الاستفادة منه في كل المنازعات التي تعكر صفو العلاقات داخل الحركة.

خامسا : إن حركة عدم الانحياز مؤهلة للقيام بدور رئيسي في مجال حماية حقوق الإنسان لان هذه الحقوق كانت في قلب اهتمامات الحركة منذ قيامها وفي مقدمة الأهداف التي تسعي إلي تحقيقها وتوسيع نطاقها بحيث لا تقتصر علي حقوق الأفراد بل تمتد بنفس القدر إلي حقوق الشعوب لان رسالة الحركة تستهدف في جوهرها صيانة كرامة الإنسان وحرياته الأساسية.

السيد الرئيس : الأخوة والأخوات

إن صهر السبيكة الجديدة للأوضاع الدولية يجب ألا يتم في غيبتنا أو دون إسهام ملموس من جانبنا لأننا إذا سمحنا بهذا فسوف تكون النتيجة أن يقتصر دورنا علي تلقي ما يحدده الآخرون لنا وإلا تكون لنا كلمة في تقرير مستقبل العالم وهذا أمر لن يكون ونحن علي يقين من قدرتنا علي تطوير الحركة من ناحية المنهج وأسلوب العمل دون أي تفريط في الأهداف والمبادئ التي أرساها الآباء المؤسسون ومن جهة أخري فان التطوير والتحديث يجب ألا يقتصرا علي النواحي الإجرائية وحدها بل إنهما لابد أن يشملا جوانب موضوعية لها خطرها وثقلها تتمثل في الاهتمام بالقضايا الجديدة التي برزت في سماء الحياة الدولية المعاصرة وتبني الدعوة إلي ديمقراطية العلاقات الدولية وتحقيق قدر اكبر من المساواة بين الدول

كمطلب ملح في هذه المرحلة وبهذه الرؤية الواضحة لدينا وبقوة عزائمنا وبتمسكنا بالمبادئ والقيم التي قامت عليها الحركة وبثقتنا في أنفسنا وتماسك جبهتنا ووحدة صفوفنا نستطيع أن نمضي معا بفكر واحد وأقدام راسخة وإيقاع متجانس لنضع حركة عدم الانحياز في قلب الأحداث وفي مركز صنع القرارات ورسم السياسات التي تؤثر علي امن العالم وسلامته وتحدد لكل جماعة دولية دورها والمجال المتاح لحركتها والمدى الذي تذهب إليه في حماية مصالحها والذود عن حقوقها عاشت مسيرة الشعوب المكافحة في سبيل الحرية والتقدم ولترتفع رايات السلام علي كل بقعة من الأرض الطيبة ولتتحد قوي النضال ضد القهر والتخلف في كل مكان.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله

بيان الرئيس درنوفزك رئيس جمهورية يوغوسلافية الاتحادية الاشتراكية أمام القمة التاسعة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Statement by H.E President Drnovsek, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia before the Ninth Summit of NAM

STATEMENT BY H.E. JANEZ DRNOVŠEK, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Your Majesties,

Presidents, Prime Ministers,

Excellencies, Distinguished guests,

I am extremely honoured and pleased to have this opportunity to welcome in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Presidency and in my own name, the highest representatives of more than one hundered non-aligned countries. I also welcome the high representatives of observer and guest countries as well as the esteemed representatives of international and regional organizations and institutions who are following the work of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

I am gratified and honoured to pay tribute, on behalf of all of you, to the Republic of Zimbabwe and its President, Dr Robert Gabriel Mugabe, who have, in the capacity of Chairman, made a great contribution to the development of our Movement in the preced:::g period. The statesmanship and wisdom of President Mugabe and ::s assistance were invaluable during preparations for this Conference as well.

I wish to welcome, in particular, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, M..Perez de Cuellar, who is honouring, with his presence, this gathering of countries which have incorporated the guiding principles of the world Organization into their programmes and activities.

It is with a deep sense of responsibility that our country again accepted to host such an important gathering after so many years. At the initiative of the original leaders of the Movement, a small number of countries met in this same city, exactly twenty-eight y::ars ago, in order to present to the world their ideas and visions. Those were the days of the cold war and bloc divisions which caused among all of us a feeling of insecurity and fear of nuclear annih...ion. At the same time, those were the days of anti-colonial revolutions which were expanding the areas of freedom, independence and equality of peoples with irresistible force.

Changes in contemporary international relations have proved that the objectives and options of the policy and Movement of non-alignment were and have remained in tune with the aspirations of mankind towards a more secure and just world. In his speech at the last Summit attended by him, the one in Havana, President Tito called our Movement the "conscience of mankind". In order to live up to this description, even now we will have to spare no efforts with a view to mobilizing all the internal forces and possibilities of our countries and being able to keep abreast of the stormy and dramatic changes which characterize the present-day world.

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In an increasingly interdependent world, alongside with a general, although uneven, progress of mankind, the knowledge that nuclear weapons cannot and must not be used negates policies aimed at gaining military supremacy and paves the way to international dialogue aimed at promoting understanding and easing tensions. Bloc monolithism has lost its raison d'être as well as the concomitant confrontations and exclusiveness. With great hopes and expectations, I welcome the first agreements in the fields of disarmament and the settlement of so-called regional crises which are still threathening world peace and security in various parts of the globe.

While lending support to the process of negotiations and agreement, the positive effects of which, unlike those of detente in the seventies, are now being felt by the international community at large, we cannot gloss over the alarming fact that there is no economic detente. We are referring to the persistent imbalance in the world economy and the lack of broad-based negotiations between the developed and developing countries. Unless these shortcomings are overcome, the individual efforts of developing countries to surmount the difficulties they are faced with will have no chances of succeeding.

Uneven economic development in the world, the lagging behind of developing countries, some of whom are in a dramatic position, are becoming the most profound contradiction of the present-day world. It is becoming ever more obvious that world peace and security will hinge increasingly and directly on development issues.

The changes that we are witnesses of but in which, unfortunately, we do not always participate, make it incumbent on all factors in international relations to adjust more rapidly to the latest world trends. This also implies shedding the burden of various ideological prejudices and one-sided views of oneself and others. Today, dialogue prevails in international relations, interdependence is growing, world peace remains the ultimate goal, but this is also, to an increasing extent, a way of life, both of individuals and states.

In order to keep pace with world processes, the non-aligned Movement should get actively involved in them in a new way. In addition to peace, security and disarmament, the most important issues for the non-aligned countries are development and the direct interests and rights of the individual. In order to meet all these demands and challenges of our time, the non-aligned Movement must be modernized and this is one of the major tasks facing our Ninth Conference.

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When considering the modernization of the non-aligned Movement, we have in mind a constant effort aimed at an objective appraisal of changes in the world while, at the same time, initiating and stimulating further positive processes, thus also improving the methods of work of the Movement.

I feel that the process of modernization of our methods of work has already begun. This became evident in the course of preparations for this Summit, through the consensus on the orientation of the activities and determination of the priorities of our Movement.

The outlook of the world of the non-aligned Movement, as a Movement based on political and ideological pluralism, does not emanate from any given ideology, but is determined by the national interests of all our countries. It is quite natural that in various phases of development of international relations, which are not evolving evenly, the national interests of our countries make it necessary to reexamine and even change the stands which have not stood the test of time. A realistic appraisal of national interests, as well as those of the international community as a whole, is conducive to a more rapid democratic consensus on common action.

In order to preserve the repute of the non-aligned Movement, as an independent, non-bloc and global factor in international relations and the vital interests of our countries, it is our duty to determine, at this Summit, the priority of activities to be pursued by us in the forthcoming period. These priorities have also been outlined in the documents that Yugoslavia, as the host country of this gathering and Chairman in the forthcoming period, has prepared after extensive consultations with other non-aligned countries.

I believe that the strategic options of our Movement are unchanged. The strengthening of peace and international security, in all their aspects, remains our constant preoccupation as well as our efforts aimed at intensifying the ongoing processes of disarmament. We will redouble our efforts aimed at eliminating the current focal points of crises and solving international disputes by peaceful means.

As economic problems have an ever more decisive impact on the life of the international community, we attach the greatest importance to them. In this respect, priority should be accorded to the creation of conditions for a more balanced economic and technological development of all countries. The accelerated development of developing countries, coupled with a maximum mobilization of their internal forces, also calls for the assistance of the international community, primarily of the most developed countries. The untenability of the current position of developing countries and the deficiencies of the system of international economic relations are most directly reflected in the debt crisis, which has been draining the economy and society of a large number of developing countries for almost a decade.

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We are witnesses to a paradoxical phenomenon of the outflow of resources from developing countries owing to excessively high interest rates resulting from the economic policies of developed countries. In some places, development has come to a complete standstill. Standard of living is falling. Social tensions conducive to political conflicts are constantly increasing. The developed countries bear a heavy responsibility for such a situation. Therefore, we welcome all initiatives intimating an evolution in the thinking of creditors concerning the critical proportions of the problem and the necessity to take joint action in dealing with it. However, the debt problem is still far from a satisfactory solution and, consequently, we must intensify our efforts. We shall be exchanging experiences and determining the courses of action to be taken in solving debt and development problems in the course of the Conference. These courses of action should be reflected in initiatives for the start of a new dialogue between developed and developing countries. In my opinion, the world needs a new Summit Conference between the representatives of the North and the South.

I would like to add that development problems are closely related to the process of disarmament in the world. In addition to the members of blocs, the non-aligned countries should be a party to this process. Disarmament releases considerable resources which could greatly contribute to the solution of development problems.

From the very beginning, the policy and the Movement of non-aligned countries have been actively engaged in issues concerned with the freedom, rights, and equality of peoples and countries in the world. The freedom and independence of peoples, as well as the freedom and rights of man, of the individual, must have no limits. The lofty aim of every community, its social and political development, should be to safeguard the rights and freedom of its citizens in all domains.

Freedom from hunger, suffering and want is the first step to be followed by mesures to ensure the rights of the individual to personal, cultural and social development, to the freedom of thought and free expression of his personality.

Respect for individual human rights has become today a common achievement of civilization which should be built into the fundamental values of the Movement of non-alignment.

We are gravely concerned at the evident consequences of inadequate protection of the environment and slow dawning of [illegible] of mankind. We are especially concerned at the danger to which many developing countries are exposed due to an uncontrolled import of environmentally damaging technologies from the developed countries. By a destructive and irrational use of natural resources and energy, we are irretrievably destroying the natural environment. We must devote more attention and energy to national programmes and to international cooperation in the field of environment protection.

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In regard to the impact of developed countries on world development processes as well as their exceptional responsibility for the protection of the environment, including negative ecological effects, it would be necessary to include this question, too, in the agenda of the ne North-South dialogue on development.

Therefore, various forms of writing off debts in order to finance the protection of the environment in developing countries, particularly in the least developed ones, could be one of the important aspects of mutual cooperation.

Finally, I deem it necessary to stress once again the irreplaceable role of the United Nations as centre of cooperation and activity of all countries. The United Nations system is of crucial importance to the realization of the tasks and objectives of our Movement in all spheres. Moreover, I would say that the objectives of the non-aligned Movement and of the United Nations are compatible and that, on many issues, they are even identical.

Expecting to make adequate contributions and provide incentives with regard to major development trends in the world, with a view to strengthening peace, I am convinced that this Conference will mark an important step forward.

May I again wish a warm welcome to all the participants in this impressive gathering. Belgrade has endeavoured to be a worthy host and I hope that all the necessary conditions have been created both for your pleasant stay and your unhampered work. We shall be happy if, during the days you will be spending with us, you will come across fresh evidence of our traditional hospitality and friendship.

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DECLARATION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their Ninth Conference held in Belgrade, September 4-7, 1989,

Aware that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Bearing in mind the role and responsibility of non-aligned countries to make their maximum contribution towards safeguarding peace and promoting cooperation for the development of all countries and thus paving the way for the well-being of nations and peoples, based on peace, equity and justice,

Inspired by the principles and objectives of non-alignment, reaffirming their lasting validity, drawing upon the Movement's experience, aware of its invaluable contribution to international developments and of its even greater potentials today,

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1. The world is at a crossroads: tension is no longer at breaking-point but neither is peace stable; stagnation is not general but neither is development. While there may be reason for hope, there is no cause for undue optimism. The world must decide which way to turn, as we face new challenges as well as new opportunities.

2. Scientific and technological advances, as well as shared tribulations, increase global interdependence. But they have yet to quench aspirations towards freedom, independence and national identity. Equality rather than domination and subordination should form the basis of interdependence. The irreversible and encouraging integration processes now asserting themselves ought to be in the interest of all and not aimed at establishing new hegemonies. The present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations.

3. The world political climate has improved, although not sufficiently. Encouraging progress has been made towards finding solutions to regional and global problems wherein the non-aligned countries have rendered a substantive contribution. There has been a ferment of new economic and political

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ness in many parts of the world. These provide a propitious setting for fresh initiatives. On the other hand, if economic imperatives, and particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony. A detente devoid of econo c content is unlikely to endure.

4. Many countries in the world today are undertaking wide-ranging policy reforms in an effort to adapt to the realities of a rapidly changing world. A greater degree of openness and cooperation is vital for the success of the trend towards global integration.

5. The pursuit of complete disarmament, especially in weapons of mass destruction, is imperative since it is necessary for securing the very existence of the human race on our planet. The somber contrast between enormous military expenditure and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development. Given enhanced disarmament prospects, new opportunities are opening for all countries, especially those possessing the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals, for rechanelling additional financial resources, human energy and creativity into development. The close relationship between disarmament and development must be seen as a contribution to the wider efforts to give precedence to economic development over the priorities imposed by the dangerous and irrational race for military might.

6. The non-aligned countries do not pretend, nor are they in a position, to change the world by themselves; but neither can the world be reshaped without them. The non-aligned favour concordance rather than confrontation, regardless of whether common problems of mankind or issues of regional interests are involved. The non-aligned countries stand ready to take active part in their accommodation and resolution, proceeding from the policy objectives of non-alignment and from the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, which are mankind's historical legacy and the imperative of humanity.

7. The major military-political alliances, the chief protagonists of the cold war are still present, though their cohesion and continuing relevance are being seriously questioned. Although the threat of bloc confrontation has receded, no stable peace is yet in sight.

8. The Soviet Union and the United States have embarked upon the path of reducing their huge military arsenals and armed forces. They are also engaged in a wide-ranging dialogue designed to improve their mutual relations which leads to the easing of world tension. The resulting detente is a window of opportunity for the international community. It is above all based on the realization of the impending danger to the surviv of human species posed by the nuclear arms race, by other military

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and non-military threats to security such as armed conflicts, occupation, use of force, gross economic inequality both within and among nations, poverty, hunger, deprivation, debt burden, disease, drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, as well as by the degradation of the environment. The solution of such vast and complex problems calls for a concerted and coherent approach within a multilateral framework.

9. Some focal points of crisis in the present-day world are of a long-standing nature. These conflicts which more often than not have deep-lying regional causes are aggravated and acquire new dimensions by interference, intervention and involvement of outside powers. The resultant conflicts undermine international relations, cause great human suffering and prevent the international community from addressing the major problems of today. That is why the Non-Aligned Movement is determined to participate actively in all efforts towards a successful resolution of hot beds of crises in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that solutions are not imposed by outside powers to the detriment of the interests of the parties directly concerned. In this context, the Non-Aligned Countries particularly express their solidarity with all those peoples who have not yet exercised their right to self-determination.

10. Economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones. They suffocate under the outflow of capital and their diminishing purchasing power. Accelerated economic and social development of developing countries is not only an imperative necessity for them but also in the interest of the world. Even fifteen years after its proclamation, the New International Economic Order remains a difficult but valid goal. The fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of the population. What is needed are structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of developing countries. In order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, specially the technology of tomorrow. The developed countries, for their part, should not overlook the fact that their affluence is not assured once and for all nor can it remain stable in an overall impoverished global environment. We appeal to the developed world to face, with maximum will and determination and without prejudice, the conflict which is older and deeper than the cold war and bloc confrontation - the conflict between affluence and poverty

11. Growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind, testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations. We all suffer the consequences of environmental degradation. There is no doubt that the advanced countries have contributed the most to the dramatic increase of that threat. These countries have also the resources and technology to cope with the problem. In developing countries, protection of the environment has to be seen as an

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integral part of the development process. Initial, albeit insufficient, international efforts are being made to study and remove the menace to the environment. Our Movement and our countries stand ready to make their fullest possible contribution to this end. It is important, however, that such international cooperation should be based on full respect for the sovereignty of States.

12. The important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged - most of whom are members of the Movement today - is entering a decisive stage. While expressing our satisfaction with this epochal achievement to whose inevitable but dearly paid triumph we have contributed a great deal, we cannot but be acutely conscious that not all forms of dependence, particularly economic dependence, have disappeared with the accession of nations to independence and that there are still peoples suffering under colonial bondage or barely disguised neo-colonialism. The total eradication of colonialism and economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable precondition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence, remains a priority task of our Movement.

13. Racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised in this age which has all the possibilities to become an era of true reason, human dignity and freedom. Racism and discrimination have always been regarded by the Movement as historical anachronism and a disgrace to our civilization. In the vision of a more humane and more democratic world, there can be no room for any form of racism and of national, religious or any other form of intolerance.

We recognize that apartheid is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity. We shall accordingly increase, widen, intensify and tighten the sanctions aimed at isolating the abhorrent apartheid regime, and eradicating the apartheid system. We call upon the community of nations to join us in this important undertaking.

14. It is a truism that all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism, violate the fundamental rights of the individual, threaten stability within and among nations and deserve to be universally condemned and countered by every legal means possible.

15. Illicit drug trafficking, unabated production, demand for drugs and increased terrorism associated with them, have assumed dangerous proportions. The principle of shared responsibility is a fundamental element in the struggle against this curse.

16. Notwithstanding all the challenges, the United Nations system has stood the test of time. Even those who tended to ignore the United Nations as a forum for collective action by States increasingly realize that the World Organization is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems that concern all. Without the United

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Nations, it would not be possible to realize the fullest and broadest possible democratization of international relations, which has always been one of the primary objectives of the Movement. Our countries and our Movement have contributed towards expanding the activities of the United Nations aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting development and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Peace and harmony among peoples and nations require strict observance and further enhancement of international law. In this context the outcome of the recent meeting of non-aligned countries at the Hague and its initiative for the Decade of International Law represents an important contribution.

17. In the endeavors to formulate a strategy that will enable our Movement to exert a more active influence on the world situation and on international relations and to create the best possible conditions for the development of our countries on the eve of the 21st century, the collective vision of the great founding fathers of non-alignment continues to serve as a perennial source of inspiration. Strong support for the validity of our action can be found in the contribution we have made to changing the world and in the uninterrupted continuity from Belgrade in 1961, Cairo in 1964, Lusaka in 1970, Algiers in 1973, Colombo in 1976, Havana in 1979, New Delhi in 1983, Harare in 1986, to Belgrade in 1989.

18. We opposed bloc divisions and confrontation which carried the risk of nuclear annihilation and impeded the struggle of peoples for national liberation. At the time of sharp ideological divisions, we created a movement based on the principle of ideological pluralism and advocated peaceful coexistance in international affairs, which today constitutes the basis of negotiations and accommodation between the great powers and other major actors in international relations. The call given by our Movement to halt and reverse the arms race has in no small measure led to the current actions and efforts aimed at establishing a more stable and peaceful world. Without our historic contribution to the successful implementation of the decolonization process, the emerging multipolarity of the world characterized by growing interdependence of all members of the international community, would be inconceivable. Our faith in the power of negotiations and cooperation is today being brought to bear on the ongoing efforts to resolve focal points of crisis through respect for the legitimate interests of all parties involved. The sense of justice [illegible] countries to progress, acting as a driving force in their quest for a better world, cannot countenance inequities and discrimination of any kind, anywhere. Still less can they reconcile themselves to enormous differences in economic development and prosperity becoming the tragic and persisting destiny of mankind.

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19. Following the example of our great predecessors who had the capacity to anticipate and the courage to change, we set ourselves the formidable task to assess critically and comprehensively our position and role in the present-day world of transition and change and to identify a realistic order of priorities in pursuing, on the basis of our principles, the objectives of our Movement .

20. Guided by the vital interest of our countries to safeguard the freedom of action and to bring about fundamental changes in the existing system of international political and economic relations, our credo during the period of the cold war was not to take part in the divisions that were being imposed.

Now that the world is becoming multi-polar and is increasingly integrating, our basic interests and the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Movement, demand that we play an active and direct role in the management of world affairs. Only in such a way can we partake fully in the process of economic and technological advancement leading towards greater interdependence and integration of the world.

21. Our active participation in and comprehensive contribution to the ongoing development processes and trends at the global, regional and subregional levels, and our widening association, with all countries or groups of countries sharing with us basic perceptions of and aims regarding these processes and trends, will also further expand the scope and concept of non-alignment.

22. In responding to the challenges of a changing world, we are not to be burdened with prejudice or dogma. That was never a trait of our Movement. We were the first to draw attention to the untenability of the postulates of the cold war. Our approach to the contemporary phenomena and development is going to be realistic, far-sighted and creative so that we can live up to the historical mission of our Movement and act as the authentic interpreters of the interests of our countries.

23. This also calls for more effective actions on our part and for improved functioning. In the past, the non-aligned countries shunned the false notion that their action would be strengthened by the creation of a third bloc. They never accepted anything that would endanger the democratic character of the Movement and the relationships of equality inherent in it. It is of vital importance, however, to constantly explore new avenues and improve methods of action in order to enhance the efficiency of our Movement.

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Strengthened by our past achievements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination, inspired by the challenges and demands that we face today as nations and as a Movement, and guided by the principles and concept of the policy of Non-Alignment in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, co-operation and well-being for all, we have agreed to act in conformity with the following priorities in our joint endeavors.

First, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, achievement of disarmament and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, continue to be our first and foremost task.

We have contributed to the creation of international conditions conducive to the elimination of the causes and the horror of war. The general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace. We are encouraged by the positive development in the field of disarmament brought about by the INF treaty. We are however concerned by the recent loss of momentum in nuclear disarmament. The history of disarmament negotiations abounds with instances of missed opportunities. The world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals which are being further refined and added to. The only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear weapon powers embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We are also fully aware of the fact that both nuclear and conventional disarmament cannot be accomplished without the participation of all international factors.

Second, we are desirous to engage in a joint search for effective and acceptable solutions to the outstanding problems in international economic relations. We are prepared to establish a constructive and productive dialogue with the developed world on economic issues affecting not only the interest of our countries but of the international community as a whole. There can be no stability nor better prospects for the world without reducing the disparities in the level of global development.

The task facing us will become much easier if it is undertaken in the context of an expanding and growing world economy. The major challenge is to work out a package of policy which would ensure the return of the world economy to higher rates of growth. Sustained growth in the world economy can be ensured only if all its constituent parts grow in harmony.

Accelerating development requires above all a substantial increase in the net transfer of

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resources to developing countries, especially to the least developed ones, a lasting and comprehensive solution to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, liberalization of world trade by the removal of protectionist barriers and remunerative commodity prices and stable monetary conditions.

We are not unmindful of our own responsibility for the efficient functioning of the economies of our countries. Our efforts cannot succeed without strengthening our mutual cooperation. To this end, supportive international economic environment is vital. Also, without establishing ties and dialogue with the developed world there can be no solution to economic problems facing our countries. We are looking forward to the contribution of the South Commission on all these issues.

Rapid advances in science and technology are having an enormous impact on overall world developments. Hence it is of paramount importance for the Movement to seek and ensure closer cooperation in this field in the South-South as well as North-South context. Transfer of technology has become imperative for securing rapid economic development.

The management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and evolve policies which can be supported by all. The current economic and social problems and needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation. They call for a collective effort based on a mutuality of interest. Regular North-South consultations at the summit level on international economic issues are essential for ensuring equitable and collective management of global interdependence.

The Non-Aligned Countries strongly support the efforts exerted in coordination with other developing countries within the Group of 77. They welcome in this regard the readiness of the developing countries, expressed in the Caracas Declaration of 23 June 1989, for integration in the world economy and their commitment to engage in a serious and constructive dialogue with the aim of strengthening international solidarity and cooperation for development. We strongly urge the developed countries to respond positively to this initiative.

Third, we reaffirm our support for the right of all peoples living under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, to self-determination and independence. It is inconceivable that at the dawn of the 21st century, over twenty territories and millions of people still live under those conditions. Through our Movement's initiative, the United Nations has declared the last decade of the present

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century as the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, a goal which we consider to be a moral obligation for all mankind. We further reaffirm the need to strengthen our solidarity with non-aligned and other countries facing aggression, intervention or interference in their internal affairs.

Fourth, as we approach the 21st century, protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world. This calls for urgent co-operative measures and global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development. Such cooperation should take place within the overall framework of the objective of reviving growth, creating a healthy, clean and sound environment and meeting the basic needs of all. Multilateral approaches need to emphasize supportive measures, while seeking to redress existing asymmetries. The international community must set aside net additional financial resources for environmental cooperation and facilitate developing countries' access to environmentally safe technologies.

A grave danger to our eco-system comes from indiscriminate dumping of toxic and other hazardous waste on our territories carried out without any regard to their consequential devastating effect on the environment. We demand an immediate halt to such practices. No one should dispose of nuclear nor any other toxic waste on the territories of other countries or in the open seas.

In the conviction that the very future of mankind hinges on the protection of the environment, we are ready to do our own share to check and prevent the pollution of water, land and air. Land degradation, deforestation, water and air pollution, desertification, result from, among other causes, excessive pressure on natural resources, and because of poverty, ignorance and rising population. There exist broad possibilities for joint action aimed at protecting and promoting the environment at the level of the entire international community within the context of a comprehensive developmental effort. We shall make our contribution to that end.

Fifth, it is only in this century, through the process of decolonization, the effort within the United Nations to apply democratic norms in state relations, and the creation of adequate economic conditions, that the prerequisites for realizing fundamental human rights and freedoms have been provided. In implementing the principles and objectives of our Movement, we have contributed significantly to the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of human rights in the

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contemporary international society. We consider the right of every individual to fully enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to be the source of the greatest inspiration to our Movement. We reaffirm the valuable contribution of all women, and strongly support their aspirations towards the recognition of their rights. We particularly underscore the need for greater efforts for the full integration of women in our development processes. The promotion of human rights and freedom is one of the basic objectives of our Movement.

Sixth, our countries and our Movement will continue to contribute towards having the United Nations serve as a truly democratic representative of the entire international community, towards expanding its activities aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting growth and prosperity and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Together with other member countries, we pledge to strive for the strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations so that it can fully discharge its legitimate responsibility of resolving all major problems, including those of the rising dangers of drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, facing the world today. For this purpose, we shall endeavor to ensure that the machinery of the United Nations is reinforced, and its activities effectively co-ordinated. Multilateralism, of which the United Nations is the centre-piece, has a growing role to play both at the global and regional levels.

Inspired by their great vision, the leaders of the Non-Aligned Countries defined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1961 the fundamental goals of the Movement which they founded at that time, as a transition from the old order based on domination, to a new order based on freedom, equality and social justice, and the promotion of the well-being of all. To these goals of non-alignment we, Heads of State or Government, assembled once again in Belgrade after almost three decades, have nothing to add or subtract. We have been striving and will continue to strive for a world of peace, freedom, justice and prosperity for all. We have never assumed to hold the monopoly of these aims. We have never believed that we should be satisfied with what we have accomplished. We have never held the view that these noble goals and ideals can be achieved without dialogue and cooperation with countries outside our Movement. We shall seek every opportunity to engage in such dialogue and cooperation for the realization of the cherished goals of our Movement - and indeed - of entire humankind.

The world must become a common home in which all will have their rights, their obligations and responsibilities.

We are aware of ours.

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Belgrade Final Document وثيقة بلجراد الختامية

To achieve these goals, we adopt the following political and economic documents which, together with this Declaration, constitute the final documents of the Conference and a framework for future action.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

Confirming the positions adopted at previous Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and recalling the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the first one exclusively devoted to disarmament, held in Havana in May 1988, at which the situation in disarmament was thoroughly examined and the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries in this field further elaborated,

1.The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment. The Movement has constructively contributed to the process of disarmament by promoting dialogue between the two Great Powers, by attempting to shape a consensus in multilateral disarmament fora and by increasing public awareness of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the change in the positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as a response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement. They also expressed their strong expectation that future Great Powers negotiations would also be geared towards the well-being of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the United Nations Charter.

2. They noted that since the last Summit Conference in Harare significant events have taken place with bearing on international security, establishing new trends in international relations. Conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and cooperation in a number of instances. The responsibilities and obligations of all states to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, was underlined. Lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the entire international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality.

3. They noted that super-power detente will not by itself resolve the conflicts which exist in various parts of the world. Indeed, such conflicts could become aggravated unless they are speedily resolved on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

4. Disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other.

5. The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries

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joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

6. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armaments and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament and to halting and reversing the arms race.

7. The Heads of State or Government further underlined that universal peace and security are unattainable without economic and social development of the entire international community. The aggravation of development problems, particularly in the developing countries, could jeopardize the positive achievements in international relations and is emerging as the greatest single potential threat to world stability. Stressing the close link between disarmament and development, they reaffirmed the Action Program adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987, and considered that it provided a valuable framework for future action.

8. They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favourable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years have had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and the USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that doctrines of power policies be replaced by a policy of cooperation, aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community.

9. The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.

10. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the immediate suspension and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament. They noted that the world has become increasingly aware that the issue has to be settled once and for all. They welcomed the action taken by more than forty States, parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty requesting the convening of an Amendment Conference to convert the Treaty into a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They therefore supported the view that consultations among interested States parties and Depositary States should begin immediately with the view to convening a preparatory session of an Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in early 1990 and the Amendment Conference itself as soon as possible in 1990.

11. The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

12. They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.

13. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role

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and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitated, inter alia, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.

14. They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exlusivoly to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

15. The Heads of State or Government appreciated the research work conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions. Similarly, they underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in training officials of the developing countries.

16. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia, and of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, and their contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament, development and security.

17. The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament. This is an area of multilateral disarmament where concrete progress towards a convention has been achieved. In this connection they welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Use, bringing together the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other interested States in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 and endorsed the final Declaration of the said Conference. They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. Any interim measures for non-proliferation will not be effective and should therefore be rejected.

18. They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the

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Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and subregional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.

19. The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.

20. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the negative implications for international peace of arms supplies in the areas of tension, particularly illegal arms trafficking, a phenomenon that further aggravates tensions, undermines internal security in some States and regional security and strengthens forces opposed to the disarmament process. The issue of international arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of reducing international tensions, enhancing confidence, promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts, checking the arms race and realizing disarmament under effective international control.

21. They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

22. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979. They reiterated the positions previously adopted at Summits and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are being hindered despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success of the Conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.

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23. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, including the adoption by the UN GA Resolutions 42/16 and 43/23 on this issue. In this regard they reiterated their support to the actions of the states of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the Declaration, in particular through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes.

24. They recalled that on a number of occasions the Movement has called on the Great Powers to undertake military disengagement from the territories of other countries, to renounce from undertaking military manoeuvres in the vicinity of Non-Aligned Countries, and dismantle military bases on foreign territories. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe which in view of their political as well as military implications should have a positive impact, particularly on the adjoining regions and on international relations as a whole. They expressed the hope that this would result in the dismantling of the two major military alliances.

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conferences and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the stregnthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.

26. The Heads of State or Government wished to stress that the world has the rare opportunity to expand and strengthen the positive aspects of present-day international relations. They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process. They stressed in particular that the world of today necessitates realistic and constructive universal action. They declared that the time has come for the arms race to be replaced by competition in furthering common objectives which carry the promise of a safer future for all.

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LEBANON

Reaffirming the positions on Lebanon adopted by the non-aligned countries at the previous Summit Conferences, reviewing the extremely complex and dramatic present situation in Lebanon and expressing their grave concern at the escalation of conflicts,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Declared their full solidarity with the people of Lebanon and their strong support for the achievement of unity, full sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned Lebanon through dialogue and without external pressure and interference;

2. Emphasized the need for an immediate and lasting cease-fire, for ensuring conditions for the regular functioning of Lebanon's state institutions and for the right of the Lebanese State to exercise its full sovereignty and deploy its legal forces throughout its entire territory;

3. Expressed their support for the resolution on Lebanon adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca in May 1989 and the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee to carry out the task entrusted to it concerning Lebanon in accordance with that resolution.

4. Welcomed the decision of the Arab Tripartite Committee to resume its mission on Lebanon and called on all parties concerned to do their utmost to eliminate all the obstacles standing in the way of its activities in order to resolve the Lebanere problem in accordance with the Resolution of the Casablanca Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference.

5. Condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the continued occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the inhuman practices of the occupying forces in this territory;

6. Demanded the full implementatio of the Security Council resolutions calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon;

7. Stressed the readiness of the non-aligned countries to contribute to a settlement of the Lebanese crisis and to put an end to the suffering of the Lebanese people.

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AFGHANISTAN

Reaffirming the positions adopted at the Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences concerning the right of the people of Afghanistan independently to decide its destiny, determine its form of government, and the economic and social system in the country, free from outside intervention, interference or pressure, as well as on the need to preserve and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan,

Taking note of Resolution 43/20 adopted by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly at its 43rd Session,

Noting with concern that the situation relating to Afghanistan is not settling down and that the suffering of the Afghan people continues which affects gravely the situation in the region as well as on the broader international level

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Underlined the importance of the Agreements concluded in Geneva as an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. Welcomed the completion of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan;

3. Called on all parties concerned to continue and intensify their efforts in the search for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the consistent and complete implementation of the Geneva Agreements and called on their signatories and guarantors to consistently abide by the letter and spirit of the Agreements;

4. Drew attention to the need for the immediate opening of an intra-Afghan dialogue with a view to establishing a broad-based government that would enjoy the widest support and in which representatives of all segments of the Afghan people would take part;

5. Stressed the need for creating conditions for a voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honour in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements;

6. Called on the international community as a whole to increase its humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees in order to facilitate their repatriation and reintegration in Afghan society under the terms provided for by the Agreements;

7. Welcomed the appointment of a Special Coordinator for channelling economic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan and called upon all states to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Special Coordinator for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country.

8. Called on the UN Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at facilitating an early and

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comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/20;

9. Underlined the need for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations in seeking out a durable and just solution considering that the settlement of this issue would contribute significantly to international peace and security and would testify to the strength and role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the practical implementation of the principles of the policy of non-alignment;

10. Expressed, in this context, their appreciation to the outgoing Chairman, Zimbabwe, for his efforts and further expressed the hope that the current Chairman will continue such efforts.

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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Reaffirming the positions adopted concerning all Latin American and Caribbean questions at previous summit conferences, as well as at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Georgetown in 1987,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Assessed that important developments are taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean, which are characterized by processes of democratization, emancipation, integration and consolidation of national independence, political harmonization and economic integration aimed at strengthening the region's security and development. They expressed their concern that these positive processes could be jeopardized by, among other factors, the unbearable burden of the external debt and the policies of intervention and interference, especially in Central America. They expressed their hope that the countries of the region could freely and democratically determine their own destiny.

2. Emphasized that the crisis in Central America is one of the most serious focal points of tension in the world which could adversely affect the current processes of a general relaxation in international political relations, particularly if peace processes in the region continue to be frustrated. They reiterated that peace, development and democracy in Central America must inevitably comprise strict respect for the self-determination of peoples, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states and the cessation of all pressures, threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua;

3. Supported the peace Agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents, particularly the most recent one concluded in Tela, Honduras, and called upon them to continue their efforts to attain a durable and lasting peace in Central America through the consistent and immediate implementation of these Agreements and the observance of the provisions thereof;

4. Welcomed the accord reached among five Central American countries on demobilization, voluntary repatriation or relocation of the "Contras" and their relatives in Nicaragua and third countries, whose implementation, according to the strict observance of the established timetable, constitutes a decisive factor for Central American peace;

5. Urged all Governments, especially the Government of the United States, to strictly respect the will of the Central American presidents of implementing, on the agreed timetables, the joint plan, preventing any action that could impede the completion of this process. Likewise, they stressed that the

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funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress should be exclusively used for the implementation of the joint plan. They also made an appeal for the full and immediate fulfillment of the decision of the International Court of Justice, in order to cooperate with the peace process in the region;

6. Highlighted that the question of the international verification of the implementation of the peace Agreements is of special importance at this point in time, and welcomed the setting-up of the International Commission of Support and Verification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the OAS, and urged them to carry out their tasks in such a way that their realization could be concluded as soon as possible;

7. Pointed out that the countries of the Contadora Group and the Support Group have a vital role in the quest for a political solution to the crisis in Central America and that their activities reflect the determination of Latin America to resolve problems independently, without foreign intervention and interference in accordance with their own interests and commitments;

8. Commended the Committee of Non-Aligned Countries on Central America for its activities pursued in supporting a peaceful settlement to the Central American crisis, on the basis of its mandate determined in the Georgetown Peace Appeal, and entrusted it with continuing its efforts;

9. Regretted the fact that after the last electoral process in El Salvador, no progress had been achieved in the observance of human rights and the search for a political solution that was expected after signing of the Esquipulas Agreements. Therefore, they urged the government and the FMLN to find a negotiated global political solution on the basis of the peace Agreements of the region and the proposal submitted by the Front, based on the principles of non-alignment. At the same time, they urged all the governments, especially the U.S. Government, to favor such a solution;

10. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with the Panamanian people in their struggle to consolidate the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Panamanian people to freely decide their own political, economic and social system without any form of external pressure, interference or intervention.

They demanded the full observance of the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977. In this context, they rejected any action which might constitute a violation or disregard of the validity of the Treaties, and called upon the United Stated to refrain from the adoption of any measure or action that could prevent the full implementation of such Treaties. They deplored the coercive economic measures imposed against the Republic of Panama and demanded their immediate end.

They expressed their concern with the increase of U.S. troops in Panama and with the continued military maneuvers being carried out on Panamanian territory which create a situation of tension which

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could result in a serious conflict. They expressed the hope that the Panamanian people should, in the shortest possible period, express freely and democratically their will to choose their own political, economic and social system, while fully exercising their civil and political rights, without foreign interference.

11. Reaffirming the principles of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, they reiterated their full support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize; they called for the resumption of negotiations between Belize and Guatemala, and expressed the hope that an early and peaceful solution would be arrived at in the form of a global treaty acceptable to all parties;

12. Urged the Government of the United States to put an immediate end to its hostile acts against Cuba and show its will to solve its differences with that country through negotiations conducted on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect. In this regard, they condemned the continued threats of aggression against Cuba, the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, the blockade imposed against it in the financial, credit and trade spheres as well as the hostile radio broadcasts from the United States and the decision of initiating television broadcasts with destabilizing purposes in violation of international law and particularly of the 1982 Nairobi Convention. They reiterated their solidarity and support to the just Cuban demand for the return of the illegally occupied territory of the Guantanamo Naval Base;

13. Reiterated that Puerto Rico is an integral part of Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of historical, cultural and geographical links and reaffirmed their support to the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV). Therefore, they urged the UN Special Committee on Decolonization to maintain that territory under review. In that regard, they emphasized that it is indispensable that any consultation relative to the political status of Puerto Rico should be done under such conditions that would guarantee the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, without coercion or pressure. They reiterated the request for the release and the unconditional amnesty of all the independentist strugglers incarcerated for political motivations;

14. Reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty over it;

15. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and called for full compliance with the UN General Assembly resolutions on that territory. They also commended the Argentine Government for its constructive approach and initiatives in the search for a peaceful solution to its differences with the Government of the United Kingdom and

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appealed to both parties to cooperate in the prompt solution of said differences and in the complete normalization of their bilateral relations. In this context, they reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands continues to be a cause of great concern to Latin America and adversely affects stability in the area;

16. The Heads of State or Government ( )unced the transit of war vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and foreign troops in other regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Puerto Rico, Guantanamo and the U.S. Southern Command in Panama;

17. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries welcomed the climate of understanding and good relations that prevails in the relations between Guyana and Venezuela reflected in growing levels of bilateral cooperation. Regarding the controversy that exists between these two States it was noted with satisfaction that they were disposed to continue their dialogue and to strengthen it in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. Guyana and Venezuela were willing to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the discharge of the mandate given him in accor^dance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966;

18. Assessed that the strengthening of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean makes it possible for individuals and peoples to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms to a greater extent, including the right to freely determine their own destiny. The development of democracy is giving an impulse to political and economic integration and to the enhancement of the independence and autonomy of the region. This also contributes to the affirmation of the policy of non-alignment in the region and in the world;

19. Condemned the acts of terrorist, drug-terrorist and paramilitary groups which resort to all kinds of violence in an attempt to destabilize governments legitimately constituted in the region, violating fundamental human rights. In this context, they expressed their solidarity with the governments of Peru and Colombia;

20. Alarmed at the escalation of violence brought about by the phenomenon of drug trafficking, and dismayed over the huge toll in human lives and resources taken by the fight waged by some governments against the scourge of drug trafficking, within the framework of their institutions and with ·ie regard to their standards, they condemned the acts of violence perpetrated against the lives of vho combat the scourge of drug trafficking and demanded the international community's solidarity in view of the growing production, trafficking, marketing and illicit consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Therefore, they expressed their fullest support to the government and people

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of Colombia in their struggle against the drug traffickers;

21. Reiterated with concern that the economic problems of the region, particularly the unbearable burden of the external debt, constitute a dramatic expression of the imbalances and inequities in international economic relations, adversely marked by the negative transference of financial resources, all of which represent a serious threat and grave obstacle to the development of the positive processes of democratization and emancipation. Concrete measures should be adopted to facilitate the effective solution to the problem, measures which take account of the political nature of the external debt problem, based on co-responsibility of debtors and creditors, the payment capacities and the development needs of Latin American and Caribbean countries. The debt burden undermines the very foundations of economic and social development and leads to social unrest which considerably jeopardizes stability, peace and democracy in the region.

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CYPRUS

Proceeding from the positions adopted at previous summit conferences and at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Nicosia (1988), reiterating their solidarity with and support for the people and government of Cyprus and reaffirming their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue with his mission of good offices, extended full support to his efforts and appealed to all parties involved to co-operate fully with the Secretary General in a constructive spirit;

2. Welcomed the recent meetings between the President of the Republic of Cyprus and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community and pointed out that sustained and substantial dialogue and intercommunal talks are the only way of reaching a just solution by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations resolutions, the Non-Aligned Movement's declarations and the high-level agreements. However, they expressed regret that until now no progress has been made in preparing an outline draft agreement, by September 1989, as is expected by the Secretary General of the United Nations who has already submitted a set of ideas to that effect. In this respect they further expressed their concern for the obstacles to the continuation of substantive talks that were created, and called for their removal;

3. Demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers, the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes, the respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing, the repeal of all unilateral separatist actions, and expressed concern over recent statements to the effect of settling Varosha by people other than its inhabitants and all attempts aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus and recalled the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus;

. Entrusted the Contact Group of Non-Aligned Countries on Cyprus with the additional task of actively supporting the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and the intercommunal talks.

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IRAN-IRAQ

Reaffirming the positions taken to date by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the problems in the relations between Iran and Iraq,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Expressed their satisfaction with the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq to observe a cease-fire as of August 20, 1988 and to hold direct talks, under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations aimed at achieving full and rapid implementation of Resolution 598, in order to reach a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement.

2. Reiterated, in this context, their full support to the continued efforts of the Secretary General and expressed their appreciation for the contribution made by the Security Council, in particular its Non-Aligned members, to these efforts, as well as for the important role of UNIIMOG in maintaining the cease-fire and the easing of tension;

3. Stressed their desire and readiness to actively supoort the Secretary General in his endeavours on this issue.

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WESTERN SAHARA

Reaffirming the previous position of the Movement, in particular that the settlement of the conflict over Western Sahara lies in the implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and recalling the Organization of African Unity Resolution AGH/Res.104 (XIX) and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/33,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Stressed the importance of the agreement in principle, given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front to the joint proposals of the Chairman of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to holding a referendum on self-determination of the people of Western Sahara organized and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU;

2. Welcomed the meeting in Marrakech between His Majesty King Hassan II and a high-level delegation from the POLISARIO Front, and expressed their conviction that the continuation of direct dialogue between the two parties would contribute to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara, and of stability and security in the whole region;

3. Expressed their satisfaction at the efforts of the current Chairman of the OAU and welcomed the actions taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations during his recent visits to the region;

4. Urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the OAU to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, thereby ensuring the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum without administrative or military constraints, and welcomed the establishment of a technical commission which is to propose a plan for resolving the existing problems;

5. Stressed their conviction that full and open co-operation by all the parties concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the OAU in their further efforts is essential for a just and definitive settlement.

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KOREA

Reaffirming the positions adopted at earlier Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting with concern that despite the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided,

Expressing their support of the Korean people's striving for peaceful reunification, through dialogue between the North and the South, without foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North/South statement of 4 July 1972,

The Heads of State or Government:

Expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be enhanced by the promotion of mutual confidence and reconciliation between the North and the South, the phased and balanced reduction of the armed forces on the Korean Peninsula and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Reaffirming the positions on the Question of Palestine adopted by previous Summit Conferences regarding the need for a just and comprehensive settlement of this question under the auspices of the United Nations and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and property, to self-determination without external interference, to national independence and exercise of sovereignty in their Independent State of Palestine;

Bearing in mind the latest dynamic developments, especially the Proclamation of the State of Palestine and Intifadah of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming the condemnation of Israel for occupying Palestinian land and other Arab territories, and for its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the International Humanitarian Law as such violations constitute war crimes and crimes against peace:

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Noted that significant changes are taking place in the region which create conditions for joint action by the whole international community with a view to achieving a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement;

2. Stressed that the Intifadah of the Palestinian people against the occupying power, Israel, and their struggle for the termination of occupation and withdrawal of Israeli troops has made a significant contribution in that direction. The Conference affirmed the full support of the members of the Movement to the heroic Palestinian people;

3. Considered as a positive contribution to peace the constructive attitude of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which was manifested in the decisions of the Palestine National Council adopted in Algiers in November 1988 and in the Palestinian Peace Initiative announced by President Yassir Arafat at the United Nation's General Assembly session in Geneva on 13 December 1988. The support by the Arab States at the extraordinary Summit Conference held in Casablanca in May 1989 as well as the support given by the African states at the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the OAU, held in Addis Ababa in July 1989 to this Palestinian Peace Initiative is yet a further contribution;

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4. Noted with satisfaction that such trends have met with widespread international support and that they have reflected positively on those in Israel advocating a peaceful and just settlement;

5. *Stressed the importance and need for the involvement of other major international factors* and in that context welcomed the positive approach and contribution of the USSR, the European Community as well as Japan ;

6. Noted the initiation of dialogue between the US Administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization and drew attention to the special responsibility and role of the United States Administration in effecting a change in Israel's position on the initiative for a settlement to the Middle East conflict and the Palestine Question;

7. Endorsed the position adopted by the Ministerial Meeting held in Harare in May 1989 reaffirming the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the Middle East:

a) the withdrawal of Israel from all the territory of the State of Palestine, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and from all the other occupied Arab territories;

b) guaranteeing arrangements for the security of all states in the region, including the *State of Palestine, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries*;

c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and,

e) guaranteeing freedom of access to holy places, religious buildings and sites;

8. Endorsed, further, the call made by the Ministerial Meeting upon the members of the *Security Council to convene urgently the International Peace Conference* on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing and with equal rights, and the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, based on Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination without external interfer[illegible] It called upon the five permanent members in particular, to meet with a view to considering measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, and to considering guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all states in the region, including the State of Palestine;

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9. Called upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to pursue his efforts with the parties concerned and, in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference;

10. Towards this end they supported the initiation of steps to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace with safeguards by the UN Security Council. They rejected and opposed all plans which negate the full and free participation in the peace process of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative. They considered all such plans as diversionary tactics aimed at frustrating the endeavours for peace;

11. Stressed the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under United Nations supervision for a limited transitional period as part of the peace process;

12. Took note that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, decided to accede to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 Aug. 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, and that the State of Palestine has submitted to the Swiss Federal Council, the depositary, the instruments of accession undertaking to respect and to ensure respect for the said Conventions and Protocols. They welcomed this step and considered it as a further factor contributing to peace;

13. Expressed their appreciation to the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine (comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Palestine, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for its important efforts to contribute to the resolution of the Arab-Israel (Middle East) conflict, the core of which is the Question of Palestine. They decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of Non-Aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis.

14. Welcomed the State of Palestine as a full-fledged member of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries and called upon all members and non-members that have not already recognized the Independent State of Palestine to do so, and to establish bilateral diplomatic relations.

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Having discussed the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land, the Syrian Golan and other Arab territories, and considered the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies and expansionist practices in the region a dangerous threat to international peace and security:

1. They reaffirmed their support for the Intifadah of the Palestinian people and their solidarity with the PLO and Arab front-line states, expressing once more their conviction that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2. They agreed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East could only be based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their national soil on the basis of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 of 1974 and other relative resolutions of the United Nations.

3. They called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with relevant United Nations Resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242/1967 and 338/1973, and on the basis of:

a) total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem;

b) securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab People in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

4. They strongly condemned Zionism and its practices as well as the establishment of Israeli settlements on Palestinian lands and other Arab occupied territories and called for dismantling these settlements, and reaffirmed again that all measures adopted by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural and demographic features of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories are illegal and are considered null and void.

5. They hailed the brave Palestinian Intifadah and commended the self-sacrifice and steadfastness of the Palestinian people in confronting the Israeli occupation, and condemned Israel for its persistence in practising oppression and terrorism against the Arab Palestinian People who are struggling for an end to the Israeli occupation.

6. They condemned Israel for its oppressive practice in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and greeted the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in confronting the Israeli occupation authorities and clinging to their land and their Syrian Arab identity.

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SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Reaffirming the position adopted at the Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences on the need to settle the conflicts and tensions in South-East Asia by peaceful means on the basis of strict respect of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region and on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign forces, as well as on the right of the people of Cambodia to freely determine their destiny without any hindrances, pressure or outside interference,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Welcomed the first and the second Jakarta Informal Meetings held during July 1988 and February 1989 respectively, which have made significant contribution towards a comprehensive solution to the problem of Cambodia.

2. Noted that the International Conference on Cambodia, which met in Paris from July 30 to August 30, 1989, achieved progress in elaborating on a wide variety of elements necessary for the reaching of a comprehensive settlement and further noted that it did not achieve a comprehensive solution.

3. Urged all parties concerned to intensify their efforts, and also the Non-Aligned Movement and in particular its Committee on Kampuchea, to continue their endeavours in contributing to the search for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia and the establishment of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. The Heads of State or Government were gravely concerned at the continuing state of war in Southern Africa. They reaffirmed that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has jeopardized the peace and security of the subcontinent and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security. The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and State terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government therefore reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system of apartheid was totally eradicated.

2. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that apartheid, rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, emanated from the same racist and bellicose ideologies which sustained the slave trade and also provoked the Second World War and caused such immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace, security and economic prosperity of the region but also to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government were indignant and dismayed that certain Western States, themselves either arch-practitioners of the slave trade or victims of fascist aggression, or both, continue to aid and abet apartheid morally, economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

3. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of genocide against the defenceless African majority of South Africa and for conducting State terrorism and aggression against the Frontline and other neighbouring independent States, in particular through the recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing those States and overthrowing their governments.

4. The Heads of State or Government undertook to support the efforts of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in carrying out his general mandate to speed up the liberation process in the sub-region.

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B. DESTABILIZATION

5. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Communique issued by the Summit Meeting of the Frontline States held in Gaborone, Botswana, on 8 March 1989, at which the Heads of State, in reviewing the situation in southern Africa, underlined the fact that peace, security and economic and social progress in the region could not be achieved as long as apartheid, the root cause of the problems, continued to exist in South Africa.

6. The Heads of State or Government noted that South Africa, in order to protect and maintain its apartheid policy, continues to destabilize the region using its "total strategy" of weakening the Frontline States and other neighbouring countries economically, socially, politically and militarily. They commended the Frontline States for continuing to support the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa and the fight against apartheid and called on the international community to lend maximum support and assistance to the Frontline States.

7. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against the Frontline and neighbouring independent States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as its instigation of and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States. In view of these acts of internal and external State terrorism, the Heads of State or Government declared South Africa to be a terrorist State.

8. The Heads of State or Government noted that Pretoria's arrogance and intransigence had been encouraged by policies of collusion. They expressed the hope that it had now become manifest to the entirety of the international community that the eradication of apartheid was to be achieved not through policies of appeasement but through strict adherence to principle and unequivocable alignment with the side of justice.

9. They commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and constructive spirit in the search for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to internal and regional problems. In this regard, they expressed their total support to the Gbadolite Agreements of 22 June which were reaffirmed at the Summit of eight heads of state of African countries, held on 22 August in Harare, whose essential points are the following:

i) Respect of the Constitution and the Principal Laws of the People's Republic of Angola;

ii) Cessation of all external interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

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III) Cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in the interior territory of Angola with effect from midnight of 24 June 1989;

IV) Integration of UNITA elements into the institutions of the People's Republic of Angola;

V) Acceptance of Jonas Savimbi's voluntary and temporary retirement;

VI) The setting up of a commission to define the normalities for the implementation of the plan aimed at reconciliation, under the mediation of the President of the Republic of Zaire.

10. Taking into account the wanton destruction caused by the war of aggression and destabilization imposed by the racist regime of South Africa and its agents and the difficulties the People's Republic of Angola faces in carrying out the process of social integration, they appeal to the international community to extend multiform assistance to Angola in order to continue with its programme of National Reconstruction.

11. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the Communique issued by the Heads of State or Government on the question of Angola in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 22 August, 1989. They called upon the Government of the United States of America to support the Gbadolite Agreements and cease its support for UNITA, so that the process of national reconciliation in Angola could continue along the lines defined by the people and Government of Angola and called upon African countries to ensure that their territories would not be used as supply bases and transit routes for UNITA to destabilize Angola.

12. The Heads of State or Government condemned the destabilization activities of the South-African-backed armed bandits in Mozambique and South Africa's continued assistance to those bandits. The Heads of State or Government were appalled by the heinous crimes perpetrated by the bandits against the people of Mozambique. They recalled that, although South Africa had, on several occasions, undertaken to end its support for the armed bandits, the bandits had continued to receive support from the Pretoria regime, which enabled them to escalate the massacres of innocent people and the sabotage of strategic socio-economic targets, such as the railways, power lines, the oil pipeline as well as health and educational facilities.

13. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the Government and people of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and national sovereignty, and they appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability and to pursue its national reconstruction.

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14. They welcomed the peace initiatives undertaken by the Government of the Peoples's Republic of Mozambique aimed at bringing about peace and the normalisation of life in the country. In th is regard, they encouraged and supported those efforts.

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the objectives of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), namely the desire of the countries involved to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, to achieve economic and collective self-reliance and to have SADCC as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for those objectives and welcomed the important steps SADCC had taken in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

16. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the reports of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund on the progress it has achieved, commended those countries that have thus far contributed to the Fund and called on those countries which have not yet done so to join in support of a just cause. They urged that pledges made should be honoured and disbursed without delay. They also commended the concerted and determined efforts of the Frontline States to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communication and related fields.

17. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the Frontline and other Independent States neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid, minority rule and foreign occupation, in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole to give the Frontline and other Independent States neighbouring South Africa diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capabilities to better meet those obligations. The Heads of State or Government noted that the destabilization activities of the racist regime had brought about the problem of displaced persons and refugees which burdens the services and the economies of the Frontline and other neighbouring States.

18. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continuing destruction to lives and property in the Frontline and other neighbouring States, as well as the threat which the situation continued to pose to international peace and security and regional stability, demanded renewed

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urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State or Government therefore called for the convening in 1990 of an international conference by the United Nations devoted to the destabilization activities of South Africa.

C. NAMIBIA

19. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence on 1 April 1989. They reaffirmed their commitment to full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form, as affirmed in Resolution 632 (1989). In that context, they expressed the strong view that the reduction of the size of UNTAG, at the insistence of the five permanent members of the Security Council, has prejudiced the ability of the United Nations to fully carry out its mandate to ensure early independence for Namibia through free and fair elections without intimidation, under its supervision and control. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure the existence in Namibia of conditions conducive to a free and fair election and that all parties are adequately protected.

20. The Head of State or Government regretted that resources and the military component of UNTAG necessary for the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 had been reduced despite protests by SWAPO, the Frontline States, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement to the effect that the situation on the ground in Namibia called for more rather than reduced resources. They expressed regret that the undertaking to retain the number of the upper limit of UNTAG forces had not been respected and, to that end, reiterated the need for reserve battalions to be immediately deployed.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted that, in his explanatory statement (S/20457) of 9 February 1989 concerning his Further Report in document S/20412, of 23 January 1989, the Secretary-General stated that the m[illegible]te of the military component of UNTAG, as approved in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), remained unchanged, that no tasks had been eliminated, and that he had been assured by all the members of the Security Council, including the permanent members, that they would extend their fullest co-operation to him in terms of pargraph 54 (g) of his report and that the members of the Security Council would respond promptly to any need for additional military personnel which he might deem warranted up to the authorized upper limit of 7500. The Heads of State or Government therefore called upon the international community, including the permanent

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members of the Security Council, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in increasing the military component of UNTAG to the upper limit of 7500 personnel.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted that the tragic [illegible] that have taken place in Namibia since April 1 need not have happened if UNTAG had been adequately staffed and timely deployed as required by Resolutions 435 and 632. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government were of the view that UNTAG and its leadership cannot escape criticism for the slowness with which they began their work as well as for the outrageous decision to unleash the South African forces against the people of Namibia. They observed that the unleashing of Koevoet in Northern Namibia with the full authority of the United Nations was as tragic as it was ill-judged and damaging to the reputation of the United Nations. The Heads of State or Government consequently were outraged that the Security Council has still not taken action to compel South Africa to fulfill its obligations under Security Council Resolutions 435 and 632. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned that, at this late stage, more than halfway through the timetable for Namibia's Independence, the minimum conditions for holding a free and fair election did not yet exist in the territory. South Africa has still not dismantled Koevoet, whose elements continue to murder, harass and intimidate the Namibian people in a reign of terror clearly designed to disrupt SWAPO's election campaign and enhance the electorial chances of Pretoria's puppets in Namibia.

In addition, SWATF's command structures have not been dismantled in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) and these elements could be rapidly remobilized by the Pretoria regime at short notice.

The Heads of State or Government were further deeply disturbed that the adopted procedures for the registration of votes allowed South Africans and other non-Namibians to register as voters and that the proposed electoral law lacked provision for secrecy in the ballot, while at the same time proposed centralised counting procedures are open to fraud and malpractice. The Heads of State or Government equally find totally unacceptable the proposed constituent assembly proclamation, which, if enacted in its current form, would allow apartheid South Africa to continue in its colonial hold over Namibia and is herefore contrary to the letter and spirit of Resolution 435.

23. The Heads of State or Government condemned the malicious campaign against SWAPO being waged by South Africa, and promoted wittingly by the mainstream Western press and certain prominent European politicans. They were outraged that members of Swapo remained imprisoned and that the repeal of repressive and discriminatory laws had only been partial. They therefore urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure that the anti-SWAPO campaign be terminated, to enable SWAPO to campaign freely in all parts of Namibia. They also condemned the registration of

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non-Namibians by South African occupation forces with the aim of tipping the scales against SWAPO in the election.

24. The Heads of State of Government [illegible] the opening of [illegible] the [illegible] Frontline States in Namibia during the transition period. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the report of (NAM) Contact Group of 18 on Namibia and urged the Security Council to take immediate action on the recommendations contained in the report. In addition to these measures, they urged individual non-aligned countries to ensure that their national press adequately covered the transition process as a means of continuously informing member States about developments in Namibia.

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. They stressed that these areas are an integral part of Namibia and urged the Security Council, in conformity with international opinion as spelt out at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia of 1986, solemnly to declare that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that as such should not be divorced from the political process designed to bring about independence for the territory.

26. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in order for the forthcoming elections to be considered as having taken place in "the whole of Namibia as one political entity", in accordance with Resolution 435, the registration of voters, campaigning by the political parties and the voting itself must be conducted throughout the territory, including in particular Walvis Bay.

27. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the reported plans by the apartheid Pretoria regime and others to create a depository for radioactive and toxic waste in the Namibian desert on the west coast of Namibia. They called upon the countries concerned to abandon forthwith such plans, which would endanger the health and well-being of the Namibian people and of those of neighbouring States.

28. The Heads of State or Government recalled that Namibia, in accordance with Resolution 2145 (XXI), of 27 October 1966, remains the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination was achieved in the territory. They urged the Security Council to ensure through appropriate action that the United Nations Plan, as embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), be fully implemented in its final and definitive form and that an immediate end be put to South Africa's persistent non-compliance with the settlement plan. They stressed that, in the event that

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racist South Africa continued to flout the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983), 566 (1985), 601 (1987), and 632 (1989) and in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security that racist South Africa posed, it would be incumbent upon the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

29. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to urgently extend assistance to the UNHCR and SWAPO for purposes of the speedy repatriation of all Namibians so that they would participate in the election. At the same time, they urged the United Nations to take adequate measures for their resettlement and rehabilitation for a reasonable period of time in Namibia.

30. In view of the slowness of the voter registration process, and reported malpractices, particularly in Northern Namibia, the Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern that the possibility existed that not all Namibians would have registered by the current deadline of September 15, and therefore urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to extend the registration period.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the future of Namibia was a matter of great interest to the non-aligned countries. In this respect, the Movement's continued support was needed to ensure SWAPO's victory in the election. It is in this context that they urged the members to assist SWAPO at five different levels, i.e. bilateral, collective, contributions to the OAU special fund for SWAPO, to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and assistance by the broader international community throught the United Nations.

32. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York and the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Security Council for the positive role they played in the negotiations leading to the adoption of Resolutions 628 (1989), 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), in which, inter alia, the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of its Resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form. In this connection, the Ministers mandated the Bureau to continue monitoring, on behalf of the Movement, the implementation of the Namibian Independence Plan until that territory achieved its independence.

33. The Heads of State or Government welcomed recent debate in the Security Council of the United Nations which clearly exposed South Africa's persistent non-compliance with Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989). They futher welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 640 (1989) and urged the Security Council to ensure its immediate implementation thereby ensuring conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

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34. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full and complete support to the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal administering authority for Namibia until its independence. The responsibilities of the Council for Namibia particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance and human resources development, of dissemination of information and representation of the people of Namibia internationally continue to remain a sacred trust of this body until that country attains genuine independence.

35. The Heads of State or Government paid tribute to the memory of Brent Carlsson, the late United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who was a guest of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and a valiant champion of the right of the people of Namibia to an unfettered future.

D. SOUTH AFRICA

36. On the situation in South Africa, the Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the continued intransigence of the apartheid racist regime manifested in increased internal repression, continued incarceration and exile of authentic leaders of the oppressed majority, military occupation of African Townships and the banning or restriction of mass and professional organizations. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its abhorrent policy and system of apartheid which is the root cause of the violence and instability in southern Africa.

37. The Heads of State or Government noted that the racist regime had come under increasing pressure from the national liberation movements, trade union federations, mass organizations and the churches. Moreover, new measures of repression, including the "Labour Relations Act" and the "Foreign Funding Act" have also met with militant resistance and a spirit of defiance. This same spirit inspired the hunger strikes by the state of emergency detainees who rightly demanded their immediate and unconditional release. They commended the overwhelming boycott of the racist municipal elections of 26 October 1988, and condemned the election as a futile attempt to handpick puppets to serve on the so-called National Council, itself the product of an internationally rejected so-called new constitution. The Heads of State or Government noted that the regime's policy of co-opting puppets through the condemned and rejected tricameral parliament is proof of the regime's refusal to acknowledge that only the total eradication of apartheid can bring justice to the country and peace to the region. They commended the people of South Africa for escalating the mass militant political struggle as evidenced by their actions in a campaign of defiance of all unjust laws. The Heads of

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State or Government welcomed the intention announced by the people of South Africa to hold a conference in South Africa on October 7 to discuss a programme of mass action to speed up the destruction of apartheid. They called upon members of the Non-Aligned Movement to increase their support to the mass democratic movement in South Africa.

38. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern and strongly condemned the continuing judicial murders perpetrated by the apartheid regime. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government deplored the use of the notorious "common purpose" notion to sentence to death patriots such as the Sharpeville Six and the Upington 14. They also condemned the long-term prison sentences passed on the commuted Sharpeville Six, the Delmas trialists and other patriots. They further deplored the racist regime's treatment of all forms of opposition including peaceful resistance as high treason.

39. The Heads of State or Government demanded the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters and an immediate end to the regime's secret executions of South African patriots on its death row. They also denounced the Pretoria regime for the use of hit squads in South Africa and around the world. They called upon the international community to act in concert to force the regime to end its criminal acts of murder and aggression.

40. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, including Nelson Mandela and the scores of detained childeren; the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and all other political parties and mass anti-apartheid organizations; the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures; the removal of the racist troops from townships; and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialogue between the regime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people and enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

41. The Heads of State or Government deplored the granting of a restrictive three-month travel document to Zephania Mothopeng, President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, to go abroad for medical treatment. The restriction was particularly deplorable because of the gravity of his illness and advanced age.

42. The Heads of State or Government condemned the continuing banning and restriction of individuals and organizations. They condemned the attempts of the regime to criminalize anti-apartheid political activity and its determination to paralyze the democratic trade union movement through the

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application of provisions of the Labour Relations Amendment Act (1988). They called for the immediate repeal of this iniquitous measure. They furthermore condemned the "Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act", which is intended to terminate material support by the international community to the democratic movement of the people of South Africa.

43. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their condemnation of the racist Pretoria regime for its policy of bantustanization, which serves to perpetuate the colonial situation in South Africa.

44. The Heads of State or Government demanded that the clampdown on the media be ended. They also demanded that the state of emergency be lifted immediately.

45. The Heads of State or Government noted that the South African regime had embarked on a diplomatic offensive designed to project the image of an apartheid South Africa ready to live in peace with its neighbours and reform apartheid, which is a ploy designed to lessen current international pressures against the regime. The Heads of State or Government dismissed these manoeuvres as meaningless and deceitful. The regime refuses to embark on genuine dialogue with the authentic leaders of the oppressed majority of South Africa aimed at the immediate eradication of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa. They cautioned the international community against contacts with South Africa, the outcome of which is against the interests of the oppressed people of that country. They urged the non-aligned countries to continue to work for the total isolation of Pretoria and the eradication of the apartheid system.

46. The Heads of State or Government regretted that attempts were currently being made by certain Western countries to assist South Africa out of its isolation by the international community. They rejected the euphoria with which some Western news media have accepted and projected the racist regime's President F. W. Deklerk as a man of change. They further noted that the so-called five-year plan advanced by Deklerk is aimed at perpetuating apartheid and does not address the just demands of the people of South Africa and the international community for genuine democracy in South Africa based on the principle of one-person-one-vote.

47. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that apartheid could not be reformed. They reiterated that only the complete eradication of the abominable and criminal system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa could constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. To that end they called upon the international community to take concrete and effective steps to compel the racist South African regime to abandon henceforth its reprehensible policy and system of apartheid. In this

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connection, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movement there. In this regard they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilization of the masses within the country and reaffirmed the right of the South African people to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, to achieve national liberation.

48. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the Declaration of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa adopted in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 21 August, 1989 and adopted it as a non-aligned Declaration on South Africa.

49. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South Africa, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western States and Israel. They were outraged that those States had violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African regime by the United Nations Security Council the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that those same States gave the racist regime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armanent in the hands of racist regimes and, furthermore, that those States were frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African regime. They emphasized that those actions reinforced the racist regime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the oppressed people of South Africa and increased Pretoria's threat to the peace and security of the region and of the whole world.

50. The acquisition of nuclear capability by the racist South African regime has introduced a dangerous new dimension to the already explosive situation in southern Africa. The Heads of State or Government demanded that such nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease; that States which were currently obstructing United Nations efforts to combat South Africa's nuclear capability should forthwith desist from doing so; that the Security Council, in line with its obligations under paragraph 63 (c) of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, should act to remove that threat to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international fora which serve to facilitate its nuclear prowess, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, should be terminated.

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51. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures, such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit, practised by both regimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, the Frontline States, Palestine, southern Lebanon and other Arab lands occupied by Israel. They called upon all States to refrain from co-operation with the regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nucelar collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the development of nucelar weapons and their delivery systems.

52. The Heads of State or Government noted that the brutality of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction of lives and property in the region, as well as the threat which the situation continues to pose to international peace and security and regional stability, demand renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, as recommended by General Assembly Resolution 43/50G. In this regard, they decided to designate a group of Heads of State or Government to represent the Movement at the special session and urged as many others as possible to participate.

53. In view of the continuing intransigence of the racist Pretoria regime, the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa and the region and the mounting threat it poses to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime by the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. To this end, they endorsed the decision of the OAU to work towards the convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Africa for the purpose of examining the totality of racist South Africa's reprehensible policies and acts of State terrorism in South Africa, Namibia and the region, in order to undertake appropriate actions, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

54 The Heads of State or Government strongly deplored the decisions by the English, Welsh and Scottish, French Rugby Unions and the U.K. Cricket Team to accept invitations to participate in the racist South African Rugby Board's centenary matches in August 1989. They considered these decisions as violations of the Gleneagle Agreement and the United Nations Convention Against

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Apartheid Sports. The Heads of State or Government urged all the athletes concerned to abide by the convention or face an international boycott.

55. The Heads of State of Government condemned the racial elections in apartheid South Africa scheduled for 6 September1989, as they are held under a constitution declared null and void by the United Nations. Only an election based on one-person-one-vote under universal suffrage in a single chamber parliament can lead to the establishment of a genuine non-racial democracy in South Africa.

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CHAD

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries:

1. Reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity on the issue;

2. Praised the good will shown by Chad and Libya to resolve their dispute through peaceful means in conformity with resolution AHG/RES. 184 (XXV) of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Expressed their full support to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to restore good neighbourly relations and a lasting peace between the two countries, based on principles of independence, territorial integrity and non-interference;

4. Praised the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the Agreement of Algiers signed on August 31, 1989, on the global and final settlement of their dispute;

5. Reiterated their appeal to the international community to make an urgent contribution to the Government of Chad for the national recovery and reconstruction of the country.

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NEW CALEDONIA

Reaffirming the position adopted at the Eighth Summit Conference concerning their strong support for the right of the colonized people of New Caledonia to self-determination and an early transition to independence,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Expressed their profound sorrow over the tragic deaths, on 4 May 1989, of Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou and Mr Yeiwéné Yeiwéné, leaders of the Front de Libération National Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS);

2. Recalled that the South Pacific is a region of the world which contains many of the remaining non-self-governing territories, and they reaffirmed the right of all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or of their territories, to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference;

3. Reiterated their full support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people, in a manner which guarantees the legitimate rights and interests of all its inhabitants, and in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), of 14 December 1960;

4. Noted the positive measures being taken by the parties involved to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia which could provide a framework for the peaceful evolution of the territory to self-determination and independence;

5. Called upon the parties involved, in the interests of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and refrain from acts of violence;

6. Strongly urged that the question of New Caledonia be kept under active consideration at the United Nations until the conditions for an internationally acceptable act of self-determination, in accordance with the principles and practices of the United Nations, have been met.

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DECOLONIZATION

1. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance and relevance of as well as their full support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV). They emphasized that its full and effective implementation continues to be the cornerstone of the struggle to eliminate colonialism. In this regard they reaffirmed their conviction that the existence of territories still under colonial domination is incompatible with the aspiration of freedom, sovereignty and peace of the peoples of the world and with the principles and purposes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

2. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of all peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence, regardless of their geographical location, size of territory or population. They encouraged colonial powers to cease obstructing and impeding the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, to refrain from the exploitation of the human and material resources of the colonial territories, and to cease their use of such territories for military ends, including the use or storage of nuclear arms, which represents a serious obstacle to the exercise by the peoples of said territories of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence and also constitutes a threat to their security and the security of neighboring independent states.

3. The Heads of State or Government called upon all colonial powers, past and present, to shoulder their responsabilities and to make reparations for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their colonization of the developing countries.

4. The Heads of State or Government demanded the immediate and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this context they welcomed the adoption of Resolution 43/47 by the United Nations General Assembly, which declares the period of 1990-2000 as the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism" and reiterated their full support for its implementation.

5. The Heads of State or Government expressed their desire to contribute effectively to the carrying out of the UN Plan of Action for the Implementation of the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism" and toward this end they decided to assign the Coordinating Bureau the task of developing a Non-Aligned Movement Work Plan and of creating a Non-Aligned Movement Work Group.

6. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation of the work of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms, especially in cases of hostage-taking, and have a deleterious effect on international relations;

Noting that terrorism endangers the very territorial integrity and security of States, due to acts of terrorism that take place within States, especially those which violate human rights - in particular, the right to life of all citizens - and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempt to destabilize legitimately constituted governments;

Pointing to the growing connection between terrorist groups, paramilitary gangs and drug traffickers;

Reaffirming the rights of peoples to self-determination and the legitimacy of the struggle for independence and against colonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination and occupation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Non-Alignment,

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Condemned all acts of terrorism, whether committed by individuals, States or groups of States, expressing their resolve to counter them by every national and international legal means possible.

2. Called upon all States to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories which encourage the perpetration of such acts.

3. Urged all States to strictly adhere to the relevant international conventions and called on those which have not yet done so to accede to said conventions.

4. Agreed that special attention must be paid to the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug-traffickers and paramilitary gangs which have resorted to all types of violence thus endangering the stability of legitimately constituted governments, in complete disregard for the peoples' right to freely express their will, and in violation of other human rights.

5. Firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held.

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6. Reiterated their support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 40/61 and 42/159 stating that the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by establishing a generally agreed definition of international terrorism. In this context, they supported the principle of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the legitimate struggle of the peoples for national liberation.

7. Condemned the activities of mercenaries which prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability in a number of Non-Aligned countries.

8. Recalled the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the United Nations and called on all member States of the international community to fulfill their obligations under the various international conventions, and in this connection, urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, to finalize its work.

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PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Heads of State or Government,

Considering that peace and harmony among peoples and nations require the strictest application, strengthening and development of international law, which is an indispensable means for the prevention and peaceful settlement of controversies and conflicts,

Considering also that the recent Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Peace and International Law held in The Hague, and the declaration adopted by it, constitute an important contribution to this issue,

Resolved to strongly support the initiative at The Hague Ministerial Meeting that the United Nations General Assembly, during its Forty-fourth Regular Session, declare the next decade to be "THE DECADE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW".

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ANTARTICA

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Seventh and the Eighth Conferences of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Welcomed the increasing awareness and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community.

2. Reaffirmed their conviction that in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should be forever exclusively used for peaceful purposes and should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

3. Recognised the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica, in terms, inter-alia, of international peace and security, the economy, the environment, scientific research and its effects on global climatic conditions.

4. Affirmed the interest of all mankind in ensuring the protection and conservation of the environment and the dependent and associated eco-system of the Antarctic against all harmful human activities.

5. Considered that the adoption by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties of a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources on 2 June 1988, could make more difficult efforts at a consensus on the issue of Antarctica at the United Nations General Assembly.

6. Noted the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular Resolution 43/83 A and B, which, inter-alia, affirmed that the international community was entitled to information on all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations be made a central repository of such information and called on the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all their meetings including consultative meetings.

7. Reiterated their regret over the continuing membership of the racist apartheid regime of South Africa as a Consultative Party of the Antarctic Treaty, and in the light of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/83 urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that regime from participation from their meetings forthwith.

8. Reiterated their call upon all States to resume cooperation on and participation in the United Nations General Assembly debate on this item, with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

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THE PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

The Heads of State or Government appealed to the International Community to initiate concrete action aimed at achieving durable solutions to the refugee problems. They therefore stressed the urgent need to provide the international agencies dealing with refugee problems with necessary financial means, so that they can implement fully their mandate of alleviating the plight of 14 million refugees, and progressively lessen the burden incurred by the host countries.

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A MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF POSTS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

In view of the need for the United Nations to be a truly democratic representative of the international community, as well as the need to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and the urgency with which the reinforcement of the United Nations mechanisms must take place in order to allow its activities to be efficiently co-ordinated,

1. Express their conviction that there is an urgent need for an overall review of the current distribution of representative posts within the Secretariat and the Specialized Agencies as well as the distribution of membership in the various United Nations bodies and commissions, with a view to achieving a more equitable regional distribution.

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PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries. They deplored the pressures and threats directed against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Reaffirming the decisions adopted by the Summit and Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the need to esablish the New International Information and Communication Order,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Reaffirmed the need to further intensify co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the new international information and communication order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and to speedily remove disparities in communication capabilities within the era of rapid technological advances which create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles in the way of the democratization of the global information and communication process.

2. Stressed the vital need for broadest international cooperation in the field of information and communications as an instrument for better understanding in the increasingly interdependent world.

3. Called upon all non-aligned countries to contribute actively to the application of the decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare in June 1987, and by the Fifth Conference of the Non-Aligned news agencies pool, held in Luanda in June 1989, as well as the Tenth IGC Meeting, held in Harare in August 1989 in preparation for CO-MINAC III, to be held in Havana in September 1990.

4. Acknowledged the efforts carried out by the news agencies of the non-aligned countries and their regional agencies, particularly PAN, in the struggle against disinformation and in favor of the decolonization of this sphere.

Condemned the use of radio and television as instruments of hostile propaganda of one State against another in violation of the dispositions and principles of international law and demanded an immediate end to such practices.

6. Further condemned the use of the printed media as an instrument of propaganda against the cultural values and heritage of the non-aligned countries.

7. Noted with satisfaction that several countries had reduced their telecommunications tariffs in accordance with the decisions of the 7th and 8th Summit Conferences and urged those non-aligned countries that have not yet done so to comply with this important decision

8. Emphasized the need to give a boost to the activities and cooperation among the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC).

9. Acknowledged the importance of the work being carried out by the United Nations and UNESCO in this sphere, particularly their collaboration with the BONAC and the POOL agencies, and reiterated their support for both organizations in their efforts to disseminate objective information on the issues given priority by their respective agencies.

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MAYOTTE, MALAGASY ISLANDS AND CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGOS

Recalling the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Island of Mayotte, to the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar over the Malagasy islands of Glorieuse, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, and to Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

Emphasizing their conviction that concrete action with a view to finding a solution to these problems would contribute to reinforcing peace and international security in the region,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. - Reaffirmed that the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

- Took note of the dialogue between the French authorities and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on this issue;

- Expressed their active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian island of Mayotte and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

- Called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

2. - With regard to the Malagasy islands of Glorieuse, Europa, Juan de Nova and Bassas da India - reaffirmed that it is imperative that the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar be safeguarded. To that end, they strongly urged all parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in line with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/91 of 12 September 1979 and of Resolution 7[illegible]1 of the Third, [illegible] Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

3. - Expressed their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965,

- Expressed their concern over the strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia, which has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called once again for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius without delay.

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WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Heads of State or Government :

Noted that the world economy and international economic relations were undergoing far-reaching changes of a fundamental nature. Rapid developments in science and technology were transforming patterns of production , consumption and trade. Financial and other markets have become integrated to an unprecedented degree. New centres of economic power have emerged in an increasingly multi-polar world. Integrationist strategies were being followed in many parts of the world. However, disparities between developed and developing countries, despite growing interdependence, have been accentuated. These trends could pose a threat to global peace and stability;

- The moderate rates of growth experienced by the developed countries have been accompanied by the persistence of external payments and fiscal imbalances which have added uncertainty to world economic prospects;

- Stressed that the processes of integration among developed countries such as the Single Market by 1992 of the European Communities should not have adverse effects on the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries;

- Noted that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are going through a period of profound economic and social transformations oriented towards their integration into the mainstream of the world economy, thus increasing their role in international economic relations not only among developed countries but also with developing countries;

- Expressed grave concern over the dramatic deterioration of the economic and social situation in most developing countries: growth and development are mostly stagnant or registering negative rates; their economic and social reality is seriously worsening and, in many cases, political stability has been [illegible] development objectives in a very unfavourable external environment. They are continuing to make strenuous efforts towards adjustment. However, under the present adverse conditions, and lack of a concurrent adjustment on the part of the developed countries, these efforts are taking a very heavy toll in social and political terms;

- Noted with deep concern that seldom in modern history has there been such a glaring dichotomy and divorce between politics and economics in the field of international economic relations. For despite positive political detente on the global arena, we observe that certain major developed countries continue to adopt negative and intransigent postures, which is reflected in a total deadlock of the North - South dialogue;

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- Stressed that the international economic environment faced by the non-aligned and other developing countries is most unfavourable: prices of commodities have remained at very low levels; terms of trade have worsened; protectionism in developed countries is increasing: financial flows have declined and interest rates remain high in real terms; monetary and financial instability and misalignment of exchange rates remain without solution and mounting external debt requirements have become unbearable. There has been a lack of effectivn multilateral surveillance o the policies of major industrialized countries.

The Heads of State or Government pointed out:

- That the existing unjust system of international economic relations has contributed to the deepening of the imbalances and inequities in the world, thus adversely affecting the development of developing countries;

- That the aggravation of the development problems of non-aligned and other developing countries is in sharp contrast with the positive developments in international political relations. The favourable economic trends in developed countries have failed to spread to the developing countries;

- That the mechanisms of international economic relations continue to reflect to a great extent the interests of the major developed countries due to their dominant role in the world economy, which may have adverse effects on the development prospects of developing countries. The policies of major industrialised countries have repercussions far beyond their frontiers, and an impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

- That, as a result of mounting debt problems and the deterioration of the terms of trade, there has been an enormous net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries which restricts and hinders development and dramatically worsens the social and political situation in many developing countries;

- That there has been a lack of progress in North-South negotiations in virtually all areas as well as an erosion of multilateralism in spite of several constructive initiatives put forward by developing countries

The Heads of State or Government :

1. Considered that current economic developments in the world and the worsening situation of developing countries call for such measures and actions which would bring about structural changes in international economic relations and the establishment of a system conducive to a steady and

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balanced growth of the world economy, particularly to the faster development of developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed the commitment to and continuing validity and relevance of the New International Economic Order as a broad framework for overall endeavours in the field of development;

2. Were of the view that in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, in which issues have become more interrelated than ever before, the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all groups of countries. It is necessary to forge a global consensus centered on growth and development;

3. Encouraged North-South consultations at summit levels on international economic issues as being essential for ensuring equitable and broad-based management of global inter-dependence. In this context they welcomed the initiative on regular consultations between leaders of the North and South on global economic and environmental issues, taken by the Presidents of Egypt, Senegal and Venezuela and the Prime Minister of India, in Paris in July 1989;

4. Called upon the developed countries to adopt a constructive and integrated approach towards the reactivation of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries on all key issues of development, such as, inter alia, external debt, monetary and financial problems, international trade and commodities, science and technology, food and agriculture, environment and human resources development, on the basis of shared responsibility and mutual interests;

5. Reaffirmed their conviction that the convening of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in April 1990 devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular to the revitalization of the economic growth and development of the developing countries, is an opportunity to reach agreement on the nature of the problems facing developing countries and on an approach towards solving them;

6. Underlined that the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade should provide a coherent framework for international cooperation in the 1990s and indicate the commitments which would, in the common interest, contribute to accelerated economic and social progress of the developing countries. The strategy should fully reflect their development needs while recommending concrete measures for implementation at national and international levels. The strategy should include as one of its main elements special international support for the least developed countries. While addressing issues of adjustment, the strategy should focus on reversing adverse trends experienced during the Third Development Decade, reactivating development and combating poverty;

7. Reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, effective and full sovereignty and control over their natural resources and economic activities;

8. Rejected the resort to and the application of economic, political and/or other types of coercive measures by some developed countries, such as imposing embargoes, trade restrictions, blockades, the freezing of assets or other economic sanctions. They reaffirmed that the international community should adopt urgent and effective measures aimed at eliminating such practices which have been on the increase and have assumed new forms. In this regard, they took note of relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD;

9. Reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the Israeli occupation were prerequisites for economic and social development of the peoples suffering therefrom;

10. Reviewed the functioning of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation. They appreciated its work and considered its report as a significant contribution to the work of the Movement. They re-iterated the importance they attached to the Committee as a forum for reviewing on a regular basis developments in the world economy and bringing out their implications on the strategy of developing countries in international economic negotiations and cooperation among developing countries.

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DEBT, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND MONETARY ISSUES

A. DEBT

The Heads of State or Government:

- Stressed that the external debt of developing countries, exceeding 1320 billion dollars, and in many cases with very high debt and debt service ratios, constituted the greatest obstacle to their economic and social development,

- Further stressed that the external debt service, particularly at current high real interest rates, was draining a disproportionately high share of the export earnings, as well as of the GNP and savings of developing countries, and that the net negative transfer of resources was not only depriving the developing countries of badly needed resources for investment but was also undermining their adjustment and economic reform efforts;

- Pointed to the fact that the sacrifices borne by the population in developing countries as a result of such a situation were causing social upheavals and threatening the political stability of a number of developing countries; developing countries may not be able to pay their external debt under existing international economic conditions without sustained development;

- Warned that in the long run such trends in the interdependent world economy were having adverse effects on all countries.

Re-emphasizing their profound conviction:

- that a durable resolution of the burning debt problem mainly depends on the creation of conditions for an accelerated development of developing countries on the basis of co-responsibility and through cooperation of all parties involved : governments of developing debtor and developed creditor countries, banks and international financial institutions;

- that such an approach implies political measures for an improvement of the global economic environment, including international trade and commodity prices, the revival of substantial net capital transfers to developing countries, access of their products to the markets of the developed countries and the continuation of economic reforms in the developing countries in accordance with their own development and social priorities, with full support by the multilateral financial institutions;

- that there is still an urgent need to translate into action various measures proposed to alleviate the critical debt situation and consider new initiatives to help address this most pressing problem in its totality;

- that there is an important link among trade, development and debt.

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The Heads of State or Government recognized the greater awareness on the part of the developed countries of the true dimensions of the debt crisis and its serious implications on the development process and the stability of the world economy, as reflected in their various initiatives designed to reduce debt and debt servicing. They stressed however, that for these initiatives to achieve their full potential, it is essential that they be supported by larger resources and that the scope and size of their applicability be [illegible]ended to all indebted developing countries and to all types of debt. They also considered that the new agreements and arrangements within the framework of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will enable these institutions to contribute more effectively to overcoming the debt crisis and adequately meeting the requirements of growth and development of developing countries. They stressed that these arrangements should not lead to reinforced conditionality.

The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that some creditor developing countries have already taken measures to alleviate the debt problem of fellow developing countries and that highly concessional loans of a revolving nature and with substantially increased grant element continue to be provided by these creditor countries despite their worsening economic situation.

The Heads of State or Government proposed that:

1. Developing debtor and developed creditor countries jointly and urgently undertake the broadest possible implementation of existing initiatives and elaborate new ones for dealing with the debt problem, especially those that are based on the concept of debt and debt service reduction:

i. - in the case of official debt, a more pronounced direct commitment of creditor governments with requisite changes in their budgetary regulations was required. Eligibility criteria should be broadened and the scope of relief measures extended to cover a larger proportion of outstanding debt. These measures should be additional to the regular flow of development finance;

ii. - with regard to commercial debt, more profound changes were required in the institutional and regulatory mechanisms of developed creditor co[illegible] international financial institutions;

iii. - as far as the debt of the least developed countries is concerned, writing-off of debt combined with lower interest rates and new highly concessional loans were essential;

iv. - low income countries should receive a similar treatment;

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v. - for indebted developing countries, especially middle income countries with low proportion of debt to commercial banks, which are not eligible for debt rescheduling under the terms approved for the least developed countries, the debt burden needs to be alleviated through a combination of debt relief and new money in the form of highly concessional loans.

2. Developing debtor and developed creditor countries should review, in a spirit of openness and cooperation, all concrete measures that could effectively bring debt servicing in line with the actual payment capacity of debtor countries, thus halting the drain of developing countries' resources; such measures could, inter alia, include:

a. reducing real interest rates and extending debt consolidation and grace periods and maturities;

b. limiting debt service to a percentage of export earnings compatible with the development and social needs of developing countries;

c. strengthening the mechanisms that enable developing countries to benefit from the difference between the nominal and market value of their debts;

d. establishing a transitional period during which lower interest rates would be applied until the resumption of a real increase of the export earnings of the debtor country;

e. elaborating new mechanisms in favour of those developing countries which, due to unfavourable exogenous factors, are not in a position to honour their obligations towards international financial institutions according to a fixed schedule;

f. providing additional facilities within the IMF which would expand the possibilities for compensatory financing;

g. ensuring an adequate flow of new financial resources from official and commercial sources to ease the burden of high interest rates as well as to alleviate the consequences of monetary instability and exchange rate fluctuations;

h. substantially changing conditionality criteria of international financial institutions to make them truly supportive of growth, avoiding cross-conditionality and lessening the heavy social cost of adjustment;

i. differentiating between the existing stock of debt and new loans for the purpose of determining interest rates so as to attract the influx of new financial resources;

j. ensuring adequate inflow of new financial resources from official and commercial sources for those developing countries which, despite heavy repayment burdens, are making consistent efforts to

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manage their debt service;

k. payment of interest partially in foreign currency and partially in the local currency of the debtor country.

3. An appropriate forum under the auspices of the United Nations should be convened with the participation of international financial institutions and banks to review all aspects of the problem of external debt within the context of an improved environment for development.

4. All interested non-aligned and other developing countries should consider the possibility of establishing a debtors' forum for the exchange of experiences and information and for mutual consultations with a view to strengthening their negotiating position in the area of external debt; the debtors' forum would draw upon positive experiences already acquired at the consultative meetings held in Lima, Peru and Mohammedia, Morocco. Consultations should take place on the date and venue in 1990 of the Third Consultative Meeting of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries.

II. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

The Heads of State or Government,

- Stressing that the drastic deterioration of the economic and social position of most developing countries is closely related to the decline of development finance flows since 1982;

- Noting with concern that commercial financial flows had virtually come to a halt, that official development assistance as a whole has been stagnating at a level less than half of the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of developed countries' GNP and that the target of assistance to the least developed countries of 0.15% has not been attained either;

- Expressing their appreciation to those developed countries which have achieved these targets;

- Considering that the general [illegible] of development finance;

- Assessing that the present large balance-of-payments surpluses of some developed countries, on the one hand, and the vast potential demand in a large number of developing countries, on the other, offer significant new opportunities for investment to the mutual benefit of investors and recipients;

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- Encouraged by the recent measures whereby the resources of international financial institutions had been increased; by the plans of some of the most developed countries to recycle a part of their surpluses into the developing countries and by the announced intention of some developed countries to increase their official development assistance;

1. Called on the developed countries:

- to exert additional efforts with a view to increasing all financial flows for the development of developing countries, par'-ularly through loans and official assistance;

- to contribute in particular to the further strengthening of the role of the World Bank and regional development banks in the financing of the develop.nent of non-aligned and other developing countries. In addition to adequate periodical capital increases of these banks, this also implies the adjustment of their operational policies to the growing needs of developing countries;

- to reach, as soon as possible, the internationally agreed targets for official development assistance of 0.7% of GNP as well as the target of 0.15 % for the least developed countries;

- to reach an early agreement on the Ninth Replenishment of IDA of a substantially larger size in real terms so that it becomes operational immediately after the expiry of the Eighth Replenishment in June 1990;

- to encourage and facilitate direct investment of their companies in the developing countries.

2. Indicated the readiness of the interested non-aligned countries to encourage and facilitate through appropriate policies and measures the inflow of foreign investment in accordance with their goals and priorities, and to exchange information and experiences to that end.

C. MONETARY ISSUES

The Heads of State or Government,

- considering that the present international monetary system, based on tho dominant role of major developed countries, is in need of reform since it is not conducive to stable and predictable international ecc.omic relations nor to adequate creation and allocation of international liquidity in response to the requirements of international trade and sustained development;

- pointing to the untenability of the present asymmetrical adjustment process in which by far

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the largest part of the burden is being borne by developing countries;

- assessing that the present declining trend of the role of special drawing rights is contrary to the aim of establishing a more stable and effective international monetary system;

- being particularly concerned with the persistence of high real interest rates which are jeopardizing the efforts to overcome the debt crisis;

1. Called on the International Monetary Fund:

- to ensure efficient multilateral surveillance particularly over the balance-of-payments trends and exchange-rate policies of the major developed countries with due regard to the development objectives of developing countries;

- to bear in mind the needs of all countries with respect to production and employment growth and their actual capacities to adopt and implement adjustment programmes in line with the specific economic, social and political conditions in each country;

- to ease conditionality criteria significantly and make their application more flexible;

- to complete urgently the Ninth General Review of its quotas and ensure that the increase of quotas is substantial and also that the share of non-aligned and other developing countries be increased both in quotas and voting rights from the existing levels;

- to enlarge access limits under various facilities in line with the increase in overall quota under the Ninth General Review.

2. Called on the developed countries:

- to allow for a broadening of participation in the process of coordination of economic and monetary policies so as to reflect the interests and concerns of the international community as a whole;

- to encourage the reduction of real interest rates towards their historical levels and to promote exchange rates stability;

- to respond with urgency to the need for a fresh allocation of Special Drawing Rights, [illegible] reserves and liquidity of the developing countries;

- to respond positively to the initiatives of non-aligned and other developing countries in relation to the reform of the international monetary system, including the proposal of the Group of 24 on the setting up of a Representative Committee of Ministers of developing and developed countries to jointly consider further steps towards a reform of the international monetary system.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITIES

A. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Heads of State or Government:

- Reiterated their conviction that a free, open and non-discriminatory international trading system is a basis for continuous economic prosperity of all countries. Freer access to the markets of the developed countries is of vital importance to the economic growth and development of non-aligned and other developing countries;

- Attached great importance to the maintenance of a rule- based international trading system, governed by transparency and multilateral non-discriminatory disciplines. It was necessary to ensure that major trading nations strictly adhered to the agreed rules of the trading system;

- Expressed their profound concern over the growing protectionism, the persistent negative trends in terms of trade, market instability, as well as the upsurge of unilateralism, bilateralism and discrimination which jeopardize the multilateral nature of international trade. This is contrary to the commitments assumed in Punta del Este and at other international conferences and is inconsistent with the goal of integrating all countries into an equitable global system of trade, financial and monetary relations. These trends cause the deterioration of the position of developing countries and the decline in their share of international trade from 28% at the beginning of this decade to less than 20% in 1988;

- Reaffirmed the importance of the successful completion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations for preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system. It is however of vital importance that the multilateral trading system be fully responsive to the special needs of developing countries and be conducive to the integration of their economies with the world economy;

- Expressed their profound concern over the emerging imbalance in the Uruguay Round negotiations, because of inadequate priority being given to areas of special interest to developing countries and growing pressures on developing countries to undertake new obligations, and reiterated the position as agreed at Punta del Este that developed countries should not seek, neither shall developing countries be required to make concessions that may be inconsistent with the latter's development, financial and trade needs;

- Emphasized the importance of a balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round beneficial to all

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participants, and in this context, the need for the interests of the developing countries to be adequately reflected in sectors of vital importance to them, such as textiles and clothing, agricultural products, tropical products, and natural resource-based products, as well as in the case of systemic issues. In this regard:

i. - It is important that the Multi-Fibre Arrangement should be phased out within a short period after its expiry and that there should be a freeze on any new restrictions inconsistent with the GATT rules, and that the phasing out of the MFA restrictions should not be linked to the question of strengthening of GATT rules and disciplines in other areas or to contributions being made by all participating countries;

ii. - In respect of agriculture it is important that adequate measures be evolved to liberalise international trade in agriculture by elimination of all restrictions and distorsions by developed countries. At the same time, agriculture being of critical importance to developing countries with the majority of the population in most countries being dependent on it for their employment and livelihood, developing countries should have sufficient flexibility to maintain their agricultural production programmes;

iii. - The fullest liberalization of trade in tropical products should be attained in conformity with the Punta del Este Declaration;

iv. - In the case of systemic issues, it is important that the following be adequately addressed in the Uruguay Round: conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on safeguards based on the basic principle of non-discrimination including the elimination of so-called "grey area" measures; preservation of the flexibilities available to developing countries in GATT, especially those pertaining to their balance of payments position;

- Recognising the potential implications of the new areas of Uruguay Round negotiations, namely trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, and trade-related investment measures and services, emphasized the following: the need for developmental, technological and public interest needs of developing countries to be fully taken into consideration; the need for developing countries to have the freedom to attune their intellectual property systems to suit their own needs and conditions; the removal of barriers to transfers of technology to developing countries; the elimination of restrictive and anticompetitive business practices followed by transnational corporations; the promotion of service industries of importance to developing countries.

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The Heads of State or Government :

1. Urged the developed countries to honour the standstill and roll-back commitments undertaken in the Declaration on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and in the Mid-term Review, to take other measures for curbing the escalation of non-tariff barriers to progressively eliminate export subsidies to agricultural products, not to apply new restrictions in international trade and to facilitate market access for products from developing countries, as well as not to impose coercive economic measures for political reasons. Special attention in negotiations should be given to the particular situation and problems of LDCs;

2. Considered that the non-aligned and other developing countries, notwithstanding the differences in their national priorities, essentially have a common interest regarding most issues which are the subject of negotiations in the Uruguay Round. Therefore, during further negotiations the non-aligned and other developing countries should coordinate constantly to the greatest possible extent their positions on issues of common concern in order to protect their interests in world trade more effectively ;

3. Called on all countries to :

- resolutely work on preserving, strengthening and effectively implementing the special, differential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment of developing countries in international trade, including in the new areas;

- improve the generalized schemes of preferences of developed countries particularly with regard to their functioning and the number of products covered and extend them to all developing countries;

- contribute to the strengthening of existing GATT rules and the development of new ones, with the basic goal of further promoting multilateralism and the world trading system;

- convene a meeting prior to the end of GATT negotiations in order to assess their results concerning the objectives and principles accepted by the Punta del Este Declaration, especially taking into account the interests of the developing countries. The close relationship between external debt and trade will be especially taken into account for the purpose of the said assessment;

- review within TDB of UNCTAD developments in the world trade and international trading system and make proposals to strengthen and improve them. In this context it is important to closely follow developments and issues in the Uruguay Round of particular concern to developing countries;

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4. Invite the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their mutual understanding and solidarity in the negotiating process of the Uruguay Round. In that context they took note with great interest and high appreciation of the Statement by the South Commission on the Uruguay Round as an important input for their consideration;

5. Reaffirmed the important role of UNCTAD in the sphere of international economic cooperation in trade and development and, in this context, stressed the need to promote the spirit and objectives of the organisation. They called for the urgent implementation of commitments undertaken in the Final Act of the Seventh Conference in the interrelated areas of international trade, resources for development, external debt, commodities and the problems of the least developed countries. In this regard, they underlined the need for thorough preparatory work to ensure the succes of UNCTAD VIII.

B. COMMODITIES

The Heads of State or Government :

1. Stressed the exceptional importance that the production of and international trade in commodities have for the world economy, and in particular their dominant influence on the development of the majority of developing countries. They pointed out once again that commodity-exporting developing countries have, for ten years now, due to the drastic decline in prices, been suffering large export earnings shortfalls which resulted in the deterioration of their economic position, stagnation of development, heavier debt burden and decline of living standards of their populations;

2. Deemed it necessary, in the interest of both producers and consumers, to make additional efforts within UNCTAD to stabilize commodity prices at a sufficiently remunerative level, which would ensure steady and foreseeable export earnings to the exporters, while being fair to consumers;

3. Pointed to the need for continuing efforts within UNCTAD to reach concrete and binding agreements as soon as possible on the implementation of all essential elements of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, i.e. the stabilization of markets and prices, the improvement of existing and the conclusion of new international [illegible] the strengthening [illegible] facilities and the establishment of a new one, with universal commodity coverage, for the compensation of export earnings shortfalls of commodity exporting developing countries;

4. Underlined the need for the international community to support developing countries in their

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efforts to improve the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of commodities so as to continue the process of diversification and restructuring of their economies, bearing in mind new achievements in science and technology. They emphasized, however, that such efforts can be brought to fruition only if the developed countries improve access to their markets through, inter alia, the removal of non-tariff barriers and the abolition of subsidies to production and exports of substitutes and synthetics, which are undermining the position of commodities in the international market;

5. Expressed their satisfaction that the Common Fund for Commodities entered into force on June 19, 1989 and that its implementation in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement will provide a strong impetus towards a lasting solution to the commodity problems of developing countries;

6. Called upon all countries which have ratified the Agreement to start with its immediate implementation and appealed to all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities who have not yet done so, to accede to the Common Fund as soon as possible and to constructively contribute to the creation of stable conditions in the world commodity markets which would be of mutual benefit to both producers and consumers.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Heads of State or Government:

- Stressed that science and technology have become the most propulsive factor of development and change, thus opening up prospects for accelerating the development of developing countries. The unprecedented technological advances have provided new opportunities for development. Scientific and technological achievements and their increasingly successful application in virtually all spheres of human activity have paved the way to new production processes;

- Expressed their deep concern over the fact that the diffusion of scientific and technological achievements, particularly towards the developing world, did not match the universal significance of these achievements. Rather than narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries, contemporary science and its rapid application in production and other social processes have actually contributed to widening that gap. Such a trend has left a large number of developing countries on the periphery of economic and social progress and its continuation threatens to perpetuate this situation.

The Heads of State or Government emphasized:

1. That, despite intensive efforts made by the non-aligned and other developing countries within the United Nations and other international forums, no significant progress has been made in creating conditions for a more rapid development of science and technology in developing countries, as well as for a faster transfer of scientific and technological achievements to developing countries;

2. That the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna in 1979 has not produced satisfactory results, despite the efforts made to that effect;

3. That, despite the narrowing down of the differences between the developed and the developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological activities, and their actions within the United Nations, the International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology has not been finalized;

4. The importance of global, regional and sub-regional cooperation for ensuring a more comprehensive and speedier flow of science and technology from developed to developing countries, including high technology.

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The Heads of State or Government concluded:

5. That large-scale international support was necessary for the efforts of developing countries to step up the process of scientific and technological development and ensure a more comprehensive and speedier acquisition of advancements in science and technology from developed countries, and absorb new technologies, particularly high technologies;

6. That there is a need to support the establishment in the developing countries of a world- class Network of Research and Training Institutes dedicated to the development and application of high technology and appealed to the international community, particularly the developed countries, and the multilateral financial and developmental institutions, especially the World Bank, to support this network within the framework of international cooperation;

7. That there is a need to stimulate development of indigenous scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries, including the development of scientific and technological infrastructure. In this context it is necessary to pay due attention to the serious problem of brain drain from developing countries;

8. That there is a need to stimulate broader international cooperation in science and technology and, especially, to adopt, without delay, the International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology;

9. That the relevant organisations and agencies of the United Nations system should develop and put into operation training programs for experts from developing countries and other appropriate programs of human resources development in the field of science and technology;

10. That, in the context of observing the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology, it is necessary to initiate a broad discussion on the faster transfer of science and technology to developing countries, particularly in the areas of health, food and agriculture, industry, transport and communications and environmental protection;

11. To call on all countries, especially the developed ones, as well as on the international development institutions, to seriously consider the establishment of a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action, in order to enable it to finance the promotion of scientific and technological development in developing countries.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Heads of State or Government:

- Reiterated that the right to food was a fundamental and universal human right and rejected the use of food as an instrument of political or economic pressure;

- Expressed deep concern over the continuing paradox of our time - that of hunger amidst plenty - and over the trend to curtail production in some parts of the world to reduce stocks and maintain high prices. They underlined the need to reverse these unacceptable trends and to offset the adverse impact of external economic factors that hamper the development of the food and agricultural sector in developing countries and aggravate poverty, hunger and malnutrition;

- Reviewed the state of food and agriculture in the world, particularly in developing countries, and noted with deep concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the 1974 World Food Conference and the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s, particularly in the least developed countries. They also noted a global decrease in grain production over the past two years, resulting in reduced stocks below the levels guaranteeing global food security, and sharp price increases. The volume of food aid even to famine-threatened countries has also declined, thus increasing the danger of the eruption of another global food crisis which might seriously affect the food-deficit developing countries and the poorest segments of their population;

- Reiterated the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Called on the international community, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to closely monitor further developments in the global food situation, especially in food-deficit developing countries and, in case of any further deterioration of the situation, to place the food problem in the focus of attention at the forthcoming 25th FAO Conference;

2. Expressed the view that the non-aligned and other developing countries should continue to accord in their development plans priority to increasing food production and attaining the highest possible level of food self-sufficiency as the most efficient way to achieve a lasting solution of the food problem of developing countries, particularly those food-deficit countries which have adequate natural potentials;

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3. Called on the developed countries and relevant international institutions, primarily the FAO, theInternational Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the World Bank and regional development banks and UNDP to assist the developing countries, by providing financial assistance, equipment, inputs and food under favourable terms, in their efforts to achieve a durable solution to their food problem;

4. Noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council contained in the Cyprus Initiative against world hunger and the Cairo Declaration and its Programme of Co-operative Action, and invited all government's and international organizations to implement them efficiently;

5. Welcomed the conclusion of the negotiations on the Third Replenishment of IFAD and invited all donors to work to insure that the final amount of this replenishment is achieved at the maximum possible level. They also stressed the role of IFAD as a very important source for the development of agriculture in developing countries as well as its equitable system of decision making. They, therefore, invited non-aligned and other developing countries to give priority to IFAD in their contributions;

6. Called on all donor countries to ensure that food aid should not fall below the volume attained in 1987-88, and that the share of aid channelled through the WFP should be increased to enable the programme to continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

7. Stressed the irreplaceable co-ordinating and technical role of FAO in the development of food and agriculture, particularly in the developing countries, and supported the further enhancement of the Global Information and Early Warning System, as well as activities aimed at checking desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, locust and other forms of natural disasters such as floods and droughts as well as activities promoting food security. They expressed concern because of the financial constaints of the organization and called on all member countries, particularly the major contributors, with arears, to fulfill their financial obligations toward FAO and provide additional resources for these specific actions.

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LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed grave concern at the serious deterioration of the economic and social situation in the least developed countries. Deep structural weaknesses have diminished their ability to overcome the negative impact of external factors. Their export earnings and investments have sharply decreased due, on the one hand, to the plummeting prices of their export commodities and, on the other, to accumulated debt servicing obligations and a drop in the inflow of funds for development. This has led to a complete halt in the development of most LDCs and has pushed these countries to the periphery of the world economy and international economic relations;

- Noted with concern that, as a result of their extremely difficult position and especially due to the hostile international environment over the past decade, most of the LDCs have experienced negative growth rates, especially in Africa where the GNP per capita has fallen from 237 to 220 dollars. At the same time, overall international development assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, has amounted to a mere 25 dollars per capita annually;

- Noted with regret and concern that the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for LDCs for the 1980s, adopted by consensus at the U.N. Conference on the LDCs held in Paris in 1981, and the commitments made therein in respect of international support measures, have not been implemented, causing difficult socio-economic problems of serious magnitude;

- Expressed appreciation to many developed and other countries and to international organizations for their contribution to mitigating the exceptionally grave situation in the Sub-Saharan countries, and emphasized that this drive should be continued and expanded.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Agreed to invest maximum efforts and exert influence on all other members of the international community to ensure that the second UN conference on the LDCs in Paris in 1990 effectively implements the UN General Assembly resolution on "reviewing, formulating and adopting adequate national and international policies and measures to accelerate development processes in the LDCs in the 1990s";

2. Proposed that the Paris Conference adopt decisions which would strengthen the commitment of the international community to support reactivation of growth and development in the LDCs, inter alia, by providing facilities which would ensure relief aid in emergency situations caused by food shortages; writing-off of the LDCs' official debt by developed countries on an undiscriminatory basis; long-term rescheduling of private debt under favourable terms and conditions; increasing aid for development, especially ODA; greater participation of the LDCs in multilateral financing; granting of special facilities in commodity exports and bringing structural adjustment programmes in line with actual possibilities and requirements of the socio-economic development of the LDCs.

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ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

Reiterated that mutual economic cooperation was a lasting commitment of non-aligned and other developing countries and a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance. It is neither a substitute for, nor an alternative to cooperation between developing and developed countries. It is an indispensable and integral part of the efforts of developing countries to restructure international economic relations and establish the New International Economic Order. In this regard they stressed that joint efforts invested since the 8th Summit, despite numerous difficulties and the generally deteriorated economic position of developing countries, have enabled a further elaboration and implementation of programmes of mutual economic cooperation, to which a special contribution has been made by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, held in Pyongyang in 1987.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Approved the Plan of Action of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and urged the non-aligned countries to make every effort to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme;

2. Endorsed the Final Document of the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Countries on the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare from 10 to 12 May 1989, and called for full and effective implementation of all recommendations contained therein;

3. Reaffirmed their determination to strengthen cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries on the bases of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries (APEC) and · Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA);

4. Stressed the need for a constant critical appraisal of mutual economic cooperation and of the existing mechanisms through which this cooperation unfolds, as well as for a faster realization of the decision of the 8th Summit on rationalizing APEC and bringing it into harmony with the CPA of the Group of 77. Harmonization, consolidation and integration wherever possible of the respective sectors of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among the Non-Aligned Countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 should be pursued with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities and ensuring complementarity of the cooperation efforts. Special attention should be given to the promotion of cooperation in the areas of trade, science and technology and technical

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cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), which should be actively pursued in close cooperation and coordination with the mechanisms of the Group of 77. In this context the Chairmen of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in New York should continue with consultations and agree on programmes and measures ensuring the most effective implementation of the above tasks. The report on such programmes and measures should be submitted to the annual ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries in New York in 1990;

5. Recommended that the coordinating countries in the APEC areas not covered by the CPA pursue their activities aimed at strengthening cooperation in these fields and facilitating the coordination of positions of the non-aligned countries in relevant UN bodies and other international organizations;

6. Emphasized in particular that economic cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be based on valid economic and social criteria, as the only way to ensure the maximum level of its self-generation, self-sustainment and self-financing;

7. Considered that the projects for ECDC may be formulated, in full consideration of national needs and priorities, through consultations from the expert to the highest level;

8. Considered that projects of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries could be initiated and carried out by interested partners in non-aligned and other developing countries, but should be open to other developing countries participants;

9. Stressed the need for the governments of non-aligned and other developing countries to make efforts for the creation within national frameworks and in accordance with their priorities and goals for development, of favourable legal, fiscal, financial, monetary, commercial and other conditions, as well as institutional mechanisms to encourage and stimulate economic entities, both public and private - enterprises, business communities, banks and others - to engage in direct cooperation. They also recognized that the private and governmental activities for ECDC are not alternative but should be complementary;

10. Pointed to the need for taking action in order to complete the process of defining the Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Cooperation among developing countries;

11. Called on the developing countries which have ratified the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries to proceed with its consistent implementation, and the other signatory countries to ratify it as soon as possible; invited the Committee of Participants of the GSTP to consider the possibility of launching, as soon as possible, the second round of negotiations, which should include the participation of a larger number of developing countries, an enlarged product coverage, kinds and quality of concessions and other approaches and modalities envisaged under the

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Agreement, as well as to explore the possibilities for financial support for the promotion of trade within the GSTP;

12. Recognized the catalytic role of TCDC in enhancing ECDC. In view of the fact that the implementation of the TCDC programmes cover a wide spectrum of activities in all sectors, in particular human resources development. TCDC is also a major instrument for the transfer of existing, as well as in the development of indigenous science and technology;

13. Stressed the importance of an increased participation of women in the development of non-aligned and other developing countries, both as active agents and beneficiaries of development, and called for intensified efforts to launch a cooperative programme on women in development with the support of the international community, including international and United Nations organizations such as the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) and INSTRAW. In this regard, they called on all non-aligned and other developing countries to participate at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in Development that will take place in Havana, Cuba, from 29th January to 1st February 1990;

14. Recalled that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless of 1987 has raised the awareness of states to the problem of homelessness and the possibilities available for succesfully tackling the problem, and invited all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000 by adopting and implementing action oriented national shelter strategies in accordance with the stipulated guidelines in the UNGA resolution 43/181;

15. Welcomed the useful work already undertaken by the South Commission and took note with appreciation of the progress report on its activities presented by its Chairman Julius Nyerere to the Ninth Summit;

16. Noted with satisfaction that the Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries has come into operation and invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to consider urgently joining the activities of the Centre and contribute to its effectiveness as an instrument in the scientific and technological cooperation of non-aligned and other developing countries;

17. Called on non-aligned and other developing countries to accelerate the process of finalizing the Draft Statute of the Irrigation and Drainage Centre of the non-aligned and other developing countries;

18. Invited the non-aligned and other developing countries which have not yet done so to join the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) and the Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) and avail themselves of their expertise and other services;

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19. Endorsed the Statute of the "Josip Broz Tito" Art Gallery of Non-Aligned Countries in Titograd, which was adopted by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting in New York on August 25, 1989, as a joint institution of non-aligned countries;

20. Reaffirmed the validity of decisions and recommendations adopted by different meetings of non-aligned countries referring to the establishment of the Stabilization Fund, Monetary Fund and Development Fund of the non-aligned and other developing countries, urged the member-countries, and in particular the Coordinating Bureau in New York, to implement them without undue delay, and recommended that the studies requested by the Meeting of Experts held in Antananarivo in March 1986 be completed as soon as possible or by October 1990 at the latest;

21. Welcomed the offer of Tunisia to host the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Labour of non-aligned and other developing countries, at a date to be agreed among coordinating countries and asked the ILO to extend its kind cooperation with regard to the holding of the Conference

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ENVIRONMENT

The Heads of State or Government :

- Were greatly concerned at the continuing deterioration in the state of the environment. These trends if allowed to continue unchecked could disrupt the global ecological balance and jeopardise the earth's life-sustaining qualities. In a few decades the world could be facing an ecological catastrophe;

- Noted that the physical and social aspects of the deterioration of the environment are increasingly evident in developing countries; they confirmed that such trends were a consequence of the widening gap in development levels between the North and the South, that poverty and the degradation of the environment are closely related. Environmental protection in developing countries had to be viewed as an integral part of the development and could not be considered in isolation from it;

- Stressed the need of the international community to consider with utmost seriousness the degradation of the global life-support systems, primarily the process of water and air pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, soil degradation, desertification and deforestation. The pressures brought to bear on these global systems by the prevalent patterns of production and consumption especially in the developed countries make the current global trends unsustainable. If concerted measures were not taken to check these processes, in a few decades the world would be faced with unforeseeable consequences. In this context they noted with concern a growing tendency towards external imposition and increased conditionality on the part of some developed countries in dealing with environmental issues;

- Noted that international cooperation in the field of environmental protection called for a global multilateral approach so that all aspects be considered while retaining the development priorities of developing countries and respecting the principle of proportionality in shares and responsibilities with due respect to the sovereign right of every country over its natural resources.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Expressed the readiness of non-aligned countries to intensify and promote international cooperation in the area of environment in order to prevent the disruption of the global ecological balance;

2. Emphasized the need to agree on a concept of sustainable development with a view to promoting effective international co-operation in environmental protection; the concept should necessarily include the meeting of basic needs of all people on our planet, stable economic growth, especially a speedier development of developing countries, as well as improving the quality of life;

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3. Urged the adoption of environmentally-sound development strategies and underlined that the definition of such strategies, including the exploitation of a country's natural resources, were the sovereign right of every country;

4. [illegible]sed that the developed countries, which bear the primary responsibility for damage to the environment must also bear the primary responsibility for global environmental protection which includes the provision of additional resources for developing countries;

5. Underlined that international measures to control the use of environmentally damaging substances should be aimed at redressing the existing asymmetry in world consumption and production levels. Regulatory regimes which seek to subject production and consumption of certain substances to international control limits must be accompanied by supportive measures to facilitate the adjustment by developing countries to new standards. These measures must in particular include net additional financial resources and access to and transfer of alternative clean technologies. In this context they recommended that the creation of a special international fund to promote international cooperation in the field of environment, to finance research and development of alternative technologies and to bring these technologies within easy reach of developing countries, should seriously be considered;

6. Called for the adoption of effective international measures, including conventions and other relevant legal instruments, to prohibit the dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes in the territories of other countries. They pledged to maximise the benefits from the Dump Watch already established by the Movement to facilitate wide dissemination of information on the activities of, and clandestine routes traversed by, merchants of toxic and other hazardous wastes. They also proposed that the developed countries should, in the meantime, adopt rigorous administrative measures and legislation to ban the export of toxic and other hazardous wastes to the territories of other, especially developing countries;

7. Noted with serious concern that changing global climate patterns threaten present and future generations with severe economic and social consequences and emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework, in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 43/53. In this context they called for the preparation and adoption of an international convention on protection and conservation of the global climate on an urgent basis;

8. Called on all countries to refrain from activities which would endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions. In this regard, they welcomed the measures taken under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and called on all countries with experience in this field to assist UNEP, regional environmental agencies and individual countries in their efforts to protect the world's seas and waterways;

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9. Urged all countries, relevant UN bodies and agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue providing and increasing assistance to countries, especially in Africa, affected by desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, and to help them in their struggle against these phenomena and their harmful consequences;

10. Called on developed countries and relevant international organizations to establish new and strengthen existing mechanisms and funds for stimulating the transfer to developing countries of "clean" technologies and technologies for environmental protection and improvement and to earmark additional financial resources for environmental co-operation on concessional terms;

11. 'Welcomed the proposal for convening of the Second United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, as an important opportunity to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and supported the offer of Brasil to host it.' They also stressed the importance of coordination among non-aligned and other developing countries prior to the Conference. For that purpose they recommended the convening of a special ministerial meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries at an appropriate time before the Conference.

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CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed their serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation in most African countries, which has undermined their capacity to ensure for their peoples the basic necessities of life. As a region, Africa is most exposed to both natural calamities and the adverse international economic environment which continues to militate against the economies of these countries, particularly the Sub-Saharan African countries;

- Noted that, as the region with the highest dependence on commodity exports, Africa has suffered tremendous losses from both reduced demand and the sharp decline in prices. Between 1980 and 1986, non-oil commodity prices fell in real terms by 30 per cent; in 1987 they fell by another 10 per cent and continue to fall. Africa's external debt increased by over 70 per cent from 128.7 billion dollars in 1982 to 219.8 billion dollars at the end of 1987 and currently stands at over 230 billion dollars. The debt service to export ratio has exceeded the critical level of 25 per cent and in the case of some African countries is over 100 per cent. This heavy debt burden, coupled with heavy losses in export earnings and increased import costs, has resulted in an unprecedented net outflow of resources from Africa. The adverse terms of trade and the inadequate flow of financial resources have combined to further reduce the ability of African countries to sustain real growth and development. The serious structural reform of their economies which African countries are undertaking has not been complemented by adequate support of the international community;

- Drew the attention of the international community to Africa's Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes as drawn up by the Economic Commission for Africa and adopted by African Heads of State and Government at their July 1989 Summit, aimed at Africa's structural adjustment with transformation;

- Also drew the attention of the international community to the fact that three years after the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) by the UN General Assembly, the international community has not yet given the appropriate support to its implementation despite vigorous and significant policy reforms pursued by African countries, which had exacted severe social and political costs.

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The Heads of State or Government:

1. Urged the developed countries and the multilateral financial and development institutions not only to increase, in real terms, resource flows to Africa but also to improve the terms and conditions on which resources are disbursed;

2. Called upon the international community to accelerate the effective implementation of UNPAAERD by adopting policies conducive to accelerating growth and development in African countries;

3. Recommended that Africa's Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF-SAP) should constitute a basis for constructive dialogue between African countries and their development partners in the implementation and financing of country programmes;

4. Expressed satisfaction with the significant progress made by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in implementing the programmes of collective self-reliance and lessening the dependency on South Africa of the economies of its member countries. They urged the non-aligned countries to provide greater support to the SADCC programmes and projects;

5. Took note, with satisfaction, of the results achieved by the AFRICA Fund, and called on all non-aligned and other countries to contribute to the Fund in order to accelerate the implementation of the objectives of the programmes financed by it;

6. Commended all African regional and sub-regional economic groupings and organisations for the significant efforts they have made to promote the collective self-reliance of African countries.

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LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Heads of State of Government:

- Expressed grave concern over the rapid deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine as a result of the policies and measures of the occupying power, Israel;

- Expressed great admiration and support for the heroic intifada of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies;

- Drew attention to the increasing need to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

- Took note of the desire of the State of Palestine to become party to the United Nations specialized agencies and its acceptance of the obligations associated therewith.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Strongly condemned Israel for its brutal crimes against the Palestinian people which included the killing of defenceless civilians, bombardments of Palestinian refugee camps, shootings, assassinations, deportation, limb-breaking, detentions, torture, the demolition of houses, the burning of crops and harvests and the imposition of military and economic sieges, and they called for their immediate cessation;

2. Reaffirmed that the elimination of the Israeli occupation was a prerequisite for the development of the Palestinian national economy;

3. Stressed their commitment to continue providing material and moral assistance to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to sovereignty over the natural and other resources in the State of Palestine;

4. Requested all states and donors that provided any form of aid to the Palestinian people to maintain and increase that aid and channel it to the Palestinian people through their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and, whenever necessary, through the relevant United Nations bodies, in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

5. Decided to support the State of Palestine in becoming a member of the United Nations specialized agencies.

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LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB SYRIAN GOLAN

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed grave concern over the rapid deterioration in the living conditions of the Arab Syrian citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities, particularly the recent restrictions imposed on the Arab Syrian citizens' agricultural producers. They have prevented them from exporting their products; rejected their proposal that their products be marketed within their motherland, Syria; prevented them from either constructing dams or utilizing other water resources in the irrigation of their land; and continued to establish settlements and confiscate agricultural land, etc. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that only the elimination of the Israeli occupation could secure decent living conditions for the citizens and a prompt resumption of the socio-economic development of their country.

The Heads of State or Government:

- Called on all States and international institutions and organizations to put the greatest possible pressure on Isreal and take every decisive action to compel the Israeli occupation forces to end their boycott of agricultural produce and remove the restrictions they have imposed on its marketing. They further called on them to force the Israeli occupation authorities to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions as well as fulfil all their commitments in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war.

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ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government:

Emphasizing the need for the full participation of women in all aspects of development as well as in overall efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

1) Call for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of previous Non-Aligned Conferences and the 1985 Nairobi Conference aimed at creating opportunities for the participation of women in development, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

2) Call for intensified efforts to eliminate apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation and other conflict situations of which women and children are often the primary victims.

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INDUSTRIALISATION

The Heads of State or Government:

Believing that industrial development is indispensable for the balanced economic and social development of all countries as well as for promoting employment, remunerative prices for goods and commodities, optimum export earnings and for progressive integration into an increasingly interdependent global economy;

- Noting that the target established at the Lima Conference of 25% of world manufacturing value-added is far from being achieved by the developing countries;

1) Called on the international community to increase the resources for industrial development in the developing countries including official assistance, concessional loans as well as direct investment, according to these countries' goals and priorities;

2) Called on the industrialized countries to liberalize access to their markets for value-added manufactures (besides commodities) of the developing countries, especially in the context of the ongoing Uruguay round;

3) Deplored the restrictive trading arrangements among advanced countries which retard the industrial development of the developing countries;

4) Called for the application of the concept of comparative advantage for the phasing out of industrial units in the developed countries in areas in which the developing countries' industries are more efficient.

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NATURAL DISASTERS

The Heads of State or Government:

1) Recognized that natural disasters cause considerable loss of life, widespread damage to economies and affect adversely the development processes in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries;

2) Called for urgent international action for reducing the impact of natural disasters through adoption of concrete measures at the national, regional and global levels;

3) Welcomed the adoption of Resolution 42/169 by which the UN General Assembly decided to designate the 1990's as a decade during which the international community will, under the auspices of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) foster international co-operation in the field of natural disasters reduction;

4) Decided to fully and collectively support during the 44th General Assembly the proclamation of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) 1991-2000 and its programme of activities in favour of the international community, and especially the disaster prone developing countries.

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LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

- Recalled all previous decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement with regard to the land-locked developing countries, noted with concern that the measures taken so far had not been able to alleviate the serious problems faced by those countries. They agreed that, in addition to difficulties faced by developing countries in general, geographical handicaps placed a heavy burden on land-locked developing countries. As a result, land-locked developing countries have suffered the most severe impact of the adverse international economic situation. They called upon the international community as well as multilateral financial and development organizations to take the necessary measures and to provide the required assistance and adequate facilities in transport-transit and communication sectors to assist the land-locked and transit developing countries in overcoming their difficulties.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Strongly condemned South Africa's measures aimed at delaying the free transit from and to the sea of goods and persons originating in and destined for Zambia and Zimbabwe, in a clear attempt to disrupt and weaken the economies of those two countries, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries, as well as fair trade practices;

2. Urged transit countries to take urgent and concrete measures commensurate with their capabilites to alleviate the transport and transit difficulties of the land-locked developing countries;

3. Recalled earlier appropriate decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement with regard to land-locked developing countries and recommended that an assesment of the implementation of these decisions be made through appropriate international agencies including UNCTAD before UNCTAD VIII in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit, as provided for in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in order to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs;

4. Further recognized that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit should be realized in compliance with subarticles 2 and 3 of article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea so that any programme of action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned.

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CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government:

Expressed their extreme concern over the tragic waste of millions of child lives - some 40,000 of whom die each day, and an equal number who are permanently disabled - as a consequence of abject poverty, lack of awareness by their parents of proper health care, sanitation and nutrition, the absence of primary health care services and deterioration of economic conditions. Far too many children die or are disabled from preventable diseases and malnutrition;

- Took satisfaction and encouragement in the impressive progress which has been achieved during the 1980's through the concerted efforts of governments, non-governmental organizations, and institutions, in colaboration with the United Nations organizations, especially UNICEF and WHO;

- Welcomed the forthcoming consideration by the United Nations General Assembly of the proposed Convention on the Rights of the Child, which codifies the responsibilities of adult society and States for the survival, protection and development of each child.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Urged all States to sustain, accelerate and extend the collaborative efforts in Child Survival and Development to ensure the maximum possible reduction in the waste of child lives to readily preventable diseases and malnutrition;

2. Encouraged the United Nations General Assembly to adopt at its 1989 session the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and urged all States to rapidly ratify the Convention and ensure its early implementation;

3. Welcomed the proposal for a World Summit for Children as a constructive means for mobilizing national and international efforts with a view to promoting a collaborative global effort to address a common challenge.

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DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The Heads of State or Government:

- Concerned over the growing problem of the illicit demand, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that threaten the physical health of the peoples and political, economic, social and cultural structures of the countries concerned;

- Convinced that demand constitutes the essential basis of this problem and that it is necessary to adopt increasingly effective measures to eliminate illicit drug consumption;

- Recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations and other regional agencies in the sphere of drug control and in the struggle against drug abuse and the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

- Reaffirming the statements made at other fora of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and recalling the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held in Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987;

1. Reiterated that the struggle against drug trafficking is a shared responsibility and that its eradication demands international cooperation measures that are effective and constructive, mindful of each country's sovereignty and cultural identity. They pointed out the urgency of adopting appropriate measures to prevent drug consumption and to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts, especially in countries with high consumption rates;

2. Stressed the link between illicit narcotic drug production, trafficking and consumption and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries most affected. In this regard, they reaffirmed the need for enhanced international financial cooperation to assist the efforts being done by developing countries to substitute illicit crops through integral rural development and environmental preservation programmes;

3. Reaffirmed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and expressed their deep concern for the use of the drug trafficking issue for political purposes;

4. Welcomed all efforts at international fora and organizations to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

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5. Emphasized the need for stricter and more effective juridical measures against individuals and organizations involved in the crime of illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption, and especially expressed their strong condemnation of those who involve children and young people in these crimes;

6. Insisted on the urgent need of achieving international agreements on the seizure of money and property derived from drug trafficking and preventing the laundering of drug money;

7. Stressed the urgent need for the countries that manufacture chemical inputs essential for the production of drugs to strictly supervise their marketing. Likewise, they referred to the convenience of drafting an international ad-hoc convention to regulate and supervise these activities as an effective means to fight drug trafficking;

8. Expressed their satisfaction over the signing of the International Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances that took place in Vienna in 1988; they urged the signatory parties to immediately proceed to its ratification and urged those countries that had yet not done so to sign it. Likewise, they invited those States that are in a position to do so to implement provisionally the measures contained in the Convention.

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إعلان اللجنة الخاصة لأفريقيا الجنوبية بمنظمة الوحدة الإفريقية بشأن جنوب أفريقيا

Declaration of the OAU AD-HOC committee on southern Africa on the question of South Africa

DECLARATION OF THE OAU AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON

SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

HARARE, ZIMBABWE: AUGUST 21, 1989

I

PREAMBLE

1. The people of Africa, singly, collectively and acting through the OAU, are engaged in serious efforts to establish peace throughout the continent by ending all conflicts through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all.

2. We reaffirm our conviction, which history confirms, that where colonial, racial and apartheid domination exist, there can neither be peace nor justice.

3. Accordingly, we reiterate that while the apartheid system in South Africa persists, the peoples of our continent as a whole cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and peace which are both crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of Africa.

4. With regard to the region of southern Africa, the entire continent is vitally interested that the processes in which it is involved, leading to the complete and genuine independence of Namibia, as well as peace in Angola and Mozambique, should succeed in the shortest possible time. Equally, Africa is deeply concerned that the destabilisation by South Africa of all the countries of the region, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion and other means, should end immediately.

5. We recognise the reality that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been liquidated and South Africa transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country. We therefore reiterate that all the necessary measures should be adopted now to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system, in the interest of all the people of Southern Africa, our continent and the world at large.

6. We believe that, as a result of the liberation struggle and international pressure against apartheid, as well as global efforts to liquidate regional conflicts, possibilities exist for further movement towards the resolution of the problems facing the people of South Africa. For these possibilities to lead to fundamental change in South Africa, the Pretoria regime must abandon its abhorrent concepts and

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practices of racial domination and its record of failure to honour agreements, all of which have already resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of much property in the countries of southern Africa.

7. We reaffirm our recognition of the right of all peoples, including those of South Africa, to determine their own destiny, and to work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live and work together to build a harmonious society. The Organisation of African Unity remains committed to do everything possible and necessary to assist the people of South Africa in such ways as the representatives of the oppressed may determine, to achieve this objective. We are certain that, arising from its duty to help end the criminal apartheid system, the rest of the world community is ready to extend similar assistance to the people of South Africa.

8. We make these commitments because we believe that all people are equal and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, sex or creed. We believe that all men and women have the right and duty to participate in their own government as equal members of society. No individual or group of individuals has any right to govern others without their consent. The apartheid system violates all these fundamental and universal principles. Correctly characterised as a crime against humanity, it is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa. It has sought to dehumanise entire peoples. It has imposed a brutal war on the whole region of Southern Africa, resulting in untold loss of life, destruction of property and massive displacement of innocent men, women and children. This scourge and affront to humanity must be fought and eradicated in its totality.

9. We have therefore supported and continue to support all those in South Africa who pursue this noble objective through political, armed and other forms of struggle. We believe this to be our duty, carried out in the interest of all humanity.

10. While extending this support to those who strive for a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa, a point on which no compromise is possible, we have repeatedly expressed our preference for a solution arrived at by peaceful means. We know that the majority of the people of South Africa and their liberation movement, who have been compelled to take up arms, have also upheld this position for many decades and continue to do so.

11. The positions contained in this Declaration are consistent with and are a continuation of those elaborated in the Lusaka Manifesto, two decades ago. They take into account the changes that have taken place in southern Africa since that Manifesto was adopted by the OAU and the rest of the

international community. They constitute a new challenge to the Pretoria regime to join in the noble effort to end the apartheid system, an objective to which the OAU has been committed from its very birth.

12. Consequently, we shall continue to do everything in our power to help intensify the liberation struggle and international pressure against the system of apartheid until this system is ended and South Africa is transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, with justice and security for all its citizens.

13. In keeping with this solemn resolve, and responding directly to the wishes of the representatives of the majority of the people of South Africa, we publicly pledge ourselves to the positions contained hereunder. We are convinced that their implementation will lead to a speedy end of the apartheid system and therefore the opening of a new dawn of peace for all the peoples of Africa, in which racism, colonial domination and white minority rule on our continent would be abolished for ever.

II

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

14. We believe that a conjuncture of circumstances exists which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the Pretoria regime to engage in negotiations genuinely and seriously, could create the possibility to end apartheid through negotiations. Such an eventuality would be an expression of the long-standing preference of the majority of the people of South Africa to arrive at a political settlement.

15. We would therefore encourage the people of South Africa, as part of their overall struggle, to get together to negotiate an end to the apartheid system and agree on all the measures that are necessary to transform their country into a non-racial democracy. We support the position held by the majority of the people of South Africa that these objectives, and not the amendment or reform of the apartheid system, should be the aims of the negotiations.

16. We are at one with them that the outcome of such a process should be a new constitutional order based on the following principles, among others:

16.1. South Africa shall become a united, democratic and non-racial state.

16.2. All its people shall enjoy common and equal citizenship and nationality, regardless of race, colour, sex or creed.

16.3. All its people shall have the right to participate in the government and administration of the country on the basis of a universal suffrage, exercised through one person one vote, under a common voters' roll.

16.4. All shall have the right to form and join any political party of their choice, provided that this is not in furtherance of racism.

16.5. All shall enjoy universally recognised human rights, freedoms and civil liberties, protected under an entrenched Bill of Rights.

16.6. South Africa shall have a new legal system which shall guarantee equality of all before the law.

16.7. South Africa shall have an independent and non-racial judiciary.

16.8. There shall be created an economic order which shall promote and advance the well-being of all South Africans.

16.9. A democratic South Africa shall respect the rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and pursue a policy of peace, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all peoples.

17. We believe that agreement on the above principles shall constitute the foundation for an internationally acceptable solution which shall enable South Africa to take its rightful place as an equal partner among the African and world community of nations.

III

CLIMATE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

18. Together with the rest of the world, we believe that it is essential, before any negotiations can take place, that the necessary climate for negotiations be created. The apartheid regime has the urgent responsibility to respond positively to this universally acclaimed demand and thus create this climate.

19. Accordingly, the present regime should, at the very least:

19.1. Release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them.

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19.2. Lift all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organisations and persons.

19.3. Remove all troops from the townships.

19.4. End the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as, and including the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity, and,

19.5. Cease all political trials and political executions.

20. These measures are necessary to produce the conditions in which free political discussion can take place - an essential condition to ensure that the people themselves participate in the process of remaking their country. The measures listed above should therefore precede negotiations.

IV

GUIDELINES TO THE

PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION

21. We support the view of the South African liberation movement that upon the creation of this climate, the process of negotiations should commence along the following lines:

21.1. Discussions should take place between the liberation movement and the South African regime to achieve the suspension of hostilities on both sides by agreeing to a mutually binding ceasefire.

21.2. Negotiations should then proceed to establish the basis for the adoption of a new Constitution by agreeing on, among others, the Principles enunciated above.

21.3. Having agreed on these principles, the parties should then negotiate the necessary mechanism for drawing up the new Constitution.

21.4. The parties shall define and agree on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order.

21.5. The parties shall agree on the formation of an interim government to supervise the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, govern and administer the country, as well as effect the transition to a democratic order including the holding of elections.

21.6. After the adoption of the new Constitution, all armed hostilities will be deemed to have formally terminated.

21.7. For its part, the international community would lift the sanctions that have been imposed against apartheid South Africa.

22. The new South Africa shall qualify for membership of the Organisation of African Unity.

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PROGRAMME OF ACTION

23. In pursuance of the objectives stated in this document, the Organisation of African Unity hereby commits itself to:

23.1. Inform governments and inter-governmental organisations throughout the world, including the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Commonwealth and others of these perspectives, and solicit their support.

23.2. Mandate the Ad Hoc Committee, acting as the representative of the OAU with the assistance of the Frontline States, to remain seized of the issue of a political resolution of the South African question.

23.3. Step up all-round support for the South African liberation movement and campaign in the rest of the world in pursuance of this objective.

23.4. Intensify the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against apartheid South Africa: in this regard, immediately mobilise against the rescheduling of Pretoria's foreign debts, work for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo and the full observance by all countries of the arms embargo.

23.5. Ensure that the African continent does not relax existing measures for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa.

23.6. Continue to monitor the situation in Namibia and extend all necessary support to SWAPO in its struggle for a genuinely independent Namibia.

23.7. Extend such assistance as the Governments of Angola and Mozambique may request in order to secure peace for their peoples, and

23.8. Render all possible assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand Pretoria's campaign of aggression and destabilisation and enable them to continue to give their all-round support to the people of Namibia and South Africa.

[illegible] appeal to all people of good will [illegible] the world to support this Programme of Action as a necessary measure to secure the earliest liquidation of the apartheid system and the transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

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SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The IX Summit Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on 4-7 September 1989:

- noting that the Pretoria regime on September 6, 1989, held elections which excluded the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa;

- further noting that these racist elections were held contrary to the well-known demand of the people of South Africa, the Non-Aligned Movement and the rest of the world for the formation of a parliament representative of all the people of South Africa and elected on the basis of one person one vote in a unitary state;

- greatly inspired by the open and massive rejection of these elections by the people of South Africa and the rest of the international community, despite brutal repression carried out by the Pretoria regime;

1. Strongly condemns these racist elections and rejects them as illegitimate, null and void.

2. Expresses its unwavering support for the struggling people of South Africa and their liberation movements.

3. Demands that the Pretoria regime immediately cease its campaign of repression against the people of South Africa and their organizations; and,

4. Pledges to support the liberation struggle in South Africa until the goal of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa is achieved.

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DECISION ON AFRICA FUND

The Conference has heard and reviewed the Report presented by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India on behalf of AFRICA Fund Committee. It expresses satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Fund so far in fulfilling its mandate. The world at large has responded in an unprecedented expression of solidarity. AFRICA Fund represents a new chapter in the history of Non-Aligned Movement, of constructive and cooperative action in the struggle against Apartheid. It is an unambiguous message to the racist regime that the world shall not relent till the scourge of Apartheid is eradicated.

The Conference therefore decides that the AFRICA Fund, instituted by the Eight Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries at Harare, in September 1986, shall continue to pursue the noble objectives of which it was set up. The Committee, mandated to implement this task, shall consist of Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Egypt, India, Malyasia, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with India as Chairman and Zambia as Vice-Chairman.

While commending all the countries which have already contributed to the Fund, the Conference appeals to all those within the Non-Aligned Movement who have not yet done so, to join in this common undertaking. It urges the donors to take expeditious action to fulfill their pledges. To the world at large it appeals once again for support and assistance, in the name of humanity and the values that all mankind cherishes.

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SPECIAL DECLARATION ON NAMIBIA BY THE NINTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 4 to 7 September 1989, having reviewed the disturbing situation in Namibia caused by South Africa's persistent non-compliance with the letter and spirit of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), as confirmed by the recent debate in the Security Council from 16 to 29 August 1989 and the Report of the Committee of 18 Mission to Namibia from 7 to 16 August, 1989, express our grave concern at South Africa's flagrant violation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia, since the commencement of its implementation on April 1, 1989.

We strongly reaffirm that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian independence question, and therefore must be implemented in its final and definitive form, in order to allow the Namibian people to participate in free and fair elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations without intimidation, threat or interference.

Conscious of the grave situation prevailing in Namibia, only two months before the scheduled elections, we do hereby urge, as a matter of utmost urgency that:

1) The United Nations Security Council ensure that racist South Africa, in compliance with Resolution 435 disarm and disband all military, paramilitary and ethnic Forces and commando units, in particular the Koevoet murder squads and dismantle their command structures, to put an end to the campaign of intimidation perpetrated by these elements against the Namibian people.

2) The UN Secretary General immediately proceed to increase the UNTAG police monitors and that immediate steps be taken to deploy the full complement of the UNTAG military component.

3) The Secretary General totally reject the South African proposed electoral law and Constituent Assembly proclamation and demand that both draft legislation are redrafted to strictly conform with the [illegible] (1978) and [illegible] (1989) [illegible] standards in order to safeguard the sovereign right of the people of Namibia to self- determination and national independence.

4) The Secretary General ensure the immediate and total repeal of all discriminatory, restrictive and repressive laws.

5) The Secretary General of the United Nations further ensure that the voters registration period be extended in order to allow all Namibians to register so that they can excersise their sovereign right to vote.

6) The Secretary General undertake to prepare contigency plans to mobilise all round assistance including technical, material and financial resources for the people of Namibia, in view of the continuing direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence, to enable them to administer their country during the period following the elections for the Constituent Assembly until the accesion to independence.

7) The UN Secretary General act immediately to provide security for the SWAPO leadership.

8) A special Minis'erial Meeting of Non-Aligned countries on Namibia, be convened in southern Africa immediately after the election.

9) The group of 18 of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries which visited Namibia on a fact finding mission be directed to return to Namibia to observe the November elections in the Territory and to immediately recommend their finding to the Movement.

10) Individual member states of NAM be encouraged to send observers to Namibia during the election period.

11) All members of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries render financial and materia' assistance to SWAPO for its election campaign.

12) All NAM members prepare to grant generous financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the reconstruction and development of an independent Namibia.

13) The Secretary General ensure that all parties have equal access to the official media in Namibia, particularly the South - West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC).

14) The media in all countries members of NAM devote special attention to Namibia during the electoral process with a view to disseminating information on the current situation in Namibia and enhancing the conduct of free and fair elections in the Territory.

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COMMUNIQUE

on the Meeting of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine Held at the Heads of State or Government Level

Belgrade, 5 September 1989

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine met in Belgrade on Tuesday, 5 September 1989 to review current developments in the Middle East and to determine, on the basis of the mandate of the Committee extended by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligneu Countries, the guidelines for further action by the Committee aimed at promoting the peace process in the region, conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

The Heads of State or Government of Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Palestine, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia, as well as the Heads of the delegations of Cuba and Senegal, attended the meeting. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was elected new Chairman of the Committee.

The Heads of State or Government applauded the proclamation of the State of Palestine in November 1988 and expressed their satisfaction at the large number of recognitions accorded to the new state by countries from all parts of the world.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts made by the Committee and its Chairman - Zimbabwe since the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. They pointed out with satisfaction the important role played by the Committee in the activities aimed at creating a climate at the International level favourable to the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem, through the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee listened with attention to the statement made by the President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, on the latest developments in the Middle East region: new developments in the dialogue between the high representatives of the PLO and the Government of the United States of America in Tunis; and on the peace efforts of the PLO exerted at the international level in order to ensure conditions for the resolution of the crisis in that region and of the Palestinian problem.

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They applauded the statement and noted that, despite the existence of numerous difficulties and the latest escalation of threats to peace and security in the region, positive changes should also have an impact on the process of seeking a comprehensive, durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

They made a thorough assessment of the "Intifadah" of the heroic Palestinian people, and stressed that it has made a significant contribution to the endeavours for a comprehensive peace. They stressed the need for a concrete manifestation of the support of the members of the Movement to the "Intifadah" in the forms of solidarity, diplomatic action and humanitarian, material and financial support, as well as in the field of public information, and asked the international mass-media to expose to the world the brutalization of the Palestinian civilians by the occupying power.

They expressed grave concern over the situation and the sad plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and decided to take the necessary steps at the UN Security Council with a view to providing international protection for the safety of Palestinians in the occupied territory. They also decided to take steps to ensure respect for the humane treatment of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid by the UN organs and agencies and other humanitarian organizations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee highly evaluated and welcomed the peace initiatives undertaken by the PLO, whose essential points were explained by President Arafat in his address to the General Assembly plenary meeting held in Geneva on 13 December 1988, in which he reaffirmed the PLO's commitment to the principles for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem as well as to the ways and means of attaining that goal, as set forth in a separate document of the Ninth Summit Conference on the Middle East and the question of Palestine.

In light of the special responsibility and role of the United States Government, because of the special relationship with Israel and its effect on the prospects of the Middle East peace process, the Heads of State or Government of the members of the [illegible] fully supported the continuance of dialogue between the official representatives of the United States Government and the PLO in Tunis. In this context, they called for a more substantive, intensified and politically meaningful progress in these contacts.

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee reiterated that the most appropriate mechanism for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East would be the

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convening as early as possible of an International Peace Conference under United Nations auspices, with an active participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and other parties involved, including the participation of the PLO on an equal footing, on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood.

Having this in mind, they were of the opinion that concrete action aimed at convening an International conference on the Middle East should be initiated in the United Nations as soon as possible. In this regard, they decided to take appropriate steps with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and with all other international factors likely to contribute to the realization of this goal.

They decided that, in the event such steps at the Security Council fail, they will resort to other effective steps, in the framework of the United Nations, in order to realize this goal.

Proceeding from such an approach, the Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee decided that ad hoc groups from among its members at the level of Heads of State or Government (or alternately at other high level) should be set up. The Group will be charged with the task of establishing contacts and holding consultations, primarily with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

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القمـــة العاشرة

جاكرتا – اندونيسيا

(١ إلى ٦ سبتمبر ١٩٩٢)

Tenth NAM Summit

Jakarta - Indonesia

(1st to 6th September 1992)

Tenth NAM Summit	**القمـــة العاشرة**
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بيان الرئيس محمد حسنى مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة العاشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
رسالة جاكرتا: دعوة للعمل الجماعي وإضفاء الطابع الديمقراطي على العلاقات الدولية ***The Jakarta Message: A call for collective action and the democratization of International Relations***
Jakarta Final Document — **وثيقة جاكرتا الختامية**
قرار بشأن إنشاء فريق عمل رفيع المستوى لإعادة هيكلة الأمم المتحدة **Decision on the establishment of a high level working group for the restructuring of the United Nations**
إعلان لرؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز بشأن الصومال **Declaration of Heads of State and Government of NAM on Somalia**

Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

جاكرتا – سبتمبر ١٩٩٢

ألقاه نيابة عن سيادته السيد عمرو موسى وزير الخارجية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السيد الرئيس

اسمحوا لى أن أنقل إليكم تحيات الشعب المصري الذي يرتبط بشعوب هذه الحركة برباط وثيق من التاريخ والتفاعل ، حتى أصبحت جزءا من ضميره السياسي وحسه القومي ، وان أعبر عن خالص تمنيات الرئيس حسنى مبارك لكم شخصيا وللقمة العاشرة بكل توفيق في خدمة أهدافنا وترسيخ مبادئها، واسمحوا لى أن أسجل عرفاننا لبلدكم الشقيق اندونيسيا للحفاوة وكرم الضيافة اللتين حظي بهما هذا المؤتمر .. والذي يجئ انعقاده هنا دليلا حقا على التفاعل الحضاري والارتباط الوجدانى بين شعبينا . ومصداقا لاسهام بلدكم الرائد والمؤسس لحركة عدم الانحياز .. كما يسرنى أن أهنئ الدول الصديقة التى انضمت إلى الحركة فى هذه القمة أعضاء أو مراقبين أو ضيوفا.

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اعتقد أن أحدا منا لم يكن يتصور . أثناء اجتماعنا فى عام ١٩٨٩ . أن المتغيرات الدولية. يمكن أن تتم بهذه السرعة وهذا التلاحق . أن ما حدث خلال أشهر قليلة مضت فاق فى مغزاه بالنسبة لحركتنا ما حدث على مسرح العلاقات الدولية لسنوات طويلة قبلها ، واسمحوا لى أن أخص مغزى ذلك بالنسبة إلى حركة الدول غير المنحازة فيما يلى:

أولا : أن مفهوم عدم الانحياز أصبح يبدو فى ظل التغييرات الدولية الراهنة ، شعارا بلا مضمون . وهو أمر لا يجب أن نعالجه بالرفض أو بالشعارات أو بالتمنيات ، وإنما بدراسة الأمر .. ومناقشته فيما بيننا لنرى مقدار الحقيقة فيه لنصلحه، ومقدار الزيف لنكشفه . ومهما كان الأمر فلا شك أننا

نحتاج إلى صياغة جديدة لغايات الحركة ووسائلها فى عالم متغير مختلف .. ونحن فى مصر نؤمن بأن جوهر حركة عدم الانحياز ومب ادئها سوف سوف تظل سارية قائمة ، حيث تعبر بكل صدق عن قواعد ثابتة فى العلاقات الدولية ، ومن الأهمية أن تبقى وأن يتأكد الالتزام بها.
ولكن استمرار الديناميكية لحركة الدول غير المنحازة ، يتطلب أن نستجيب لمقتضيات التطور ..وأن نسير بنفس الخطو والسرعة التى يسير بها العالم من حولنا ، وأن نحلل الوضع الدولى تحليلا صحيحا متفقا مع حركة التاريخ كما نشهدها على أرض الواقع.

ثانيا : إن استجابة الحركات للتغيرات الدولية والتواؤم معها لم تعد خيارا وأنما حتمية ، حتمية يفرضها التطور ونستدعيها غريزة البقاء السياسى ذاتها. ولا شك أننا جميعا متفقون على أن التغيرات الدولية التى نشهدها لم تصل إلى نهايتها بعد. فنحن فى صدد مرحلة سمتها الحركة المستمرة.

وعلينا ازاء ذلك أن نبدأ فى التخلى عن رؤية العلاقات الدولية داخل قوالب جامدة تحكم فعلنا ورد فعلنا فدور الحركة فى العلاقات الدولية لم يعد يحتمل ذلك . ان علينا أن نمارس حرية الحركة والاختيار . وبديهى أننا لن نختار إلا ما يتمشى ومصا لحنا . ونحن حين نستخدم تعبير" القوالب الجامد ة "فلسنا نعنى بذلك المبادئ والأهداف التى توافق رأيينا عليها فهذه ثوابت لا قوالب . كما لا نعنى بها فترة زمنية ترتبط بماضى معين وإنما ينطبق ذلك على الحاضر والمستقبل أيضا.

ثالثا : فى مواجهة كل ذلك . فإن الدول النامية والتى تنتظم جميعها فى حركتين متوازيتين متكاملتين هما حركة عدم الانحياز ومجموعة الـ ٧٧ . مدعوة للنظر فيما يمكن عمله تطويرا لتجمعها وإحياء لأنشطتها .وربما كان فى انطلاق الدعوة إلى تشكيل " حركة العالم الثالث " لتنبثق عنها تنظيماتنا السياسية والاقتصادية . ونفتح آفاقا جديدة لعملنا. ما يمكن أن يخلق حركية جديدة فى العلاقات الدولية وتطلق عقال النشاط فى أواسط الجنوب جميعا.

وأبادر هنا فأقول أن المقصود ليس حركة نخ لقها من فراغ .. ونبحث لها عن أهداف ومبادئ مختلفة وإنما نحن نتحدث عن إطار جديد يؤكد مبادئنا الثابتة .. ويحقق الأهداف التى أجمعنا عليها

بل يجمعنا ضمن دول عدم الانحياز نحن دول الجنوب سويا ، حيث تستمر مشاكلنا الإقليمية والأمنية والاقتصادية وغيرها . الأمر الذى يجعل من مبادئ واسس حركة عدم الانحياز أو حركة العالم الثالث ضرورة مستمرة ويجعل لها جدوى باقية.
وربما كانت الرئاسة الأندونيسية أفضل من يمكن أن يتحمل بقيادة العمل نحو تحقيق هذا الهدف، وليكن له فترة محدودة بسنوات ثلاث يجرى العمل على بحثها وصياغتها فى اطار لجنة من الخبراء والمفكرين من مختلف الدول أو المجموعات المكونة للحركة. ونحن نعتبر ما أقرته القمة العاشرة بشأن بدء أرساء أسس التنسيق والتفاعل بين الحركة ومجموعة الـ ٧٧ خطوة هامة ورئيسية على هذا الطريق.

رابعًا : ينبغى علينا أن نخرج من هذه القمة ببرنامج عمل محدد يأخذ بحسباته أن السرعة المتلاحقة للتغيرات الدولية لن تحتمل بطء إيقاعنا. أننا بحاجة إلى أن نكتسب نفس إيقاع الأحداث الدولية المحيطة بنا.

خامسًا : وانصالا بذلك فمن الضرورى فى مرحلة التحول الراهنة فى العلاقات الدولية ، أن تقوم بالتوازى مع ما اقترحته فى البند السابق بشأن تجديد الحركة وتطويرها . ودراسة اقتراح إقامة حركة العالم الثالث. بالإتفاق على خطة شاملة لإسهام الحركة فى إصلاح دور الأمم المتحدة. فلم يعد كافيا أن نكرر ترديد المبادئ والأهداف التى طالما ذكرناها فى هذا الشأن . ولكن آن الآوان لكى نتقدم إلى المنظمة الدولية باقترحات محددة من أجل إصلاح هيكلها وترشيد أسلوبها وتعزيز وزيادة قدرتها فى إطار الميثاق واحكامه على الاضطلاع بالمهام الخطيرة للأمم المتحدة فى صنع السلام وحفظ السلام.

سادسًا : أن القمة الراهنة ينبغى أن نشهد انتقال جهودنا فى مجال التعاون الا قتصادى بين الجنوب والجنوب ، إلى التوصل إلى صيغ حقيقية لوضع هذا التعاون موضع التطبيع.

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ان مقتضى عرضنا هذا هو تأكيد جدوى حركة عدم الانحياز مع تأكيد أهمية تطويرها . وفى رأينا فإن قيام حركة تمثل تجمع العالم الثالث إنما يعطى دولنا وشعوبنا قوة ، فى مواجهة تحديات لم تقل عن ذى قبل أن لم نزد . وكما قال سكرتير علم الأمم المتحدة فإن سياسات السيطرة دوليًا وإقليميًا سوف تظل تهدد النظام العالمى البازغ ، كما هددت النظام الدولى الغارب . وبالتالى فإن على الدول المتأثرة بهذه السياسات . وفى مقدمتها دول العالم الثالث، أن تحدد موقفها وتثبت قدرتها على الوقوف إزاءها بكل حزم وعقل وحكمة.

ثم أن لنا قولا ودورًا فى نظام الأمن العالمى والتطور الإقتصادى والتقدم العلمى . أن علينا أن نرفع صوتنا عاليًا حفاظًا على مصالحنا فى هذه الموضوعات وغيرها . ولكن علينا قبل ذلك أن نتناقش فيما بيننا وأن نحزم أمرنا ترتيبًا لأولوياتنا واتفاقًا على مسارنا. إن السؤال الحقيقى الذى يطرح نفسه علينا بكل صراحة ووضوح إذا كنا نسعى لنظام دولى جديد عادل آمن . هو لمن يكون هذا النظام ؟ للدول المتقدمة فقط . أم للمجتمع الدولى ممثلا فى آليات الأمن الجماعي ؟ أم قلة محددة من الدول ؟

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أن ساحات العمل فى الدول غير المنحازة مليئة بالإيجابيات مثلما هى مليئة بالسلبيات . وفى مقدمة إيجابياتها التى تشهدها قوة الدفع الكبيرة التى توفر ت لعملية السلام فى الشرق الأوسط ..خاصة بعد بدايتها فى مدريد منذ أكتوبر الماضى . وتعزيز الإجماع الدولى والمساندة الواسعة من داخل الشرق الأوسط وخارجه لعملية التفاوض بين الأطراف العربية واسرائيل لتسوية النزاع التاريخى .. وتلبية الحقوق المشروعة للشعب الفلسطينى وضمان الأمن لجميع الدول فى المنطقة .. وحقها فى العيش فى سلام . وان كنا نحذر من الإفراط فى التفاؤل إذ أن أمامنا عقبات كثيرة لن يقوم السلام دون إزالتها . الأمر الذى يتطلب موقفا متماسكا منا جميعا .. إلى جانب حقوق الشعب الفلسطينى والحقوق العربية فى السيادة واستعادة الأراضى المحتلة .. طبقا لمبادئ ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وقراراتها.

كما أن من الإيجابيات ما تم من تقدم نحو القضاء النهائى على نظام الابارتيد فى جنوب أفريقيا، وإقامة حكم ديمقراطى فيها ، وإن كانت المسيرة قد توقفت بسبب أعمال العنف ضد المواطنين الأبرياء فإن مسئوليتنا تكمن فى إستعادة قوة الدفع لتحقيق مجتمع ديمقراطى لا عنصرى فى هذه البلاد.

وفى المقابل لم تزل حتى الآن لم تحقق خطوات إيجابية أو إجراءات محددة لبناء الثقة فى مجال نزع السلاح على مستوى الشرق الأوسط الذى يعانى من تكدس أسلحة الدمار الشامل وخاصة الأسلحة النووية. ومن هذا المنطلق كانت دعوة مصر الثابتة لإخلاء المنطقة من كافة أسلحة الدمار الشامل وتحقيق الأمن المتكافئ للجميع دون ميزة أو استئثار.

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وفى إطار الإيجابيات التى لمسناها على صعيد التسوية السلمية للمنازعات ما تحقق نحو استقرار للأوضاع في جنوب شرقى آسيا بحل الصراع فى كمبوديا ، ولقد استجبنا كدولة غير منحازة وعضو فى الأسرة الدولية لدعوة الأمم المتحدة للمشاركة فى عمليات حفظ السلام فى هذه البلاد الصديقة.

لكننا لا نستطيع أن نصمت عن أفدح تطور سلبى تعانى منه حركة عدم الانحياز التى أصيبت فى صميم مبادئها وفلسفتها من عدوان إحدى دولها على دولة جارة لها تحت مختلف الدوافع .. ولقد شهدنا رد فعل العالم كله استنكارًا لهذه السياسة العدوانية التى تتعارض ومبادئ حركة عدم الانحياز، وفى الوقت نفسه وبنفس المعيار . تقف الحركة بكل صمود داعية لوقف العدوان واحترام سيادة واستقلال جمهورية البوسنة والهرسك .. ووقف محاولات التدخل فى شئونه الداخلية وممارسات البقاء العرقى إزاء شعبها .. والتى لا تعكس إلا مشاعر العصبية والتخلف الحضارى . كما يأتى على قمة هذه السلبيات أحداث الصومال وتطورات أفغانستان وكلها دول شقيقة نتمنى لشعوبها الاستقرار والازدهار.. ويتعين أن نساندها على عبور الأزمات التى تتعرض لها.

ويهمنى وأنا أتحدث عن بعض المشاكل السياسية التى تواجهها أن أشير إلى الوضع فى منطقة الخليج فأطلب احترام وحدة أراضى فى العراق وشعبه ورفض أى محاولة لتقسيمه.. فى نفس الوقت الذى نطالب فيه الحكومة العراقية بالتنفيذ الكامل لقرارات مجلس الأمن.. تجنبا لتصعيد جديد يزيد الأمور صعوبة.

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ان الدول النامية وهى على أعتاب القرن الواحد والعشرين تواجه مسئوليات تاريخية ضخمة ..منها أن العالم النامى يملك من الموارد والأدوات والقدرات العلمية والمادية والبشرية التى تمكنه من أن يشارك فى صنع التقدم العالمى وفى عوائده .. بما يتفق مع حجمها ويؤكد دورها فى بناء نظام اقتصادى دولى .. وفق معطيات دولية جديدة. إن تقييمنا للتحدى ولمسئولياته يفرض علينا تحليلا موضوعيا للواقع الاقتصادى الدولى الجديد، وفى هذا الصدد اسمحوا لى أن أركز على القضايا الرئيسية التالية-:

أولا : أن الدول النامية تجد نفسها فى أوائل التسعينات فى مواجهة مهمتين صعبتين: استعاضة خسائر العقد الماضى، وفى نفس الوقت العودة إلى طريق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية المستديمة

ثانيًا : أن الثورة التكنولوجية أتاحت للتنظيمات الصناعية الكبرى تحقيق وفورات فى العمل ورأس المال والوقت والإدارة .. قللت إن لم تكن أزالت مزايا العمل الرخيص .. مما انعكس على توجيه معظم الاستثمارات الجديدة إلى الدول المتقدمة ، وترجمة هذا الوضع من الناحية العملية هو تعريض نصيب الدول النامية من الإقتصاد العالمى للمزيد من التهميش وتفاقم مشاكل البطالة فى غالبيتها.

ثالثًا : إن الإتجاه نحو التكتلات الاقتصادية العملاقة أصبح واقعا يستجيب لإحتياجات النمو العالمى، ونتاجًا طبيعيًا لعالمية القضايا الاقتصادية . وإلى جانب ذلك هناك الدول الإشتراكية السابقة التى تمر بعملية إنتقال لإقتصاديات السوق الحر التى سيعقبها بمرور الوقت انخراطها فى الاقتصاد العالمى . مما سيفرض مزيدًا من المنافسة على العلاقات الاقتصادية الدولية . والحقيقة المنذرة فى هذا الإطار أن معظم الدول النامية تقف على هامش هذه التطورات . وإذا نظرنا إلى هذا الوضع فى ظل تزايد الإعتماد المتبادل . فإن الدول النامية أصبحت أكثر تعرضا للدخول فى مرحلة أزمة وليس الخروج منها.

رابعًا : أن قضية البيئة والحفاظ على الأرض كتراث مشترك للبشرية تضيف إلى أعباء الدول النامية إلتزامات إضافية . وهكذا فإنه عندما يتحتم على الدول النامية التصدى لمشاكل التجارة والديون .

والفقر والتخلف . فإن السعى لتحقيق التنمية المتواصلة التى تتكامل بحماية البيئة . اذا لم يتم بمعالجة عادلة ومن منظور وطنى ودوولى معاقد قد يقود الى استحكام الفقر وتدهور البيئة معا.
ولقد كانت قمة ريودى جانيرو أول اختبار شامل للمجتمع الدولى فى مرحلته الجديدة لوضع اساس صحيح لنظام عالمى يقوم على الحق فى التنمية والحياة فى بيئة نظيفة وقد نجحت تلك القمة بكل ما لها وما عليها فى ارساء مفهوم المشاركة العالمية بين الشمال والجنوب بعد أربعة عقود من المفاوضات غير الجدية ويبقى ان تشهد ترجمة عملية لتحمل كل الاطراف الالتزاماتها وفق تطبيق عادل لهذا المفهوم ومن الواضح ان الحوار بين الشمال والجنوب يعود مرة اخرى للصدارة فى ظل ظروف متغيرة .. والدول النامية مطالبة بالتحرك الواعى القائم على المواقف الموضوعية العلمية لكى تنشى جسورا جديدة مع الشمال تستطيع ان تحقق التوازن بين جانبى الاقتصاد العالمى.

خامسا : ان الاوضاع السابقة تجعل من التعاون بين الجنوب والشمال ضرورة حتمية ولقد ان الاوان لوضع توجهات وسياسات وانشطة جديدة تتوفر لها الامكانيات والوسائل. وعلى الدول النامية ان تعمل على صياغة وتنفيذ أنشطة مشتركة ذات جدوى بين مجموعاتها ودولها المختلفة لتحصن نفسها ضد الآثار السلبية للتطورات السريعة فى العالم ولكن تجعل ثقلها الجماعى ملموسها على الساحة العالمية وتحويل التعاون بين الجنوب والجنوب من شعار الى واقع عملى يساهم فى الاستجابة لتطلعات شعوبها المشروعة فى حياة أفضل.

السيد الرئيس

تبقى كلمة فى اطار الموضوعات الجديدة التى ينظر اليها البعض على انها تمثل على اتساع العالم الثالث .. صعوبات بقدر ما تثير من شكوك وعلامات الاستفهام . وهى المتعلقة بحقوق الانسان . ان حقوق الانسان مبدأ لابد لنا جميعا ان نتمسك به ونعمل على اعلائه . وكيف لا والفرد او الانس ان هو العنصر الاساسى فى تشكيل الأمة . وفى تحقيق تقدمها . وتشكيل تراثها .ثم كيف لا وحق تقرير المصير يقف على رأس هذه الحقوق اننا نرى ان تكون حركتنا على راس المنادين والعاملين على ضمان هذه الحقوق واحترامها.

الا اننا لا يمكن فى ذلك ان نقبل أمرين : تدخلا فى الشئون الداخلية باسم الدفاع عن حقوق الانسان أو إعمال معيارين أو معايير عديدة تختلف باختلاف الدول والمجتمعات . فخرق حقوق الإنسان ليس ظاهره تختص بها دول العالم الثالث . كما ان الدفاع عنها وإعلاءها ليست مهمة العالم المتقدم فقط

ان العالم عالمنا جميعا . والحقوق حقوقنا جميعا . والالتزامات نتحمل بها جميعا.

السيد الرئيس:

ان حرية القرار فى ظل الشرعية والديمقراطية من أثمن ما يجب ان تتمسك به دولنا غير المنحازة كشعوب دفعت ثمنا باهظا فى سبيل تحقيق استقلالها الوطنى. الا ان العالم اليوم متشابك المصالح معقد العلا قات .. ولا يمكن لاقتصاد وطنى ان ينمو ويزدهر بمعزل عن اقتصاد عالمى .. تتدفق فيه التجارة دون قيود .. وتتحرك فيه رؤوس الاموال دون محاذير . وتنتقل فيه الاستثمارات والتكنولوجيا دون شروط من أجل الخير المشترك.

السيد الرئيس:

ان الاستقرار السياسى والنمو الاقتصادى والعدالة الاجتماعية إضلاع مثلث السلام والامن والديمقراطية فى الدول النامية وحركتنا مدعومة فى طور تجديد نفسها .. واعادة بناء أولوياتها .. ورسم استراتيجياتها للقرن القادم .. ان تقيم الاسس الثلاثة الرئيسية أو الدعائم التى تنطلق منها نحو المستقبل.. وهى السلام والامن والديمقراطية .. كضمانات للاستقرار فى الداخل والخارج .. والنمو الاقتصادى هو المفتاح لعدالة اجتماعية تعيش فى ظلها شعوب الدول النامية .. تتمتع بحقوقها وحرياتها فى تكافل وتواصل مع شعوب العالم كله.

السيد الرئيس

هذا هو سبيلنا للتوحد والتكامل بين شعو ب حركة عدم الانحياز وشعوب العالم النامى والعالم المتقدم كله.

وفق الله شعوبنا . وفق الله اندونيسيا فى قيادة حركتنا

وشكرا سيدى الرئيس

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

رسالة جاكرتا: دعوة للعمل الجماعي وإضفاء الطابع الديمقراطي على العلاقات الدولية

The Jakarta Message: A call for collective action and the democratization of International Relations

ANNEX

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TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

THE JAKARTA MESSAGE:
A CALL FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THE JAKARTA MESSAGE:
A CALL FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION AND THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, representing the vast majority of humankind, meet in Jakarta, Indonesia, at a momentous juncture in history; a time of profound change and rapid transition, a time of great promise as well as grave challenge, a time of opportunity amidst pervasive uncertainty.

2. The collapse of the bipolar structure of the world presents unprecedented possibilities as well as challenges for cooperation among nations. Interdependence, integration and globalization of the world economy are among these new realities.

3. The world today is still far from being a peaceful, just and secure place. Simmering disputes, violent conflicts, aggression and foreign occupation, interference in the internal affairs of States, policies of hegemony and domination, ethnic strife, religious intolerance, new forms of racism and narrowly conceived nationalism are major and dangerous obstacles to harmonious co-existence among states and peoples and have even led to the disintegration of states and societies.

4. Consistent with its fundamental principles and objectives, the Movement has made many contributions to bringing about improvements in the present international political climate. These have also fully vindicated the validity and relevance of Non-Alignment and its basic approach in addressing international problems and developments.

5. This new era in international relations has renewed hopes for building a new and equitable international order, for stable peace and common security and for economic and social justice. Such a new order must be firmly rooted in the rule of law, the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as equitably shared responsibility and joint commitment to global cooperation and solidarity. Its structure should be comprehensively conceived and dedicated to peace and justice, to security and development, to democracy both within and among states and to the promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individual human beings as well as of nations. We must ensure respect for the sovereignty

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of nations and the strict adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, which should not be diluted or abridged under any pretext. We shall continue to strive for the democratization of international relations.

6. We are committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes in all regions of the world through a sustained process of dialogue and negotiation and encourage the establishment of regional mechanisms towards this end where appropriate.

7. We remain unflinching in our support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence and reiterate our demand for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem. We hope that a just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine on the basis of the principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations shall soon be reached through the current peace process.

8. Apartheid and racial discrimination remain particularly repugnant features of the current scene and their abolition can brook no further delay. We reaffirm our solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle to establish a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

9. We are heartened by the progress being made in limiting nuclear and conventional armaments. But the disarmament agenda is still unfinished and much more remains to be done. A nuclear-weapons-free world has always been the vision of our Movement. This alone can ensure human survival and is the collective responsibility of all nations. We also urge accelerated efforts on other priority issues, particularly the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction.

10. Today, peace and stability are dependent on socio-economic as much as on political and military factors. Diminishing prospects for economic growth and social advancement, large-scale unemployment, mass poverty and severe environmental degradation endanger peace and stability.

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11. We are deeply concerned over the negative impact of global military expenditures on the world economy. Resources released through disarmament and arms reduction should be rechannelled towards the economic and social development of all countries, and especially of the developing countries. This will, at the same time, facilitate the attainment of security at lower levels of armaments.

12. In the economic sphere, inequitable international structures and unequal relations have resulted in deepening disparities and unacceptable injustices which continue to widen the prosperity and technology gap between the developed and developing countries.

13. Our Movement is committed to wage war on poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment. We shall seek to advance broad-based and people-centred development, including the promotion of human resources development. And we call for the accelerated development of the developing countries based on equitable distribution, growth and stability.

14. The progress of Non-Aligned and other developing countries remains hampered by an unfavourable external economic environment characterized by inadequate access to technology, unabated protectionism, historically low prices for commodities and raw materials, severely contracted financial flows and the crushing burden of debt and debt servicing resulting in reverse financial flows to the developed countries and multilateral institutions. In this context, the critical socio-economic situation in Africa, where millions suffer economic and social deprivation, cries out for concerted action. Africa deserves our special attention.

15. We are dismayed over the failure to conclude the Uruguay Round for Multilateral Trade Negotiations. We urgently call upon the developed countries to ensure without further delay a balanced, equitable and satisfactory conclusion of the Round which takes into account the interests of all parties, especially the development needs and concerns of the developing countries.

16. A shift of focus in international relations towards strengthening multilateral cooperation for development has become indispensable. In this regard, we call for the

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reform and restructuring of the world economic system and for the strengthening of the United Nations' capacity for enhancing international development and cooperation. Never before have the fate and fortunes of the North and South been so inextricably linked. Towards this end, we call for the re-activation of a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries, based on genuine interdependence, mutuality of interests and of benefits, and shared responsibility.

17. At the same time, determined efforts to intensify South-South cooperation on the basis of collective self-reliance is imperative. We see South-South cooperation as vital for promoting our own development and for reducing undue dependence on the North. It is also an integral element in the attainment of a new and equitable international economic order. We must develop more effective means of pooling the resources, expertise and experiences internal to the South. We are determined to initiate concrete and practicable forms of cooperation in areas such as food production and population, trade and investments, and to devise realistic modalities for their implementation. In this way the concept of collective self-reliance can be translated into reality. Towards this end, we consider the coordination of our efforts and strategies with the Group of 77 of crucial importance through the establishment of a Joint Coordinating Committee.

18. We reaffirm that basic human rights and fundamental freedoms are of universal validity. We welcome the growing trend towards democracy and commit ourselves to cooperate in the protection of human rights. We believe that economic and social progress facilitate the achievement of these objectives. No country, however, should use its power to dictate its concept of democracy and human rights or to impose conditionalities on others. In the promotion and the protection of these rights and freedoms, we emphasize the inter-relatedness of the various categories, call for a balanced relationship between individual and community rights, uphold the competence and responsibility of national governments in their implementation. The Non-Aligned countries therefore shall coordinate their positions and actively participate in the preparatory work of the Second World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, in order to ensure that the Conference addresses all aspects of human rights on the basis of universality, indivisibility, impartiality and non-selectivity.

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19. Rapid degradation of the environment threatens the very survival of humankind. We welcome the outcome of the Rio Conference which addressed the inseparable issues of environment and development. Sustainable development calls for a new global partnership, including the provision of new and additional financial resources to developing countries and adequate access for them to environmentally sound technology.

20. We welcome the proposal to convene the World Summit for Social Development which should place people and their social needs at the heart of United Nations endeavours and provide an opportunity for addressing the multidimensional aspects of social issues.

21. We believe that the full and equal integration of women into the development process at all levels is a central goal of the Non-Aligned Movement. We are committed to the success of the forthcoming 1995 World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.

22. The right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being is a fundamental human right, especially for all children, and the promotion of this right is a moral imperative for the international community. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children.

23. The United Nations, as the universal embodiment of multilateralism, has a unique opportunity to become the primary, collective instrument to construct a new, just and equitable world order. To ensure the achievement of these objectives, our Movement is determined to play a leading role in contributing to the revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations System. To this end, we have decided to establish a high-level Working Group charged with the elaboration of concrete proposals for the restructuring of the United Nations.

24. We are of the conviction that coordination among Non-Aligned countries at United Nations Headquarters must be strengthened. The Coordinating Bureau should define priority issues on which such coordination should be enhanced, including those

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related to the functioning of the Security Council and the strengthening of the role of the General Assembly.

25. The central role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, within the framework of the collective security provisions of the Charter, is more crucial than ever. The report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "An Agenda for Peace", is a timely contribution.

26. We underline that respect for international law is the foundation for peace and security, and is particularly important in this era of transformation in the relations among nations. In this day and age, there is no place for the unilateral use of force and for claims to exercise extra-territorial rights by States.

27. Since Bandung 37 years ago, we have consistently struggled for the realization of our fundamental principles and objectives. As we chart our course for this decade and beyond, the Movement is committed to the shaping of a new international order, free from war, poverty, intolerance and injustice, a world based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and genuine interdependence, a world which takes into account the diversity of social systems and cultures. It should reflect global, not separate, interests. And it should be sought through the central and irreplaceable role of the United Nations. We, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, holding fast to the principles and ideals as originally articulated by our founding fathers, do hereby affirm the fundamental human rights to development, social progress, and the full participation of all in shaping the common destiny of humankind. Through dialogue and cooperation, we will project our Movement as a vibrant, constructive and genuinely interdependent component of the mainstream of international relations. Only then, can a new international order take shape on a truly universal basis, ensuring harmony, peace, justice and prosperity for all.

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TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

FINAL DOCUMENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 1 to 6 September 1992.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting at Ambassadorial/Senior Official Level, and a Preparatory Meeting at Ministerial Level held from 29 to 31 August 1992.

3. The representatives of the following countries which are Members of the Movement participated in the Tenth Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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4. The representatives of the following countries as well as national liberation movements and international organizations attended the Conference as observers:

Armenia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Honduras, Mexico, Thailand, African National Congress (ANC), Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak Socialiste (FLNKS), League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations:

Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS), United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, Commonwealth Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Latin American Economic System (SELA), United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Institute of Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Group of 77.

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6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address delivered by His Excellency Mr. Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia. His insightful and lucid address was welcomed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and successful outcome of the Conference. The President, in noting the collapse of the bipolar structure of the world, stressed the unprecedented opportunities and challenges presented to the Non-Aligned Countries. The President made a strong plea for a new international order based on stable peace, social justice, common prosperity and sustainable development. The President emphasized the importance for accelerated development and the urgency for intensified South-South cooperation. Upon the proposal by the President of Cyprus, H.E. Mr. George Vassiliou, the Conference decided by acclamation to include the text of the address as an official document of the Conference.

7. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Brunei Darussalam, Guatemala, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Uzbekistan to membership of the Movement; the participation of Armenia, China, Croatia and Thailand as observers; and the attendance of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia as guests. They also welcomed the return of Cambodia to the Movement.

8. The following organizations were also present "

AFRICA Fund, Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP), Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), The Advisory Committee of the South Centre.

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CHAPTER II

GLOBAL ISSUES

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEES

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II. GLOBAL ISSUES

A. Review of the International Situation

1. The Heads of State or Government noted that the rapid and fundamental changes in international relations which had begun before the Ninth Summit Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade in 1989 gained further momentum and brought new opportunities as well as new challenges to the international community as a whole.

2. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the East-West conflict and its global corollaries - ideological rivalry, bloc politics, military confrontation and competition for spheres of influence - no longer dominate the international landscape as in the past. The trend towards dialogue has found expression in a more determined search for peaceful solutions to focal points of conflict in certain regions of the world. The international community is aspiring to move towards pluralism and realism and the real possibility of a new era of inter-State relations, increasingly directed towards cooperation rather than confrontation, is emerging. Consistent with its principles and objectives, the Movement has made many contributions to bringing about this improved international political climate. These current positive developments have also fully vindicated the validity and relevance of non-alignment. Notwithstanding all these changes and efforts, the world situation is still in a state of transition. It is therefore imperative and urgent for the Movement to play its due role in defining and shaping the emerging international realities, to adapt to change and to articulate and implement appropriate strategies and approaches. It is therefore incumbent on the Movement to ensure its full participation in the building of the new world order, rather than to leave this task to the larger political and economic powers, the more so because a new international order has proven to be elusive and what has really transpired to date is little more than a new international realignment.

3. The Heads of State or Government believed that recent profound and far-reaching international changes are bound to have both a positive and negative impact on international relations. They further believed that, in order to cope with these profound changes, the countries of the Movement should search earnestly and innovatively for a new approach in keeping with the principles of the Movement with a view to restoring its

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effectiveness and reaffirming its vital role in laying the foundations of a new, just and equitable international order in the light of the new issues and challenges facing the contemporary world.

4. The Heads of State or Government believed that renewed confidence in the United Nations could initiate a significant transition towards a world in which multilateralism would be paramount in international relations. This would also strengthen the credibility and capacity for action of the United Nations, opening new fields in which the Organization can facilitate the resolution of a vast array of problems affecting humanity. In the common search for solutions to these problems, the Non-Aligned Movement has extended its full cooperation to the United Nations.

5. The Heads of State or Government noted that in Europe the dangerous bloc division has come to an end and the subsequent political, economic and institutional restructuring of the continent could make a profound impact throughout the world. In Asia, Africa and Central America, a number of encouraging developments have taken place. The Agreement on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict augurs well for a new era of stability and cooperation in South-East Asia. The recent positive developments in the situation on the Korean Peninsula, resulting from the efforts of both the North and the South, are to be welcomed. The end of the Iran-Iraq War is a welcome development in the region. The unification of the two parts of Yemen through peaceful and democratic means has had a positive impact on peace and stability in Yemen and in the region. The historic Taif Agreement has restored normalcy in Lebanon and consolidated the authority of its central Government. The independence of Namibia has had a salutary effect on the situation in South Africa. Despite the multitude of problems still facing Central America, the initiative to solve regional problems through a regional approach, free from interjection of external interests and designs, deserves universal support.

6. The Heads of State or Government further noted that despite these encouraging developments on the international scene, the situation in the Middle East continues to be explosive and to cause concern. This is due to Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian, Syrian Golan, parts of southern Lebanon and other Arab lands and its obstinate refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

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7. The Heads of State or Government believed that with the dramatic transformation of the political landscape of the world, all efforts should be undertaken for moving forward on a wide range of other pressing issues and for building a better world anchored firmly in the collective commitment of the international community to peace and more equitably shared prosperity for all. New ideas, concepts and approaches born out of a deeper understanding and awareness of global interdependence are emerging and offering fresh perspectives on the solutions of old as well as new problems. The collapse of the bipolar system, while not in itself ensuring just and durable peace for the peoples of the world, should nonetheless open up opportunities for building a new international order based on peace, justice, full respect for the principles and norms of international law, cooperation and common prosperity. Prominent among these opportunities is the cessation of East-West confrontation which has greatly improved prospects for disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and holds out high expectations for a significant "peace dividend", whereby the released resources should be devoted to the acceleration of economic growth and development of the developing countries, as disarmament and development are symbiotically linked. On the other hand the dangers inherent in the emerging tendencies towards a unipolar world characterized by new elements in the increasingly complex international political landscape could limit the prospects of resolving global problems of today, could pose a real threat to the basic principles of non-aggression, sovereign equality of all States upon which the United Nations system is based as well as to the genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-interference in their internal affairs.

8. While noting that the Security Council Summit Meeting held in January 1992 acknowledged that "change, however welcome, has brought new risks for stability and security", the Heads of State or Government urged the member countries not to lose sight of the deeper causes of unrest, simmering discontent and violent conflicts that still ravage some regions of the world, including conflicts between member countries of our Movement. Compounding the difficult situation is the outbreak of new conflicts born of ethnic, nationalistic and religious rivalries which have rekindled age-old fears and enmities. Terrorism has emerged as a disturbing threat to the stability and security of States. These developments in some regions are emerging at an alarming pace and may lead to a distressing prospect of border wars, disintegration of economies, an increased flow of

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migrants and refugees, with frightening consequences for the States concerned and their neighbours.

9. They noted urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Israel, their right to justice and self-determination, and their right to establish an independent and sovereign State in Palestine in accordance with United Nations resolutions. They hailed the steadfastness and resistance of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan to the Israeli occupation, and stressed that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless Israel withdraws from Palestinian territory including Al Quds (Jerusalem), the Syrian Golan and all other occupied territories. They pointed out the need for the urgent peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and to achieve permanent peace in Central and South-West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas of the world and called for intensified efforts by the non-aligned countries to resolve them in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations aiming at peace and justice, independence and equality. The Movement stands ready to cooperate with other nations in finding just and viable solutions to these problems.

10. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the recent tendency to intervene in the internal affairs of other States under the pretext of protecting human rights or preventing conflict, which would in effect erode the concept of national sovereignty. They emphasized the dangers inherent in such intervention and called for full respect for national sovereignty in all circumstances.

11. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that many aspects of the current world situation are both perturbing and complex. The rapid pace of scientific and technological innovations continues to transform the patterns of production, consumption and trade, thereby propelling the further interdependence of countries and the globalization of the world economy. Despite the bleak background of recession and worldwide economic decline, fundamental changes in international relations have spawned unprecedented challenges and opportunities offering the world renewed hope and promise of equitable development. Nevertheless, they recognized that these ongoing changes are fraught with uncertainties and risks. The dominance of a few countries, which has become more prominent, could result in further inequities, uncertainties and instabilities.

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12. The Heads of State or Government considered that in the post Cold War era, the issue of development and eradication of poverty had become the top priority item on the international agenda. They were of the view that unevenness of economic and technological development among the peoples of the world had marred the impressive achievements of recent decades. The main challenge facing the international community was redressal of the stark contrast between the affluence of the North and the impoverishment of the South. The quest for peace, security and stability will be futile if hunger and disease continue to stalk many lands and afflict large sections of the population. The widening gap between the North and the South had become the central threat to international security and stability. The lack of progress in resolving the urgent problem of development and equitable economic cooperation was also responsible for the growing sense of drift and frustration. Thus the restructuring of the prevailing international economic relations by means of effective partnership and equitable cooperation allowing for the revitalization of growth in developing countries had become imperative.

13. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the adverse external economic environment that continues to impact negatively upon the economies of the developing countries. The exports of these countries continue to be hampered by unabated protectionism and their development efforts remain impaired by inordinate burdens of external indebtedness and restricted financial flows, which have resulted in a net transfer of resources to the developed countries, and a lack of adequate access to technology. These are compounded by a secular decline in the prices of commodities and the overall deteriorating terms of trade of the developing countries. From this point of view, Africa, which covers one-fourth of the earth's surface, which has considerable natural resources and which will account for one-fifth of the world's population by the turn of the century, deserves further attention, given the critical economic situation in this continent, which has been particularly hard hit in many fields of economic and social development.

14. The Heads of State or Government noted that most of the member countries of NAM and other developing countries had adopted policies that provided greater scope for enterprise, innovation and the operation of market forces. In adopting outward-looking policies, they sought to benefit from greater integration into the global economy through

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enhanced levels of investment and technology flows and increased trade in goods and services. Improvement of the external economic environment for development encompassing the crucial issues of debt service burdens, capital flows, access to technology, market access in goods and services and commodity prices had thus become even more critical for the developing countries. The dynamism of national economies and success of domestic policies of developing countries were dependent on the external economic environment to an even greater extent than before. They were of the view that many developed countries had the main responsibility to create a favourable external condition for the development of the developing countries.

15. The Heads of State or Government noted that the broad tide of political and economic reforms in Central and Eastern Europe are propelling the integration of those countries into the mainstream of the world economy. In the longer term, such reforms will expand world trade and economic activity for the greater benefit of all countries. By the same token, however, the enormous needs of these countries for external resources, including financial flows, have affected the availability of resources for the developing countries, in spite of official commitments by the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions in this connection.

16. The Heads of State or Government also noted that the process of globalization has been accompanied by a growing tendency towards increased regional integration, much of it in the form of common markets, customs unions and free trade areas. Although these trends may pave the way for more effective multilateralism, in the absence of appropriate policies such regional groupings tend to spur the formation of powerful and closed economic blocs. Regional economic integration, particularly among developed countries, could be a major stimulus to global economic activities, provided it remains open and outward-looking and does not result in additional external barriers. They stressed that such regional groupings should promote, rather than hinder, global cooperation.

17. Recognizing the indivisibility between peace and prosperity, the Heads of State or Government were of the view that the revitalization of development and the eradication of poverty constitute the major challenge at the present time. They called on the international community to build a new system of relations based on equality, equity and mutuality of interests, to be achieved through open and constructive dialogue. In this context they

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welcomed the outcome of the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth Development Decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VIII) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which reflected a convergence of perspectives on development. These represent important milestones in the debate on international development cooperation. They believed that this new spirit provided a positive stimulus to a constructive and mutually beneficial dialogue on international cooperation for development between the North and the South.

18. The Heads of State or Government further noted that the world economic and social situations are mutually supportive and interdependent. Economic decline in the 1980s and the consequent reduction in per capita incomes, combined with the debt crisis and structural adjustments, had an adverse impact on social development. The recent profound changes in the international political sphere should provide a real opportunity for human and social development to be addressed in a more comprehensive way. Eradication of poverty and improvement of social conditions are emerging as priority items on the international agenda. The elimination of hunger and malnutrition, achieving better standards of health and housing and eradication of illiteracy, particularly among children and women, should be among the issues of paramount concern to the international community in the present and coming decades, especially if the term "new world order" is to have substance and meaning.

19. The Heads of State or Government believed that human beings are at the centre of concern for development, which should be aimed at fulfilling the essential needs of humankind and also at realizing its utmost potential. They underlined that reducing malnutrition and illiteracy, achieving better standards of health and housing and improving the social situation, especially among women and children, in turn facilitate economic development. They therefore reaffirmed their commitment to implement in an effective manner the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children held at New York in 1990, and welcomed the proposal to hold a world summit on social development, which should provide an opportunity for addressing the multi-dimensional aspects of social issues.

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20. In an emerging new world economic order, the Heads of State or Government should ensure that the legitimate interests of the Members of the Movement should be promoted and protected and that the Movement should constitute an important political and economic partner in shaping this new world order.

B. The role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the emerging new international order

21. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the continuing validity and relevance of the Movement are corroborated by the recent changes around the world. The end of the cold war and East-West bipolarity reinforced the Movement's continuing advocacy of global goodwill and cooperation for a world free of fear, want and all forms of intolerance. The changes that have occurred in the world do not alter nor do they diminish the validity of the basic principles and objectives of the Movement; on the contrary, they reinforce the determination to remain free from domination by any quarter and to seek a world free from fear, want and intolerance. During its three decades of existence, the Movement has always sought to bring about peace, mutually beneficial cooperation and amity among nations, to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism, foreign occupation and racial discrimination, to redress injustice, to maintain peace and to stimulate disarmament efforts leading to an equitable and just world order. Non-Alignment has always been a positive stand for peace, human rights and an economically just world which, by inference, means the rejection of a relationship involving servitude and sacrifice of national self-interest by perpetuating injustice and inequity. Today, the Movement remains vindicated as ideological and military blocks have crumbled and an era of cooperation has dawned. The time has come for the Movement to articulate timely and effective responses to the new opportunities and challenges that have unfolded as a result of the rapid and profound changes in the world situation. At the same time, the Movement is called upon to enhance the efficacy of its external actions, as well as to improve the efficiency of its internal functioning. The Movement's role in promoting a just international order would depend largely on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is therefore incumbent on all Member States to work earnestly towards promoting the solidarity and unity of the Movement. This would require sincere efforts to remove areas of disagreement between Member States and resolve disputes among themselves peacefully. The Heads of State or Government mandated the Coordinating Bureau to study further the question of a mechanism for the

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peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States and to report in due course to the Committee on Methodology. A united and cohesive Movement would be able to project its influence on the global scene with greater force and effectiveness.

22. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the Movement should play an active and effective role in laying the foundations and defining the characteristics of the new world order, which should be based on justice, equality and democracy in international relations.

23. They reiterated that a positive contribution by the Members of the Movement to the establishment of this new world order requires the development of a dynamic joint position based on a clear view of the issues of international peace and security, disarmament, human rights, the environment, sustainable development, and other pressing problems facing not only the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement, but the entire world.

24. The Heads of State or Government underlined the historic role and constructive contribution of the Movement to the promotion of a peaceful world and cooperative relations among States. Furthermore, the core of its philosophy has endured and its underlying principles remain unchanged. There is no disputing the continued validity of its principles and objectives, which include, inter alia, the safeguarding of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, exercise of self-determination and sovereignty of the non-aligned and other developing countries, achievement of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, an end to colonialism and all forms of subjugation, eradication of racism and all forms of racial discrimination, especially apartheid, peaceful co-existence among States, democratization of inter-State relations, peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, attainment of developmental goals by all developing countries and protection of human rights, especially their social and economic dimensions. Yet such an ideal world order, as conceived by our founding fathers, has remained elusive. The aspirations of the Non-Aligned countries for true equality, genuine independence and unfettered development continue to be hampered by those forces which are accustomed to realizing their intentions without due regard for the majority views and wishes of the international community and United Nations resolutions. In facing these constraints and other challenges, the Movement remains the appropriate political framework for its members to articulate their aspirations and to define areas of solidarity and joint actions. The Heads of State or Government

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further underlined the importance of multilateralism and, in this context, reaffirmed their firm commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The United Nations has assumed an increasingly influential role in world affairs as the only universal framework for the conduct of international relations for the purpose of achieving peace, disarmament, development and the establishment of just and equitable world order. They supported the efforts aimed at strengthening the United Nations so as to render it more democratic, effective and efficient. The Movement should enhance its unity and cohesion with a view to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to respond effectively and expeditiously to the current challenges.

25. The Heads of State or Government believed that, in the pursuit of the Movement's objectives in a drastically changing global setting, a realistic reordering of priorities is essential. As long as the world remains insecure and turbulent, efforts to bring about peace, common security, disarmament and peaceful resolution of conflicts must continue to be a priority task. Eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism, foreign occupation, institutionalized racism and apartheid must remain at the focus of the Movement's collective struggle. The resolution of conflicts and the easing of tensions in various regions should also remain at the centre of Non-Aligned countries' concerns, foremost among them being the Arab-Israeli conflict and the restoration of all Arab lands, with the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and independence at its core. However, it is especially in the economic and social sphere that severe disparities and unacceptable inequities persist in relations between developed and developing countries. Hence, there is an urgent need to accord high priority to the issues of development and equitable international economic relations. In this context, it is imperative at the same time for the Movement to enhance South-South cooperation as an integral part of the strategy for giving fresh impetus to international cooperation for development. Furthermore, the Movement must assert itself on such new global concerns as the strengthening of democracy, both within and among nations, promotion of human rights and sustainable development; security and stability create a propitious atmosphere for effectively addressing these new concerns.

26. The Heads of State or Government further believed that the responsiveness of the Non-Aligned countries to the opportunities and challenges inherent in the evolving international situation will not only require a dynamic adaptation to the new realities, but

will also necessitate the articulation of appropriate strategies, initiatives and approaches, on the basis of the continued efforts to strengthen the Movement, so that it can exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and the management of world affairs. The Movement should pursue its historic task of contributing actively to the building of peace, peaceful coexistence and full independence and to the achievement of disarmament and development, which are the central issues of our time. In attaining these objectives, the Non-Aligned countries, representing the majority of humankind, will play an active role and thereby shape the contours of a new era in international relations.

C. Restructuring, revitalization and democratization of the United Nations

27. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and reiterated their belief that the United Nations represents the most appropriate international forum for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes and crises; for the achievement of freedoms and for securing the right to self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination; for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; for the attainment of just and equitable economic relations and social emancipation, as well as for the strengthening of friendly relations and peaceful co-existence among nations. The irreplaceable role and value of the Organization as the unique multilateral framework to deal with global issues is beyond contention. So are the many contributions made by the world body and its specialized agencies to the economic, social and cultural advancement of all countries and peoples. The Movement, which constitutes two-thirds of the United Nations membership, is determined to build upon its achievements and calls upon its Members to utilize the potential of the Organization in a much more purposeful and rational way and thereby advance their shared aspirations such as peace, common security and equitable prosperity. It is at the United Nations, as the universal umbrella for the international community, that the Movement must assert itself as the collective and effective spokesman for the developing worlds.

28. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the new resurgence of multilateralism has opened new opportunities for the United Nations to resolve long-standing regional conflicts. In this respect, the successes achieved so far amply testify to its capacity for responding to the demands made upon it. Peace-making and peace-keeping

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activities, launched in many regions, have gained new dimensions of unprecedented variety and scope. Demands for a greatly enhanced role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security are now greater than at any time in the past. The Heads of State or Government were, therefore, in agreement with the observation in the report of the Secretary-General "An Agenda for Peace", that "democracy within the family of nations would require the fullest consultation, participation and engagement of all States, large and small, in the work of the Organization". They further underlined the Secretary-General's view that resort to preventive diplomacy could be pursued through early identification of potential conflicts. engagement in peace-making where conflict occurs, preservation of post-conflict peace through peace-keeping and assistance in the implementation of agreements achieved, post-conflict peace-building, and the adoption of measures aimed at redressing the deeper socio-economic and political causes of conflict.

29. The Heads of State or Government took note of the efforts to restructure the United Nations Secretariat, but hoped that the dawning of a new era would focus the attention of the international community, in particular that of the United Nations, on development issues in response to the critical and urgent needs of the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that in light of changing international relations the United Nations provides an appropriate framework for effective cooperation and democratic dialogue among States. In this context, the Heads of State or Government believed that in order to attain international peace and security a restructuring of the United Nations mechanisms, as well as the appropriate balance among its various bodies, in conformity with their respective mandates as enshrined in the Charter, were necessary to reflect the new realities of the international situation.

30. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ongoing endeavours aimed at reforming and improving certain structures and procedures of the United Nations as an essential component of strengthening multilateralism, with a view to ensuring equal participation, more balanced representation and better equilibrium in keeping with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. In these endeavours, the main purpose should be to make the Organization more responsive to the changing realities and emerging challenges of peace and development in a dynamic context. They expressed their determination to participate constructively in the process of adaptation and reform, in the firm conviction that the United Nations is an indispensable forum to be supported and

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strengthened. Yet, democratization of the international political and economic institutions inherent in such a process continues to be hampered by those who seek to preserve their privileged positions of power. The democratization of the United Nations and its bodies should avoid perpetuating the current inequities by creating new centres of privilege and be pursued in the spirit of the sovereign equality of all States. They appealed to the major States to accept this inevitable process in the broader interests of all humankind.

31. The Heads of State or Government called for a balanced relationship between the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. In this regard, a coordinated political response should be made by the Non-Aligned countries in order to enhance the role of the General Assembly as a forum for deliberation, negotiation and decision-making on all issues of global concern. This is fully consistent with the obligation of all States to abide by the principle of sovereign equality and the right to participate actively in the promotion of the collective interests of the global community. They called for a further improvement of the organization and methods of work of the General Assembly, so as to make them more responsive to the requirements of the times. They emphasized the importance of ensuring that the role of the Security Council conforms to its mandate as defined in the United Nations Charter, so that there is no encroachment on the jurisdiction and prerogatives of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. They emphasized the need to remain vigilant in this regard.

32. The Heads of State or Government noted the new cooperative spirit prevailing in the Security Council which has allowed it to take a number of unanimous positions on some of the most critical and complex issues. However, they expressed concern over the tendency of some states to dominate the Council which could become an institution for the imposition of the will of the strong upon the weak, and reaffirmed that all nations and States, large or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, have the right to full independence and sovereign equality in international relations. It is therefore essential to ensure that the exercise of special powers does not create imbalances and discriminatory treatment in the international community or in the United Nations, or lead to world affairs being run by a small group of powerful nations. Moreover, the credibility and moral authority of the Security Council can only be enhanced by acting in a prompt, even-handed and impartial manner and in the interest of all States through the full implementation of its resolutions

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without discrimination or selectivity. They were of the view that the veto powers which guarantee an exclusive and dominant role for the permanent members of the Council are contrary to the aim of democratizing the United Nations and must, therefore, be reviewed in line with the reform of the United Nations aimed at bringing about greater democratization and transparency in the work of all United Nations bodies. They also called for a review of the membership of the Council with a view to reflecting the increased membership of the United Nations and promoting a more equitable and balanced representation of the members of the United Nations. They expressed the need for a workable and effective system of collective security in accordance with the United Nations Charter and for the development of modalities for preventive diplomacy, fact-finding and good offices missions, and United Nations observers or presence in areas of conflict in full respect of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

33. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the United Nations has a central and paramount role in enhancing international cooperation for development. The complexity of developmental issues entails their consideration in a holistic integrated manner which takes into consideration the pluralistic vision of the international community. The United Nations, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of its members, is the appropriate universal forum to discuss and implement issues relating to international cooperation for development. In this connection they stressed the need to restructure and revitalize the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, so as to strengthen and make them more responsive to both the changing realities and the development needs of the developing countries. In this context, they emphasized that the basic problem to be addressed centred on the dilemma faced by the developing countries that in spite of their utmost efforts, the plight of hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries has not improved. For many it has worsened. They therefore welcomed the consensus adoption of General Assembly resolution 45/264 as a positive step in the right direction. While the process has taken a further step forward during the 46th General Assembly with regard to the subsidiary machinery of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly, much still remains to be done. The recent conclusions of the Economic and Social Council at its highest level, concerning the reform of the operational activities of the United Nations in this field, constitute an important step forward which should be given due consideration at the next General Assembly. It is therefore imperative for the Movement to be fully

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committed to accelerating this process so that the United Nations machinery will be truly responsive to the growing needs of the developing countries.

34. They welcomed the statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Conference and reiterated the importance of support by the non-aligned countries for the Secretary-General so that he can fulfil his duties and responsibilities in an impartial and objective manner. To that end, he should be enabled to exercise his mandate as set forth in article 99 of the Charter. Such a task can be facilitated by providing the Secretary-General with adequate means to undertake activities expeditiously and effectively, particularly in the maintenance of peace and security. They were resolved to support his endeavours to enhance the efficacy of preventive diplomacy, peace-making and peace-keeping operations in which many non-aligned countries have served and will continue to serve.

35. The Heads of State or Government noted the changes initiated by the Secretary-General with a view to improving the administrative efficiency of the Secretariat and enhancing interaction among the upper echelons. An urgent need also exists for an overall review of the current distribution of posts within the United Nations System, as well as its various bodies, to achieve a more equitable geographic distribution and to realize the objective of allotting 30 per cent of posts in the General Secretariat to women and to provide adequate personnel resources for the United Nations development-related functions. From a consultative and deliberative body, the Organization has increasingly become an operative institution. The task now is to ensure how its organizational response is structured, staffed and coordinated as well as supported and financed in meeting the demands and requirements of the complex set of United Nations activities.

36. With a view to establishing equitable, democratic and balanced regional distribution of the top executive posts within the United Nations system, its specialized agencies and other subsidiary bodies, the Heads of State or Government also expressed the need for the candidacy of Member States for such top positions of responsibility to be firmly supported. To this end, the Heads of State or Government appealed to the member countries of the Movement that present candidates in future to fill these high-level international posts, to reach concerted positions in the spirit of mutual interest taking into account the comparative advantage at the individual and regional level or at the level of the Movement, which guarantee the equitable participation of each region.

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37. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm view that assessed contributions to the United Nations are obligatory under the Charter, and warned that non-compliance with this obligation has grave implications for the international Organization. While recognizing the need for economizing and making improvements in its functioning and effectiveness, they urged the Member States to pay their contributions promptly and adopt the necessary measures to bring about a durable solution, which has become essential in the context of the growing responsibilities. In this regard, they expressed the readiness of the Non-Aligned countries to consult and cooperate with other members of the Organization for appropriate arrangements to encourage countries that are in a position to increase their contributions to do so, and to secure a better balance between regular budgets and extra-budgetary resources. They called on the Secretary-General to adopt measures within his powers to reduce costs and streamline the Organization, taking fully into account the interests of the Non-Aligned and other developing nations and the capacity of the United Nations to discharge its duties. To this end, they pledged their full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General.

D. International security and disarmament in the post-cold war era

38. The Heads of State or Government noted that significant changes have occurred in international relations and that a process of gradual transformation of military structures is now underway. They hoped that these positive developments, which are creating a new global environment, will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and thereby making a real contribution to global security.

39. The Heads of State or Government observed that the objective of seeking unilateral security through armaments has proved to be a dangerous illusion. The build-up of military power undermines rather than strengthens security. Neither quantitative additions nor qualitative improvements to weapons have reduced a state's vulnerability or led to absolute security. It is also self-evident that political objectives can no longer be achieved by military means. In this context, they called for enhancement of security to be pursued not at the cost of other countries but in concert with them. Hence, the rational option is to seek security for all through total nuclear disarmament, elimination of all other weapons of mass

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destruction, and through the balanced and progressive reductions of conventional armaments at the global and regional levels.

40. The new international order to sustain a world free from all nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should be based inter alia on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the prohibition of the use or the threat of use of force, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the right of every State to pursue its own path of development. These principles which have guided NAM since its inception, have become even more relevant today when we are searching for the establishment of a just, democratic, equitable and non-violent world order.

41. They were furthermore of the view that in a world of increasing interdependence of States and inter-relatedness of issues, security can no longer be defined solely in military terms. The vast array of non-military threats in such forms as underdevelopment and sharply curtailed prospects for economic growth, impending resource depletion, food scarcity, population pressures and severe environmental degradation that make up the global agenda are the determining components of a stable and peaceful world. Interdependence also calls for a recognition of the mutuality of interests among nations in each other's stability and security. Genuine and lasting security must therefore be universal and comprehensive, operating on an equal basis for all States and encompassing all spheres of international relations.

42. The Heads of State or Government recognized that security problems which are region-specific are best addressed within an appropriate regional context. They noted efforts such as those in Latin and Central America as well as in South-East Asia and the Pacific, which have highlighted, among others, the validity of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension; balanced security at the lowest possible level of armaments and armed forces; and the elimination of destabilising military capabilities and imbalances. In this context, they called for the holding of regional dialogues where appropriate on security and cooperation to provide an appropriate framework for endeavours to promote security, and enhance economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region. Such an approach, based on geopolitical, historical, cultural and other factors, can lead to channels of communication between adversaries and promote confidence-building

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measures which could facilitate the initiation of arms reduction talks in some regions. Global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

43. The Heads of State or Government welcomed a number of positive developments since the Ninth Summit in the field of nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmament, including the agreements reached in bilateral arms reductions between the United States and the Russian Federation. They attached particular importance to the June 1992 Agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation in Washington, D.C. and expressed the hope that the implementation of the far-reaching reductions will be successfully carried out, so that the ultimate goal of the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals will be attained within a specific time-frame. They called upon the other nuclear-weapon States to actively participate in this endeavour and thereby rid the world of the dangers posed by the nuclear menace.

44. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the broadening and deepening of the dimensions of disarmaments. Far from the mere regulation of armaments and the arms race, agreements now include the destruction of existing arsenals, as well as limiting future production. They also noted with satisfaction the decisive progress achieved in the complex field of verification and in the on-site inspection provisions which are now included to ensure compliance with agreements. In this context, they called for the establishment of a multilateral satellite verification system under the auspices of the United Nations to facilitate such processes on a secure and permanent basis which woudl ensure equal access to information for all States.

45. Despite the end of the cold war and East-West confrontation, the Heads of State or Government deplored the lack of progress on measures to provide assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Strategic doctrines continue to cast their shadow across the globe, while the world is still threatened by existing nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and increased. They warned that while many other contentious issues still remain unresolved, continuing insistence to promote anti-missile defences and other weapon systems is fraught with potentially disastrous consequences including the extension of the arms race to outer space and will increase the North-South divide further.

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46. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the United Nations has a unique role and primary responsibility on all issues of disarmament. They re-emphasized the right and duty of all States to participate in multilateral efforts on disarmament on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in order to promote universal adherence. The Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating forum in the field of disarmament has been engaged in intense activity with respect to negotiations on some of the items on its agenda. They noted with regret, however, that it has failed to discharge its mandate on issues related to nuclear disarmament. Bilateral and multilateral approaches to disarmament must complement each other. Bilateral negotiations, however, cannot replace multilateral efforts in the disarmament field. In this context, they welcomed the Global Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and called for its speedy entry into force as a meaningful step forward towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction in all regions and towards the shared objective of general and complete disarmament. They called upon all developed countries to adopt measures promoting universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention, through transfer of technology, materials and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and removing all existing unilateral discriminatory and ad hoc restrictions which ran counter to this undertaking.

47. They called upon all States to give priority to negotiations on the other items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, such as a Nuclear Test Ban, cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, prevention of nuclear war, security assurances for all non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They emphasized the need to reinvigorate multilateral disarmament endeavours and in this context called for the enlargement and broader participation of NAM countries in the Conference on Disarmament.

48. The Heads of State or Government, while noting that China and France had acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) expressed concern over the failure of some Depository States to demonstrate a genuine commitment with regard to complete nuclear disarmament within a time bound framework under Article VI of the NPT, and credible security assurances and adequate technical assistance to all non-nuclear

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weapon states. Recognizing that States Parties will hold a Conference in 1995 to review the Treaty and to determine the period of its extension, they called for a fresh appraisal of the implementation of the commitments undertaken by nuclear-weapon states. They resolved that a member of the Non-Aligned Movement should be presented as a candidate, after consultation, for the Chairmanship of the Conference in 1995. In this context they urged the nuclear-weapon states to support the ongoing efforts of the Amendment Conference on the Partial Test Ban Treaty, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against all non-nuclear weapon states, and the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones taking into account the characteristics of the region and on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the states of the region concerned; and to ensure the availability of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory, predictable and long-term basis.

49. The Heads of State or Government called for a cessation of nuclear testing by all States for all time in all environments as a vital global objective to be pursued at various levels, but especially at the multilateral level. In this respect, they welcomed the moratorium declared by certain nuclear-weapon States and urged other nuclear-weapon States to follow suit as a first step. The Amendment Conference of the State Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water held in January 1991 had contributed in an important way to that objective by bringing States Parties together for the first time to discuss the obstacles to an agreement on the discontinuation of test explosions.

50. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the seriousness and importance of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and considered the establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zones in particular a necessary first step towards attaining this objective. In this context they welcomed the various initiatives for the establishment of such zones. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation at the positive initiatives proposed in relation to general and complete disarmament. They reiterated the importance of a global and comprehensive approach to disarmament issues and a non-discriminatory basis to avoid imbalances and inequalities, as well as consideration of the special characteristics of each individual region.

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51. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to technology by the developed countries through imposition of ad hoc export control regimes under the pretext of non-proliferation regimes as these may impede the economic and social development of developing countries. They called for effective means of tackling the problems of proliferation through multilaterally negotiated, universal comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament agreements.

52. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals and called for urgent action to ensure Israeli accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 487 (1981).

53. The Heads of State or Government underscored the depressing impact of military expenditure on the world economy and national economies, especially those of the developing countries. Excessive military outlays stifle economic growth and adversely affect the scope and content of international economic cooperation. In this context they stressed that resolution of regional disputes is essential for the creation of conditions which would enable States to divert their resources from armaments to economic growth and development.

54. Aware of the global prevalence of conventional armaments and all other kinds of armaments and their extensive use, the ever-growing expenditures involved in their acquisition and maintenance, as well as new technologies and the increased sophistication brought to conventional weapons systems, the Heads of State or Government stressed the urgency of the need to curb the development and excessive build-up of conventional armaments and all other kinds of armaments, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States. In this context, the Heads of State or Government firmly believed that efforts at reducing and curbing conventional arms and all other kinds of armaments should be placed within a comprehensive context, should focus on both supplier and recipient countries rather than on particular groups of countries, and should be directed towards the primary causes of the conventional arms and all other kinds of armaments race.

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55. The Heads of State or Government commended the activities of the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America. They expressed the hope that the work of these Centres would continue to be policy-oriented, generating new ideas and recommending new approaches for adoption so as to advance the disarmament process. They emphasized the urgent need to strengthen the financial resources of these centres, in order to enable them better plan and carry out their work. In this regard they invited the member countries and others to consider making substantial voluntary contributions to these centres.

E. International economic cooperation for development

56. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the international economic situation has not been conducive to development, particularly of the developing countries, as it remains shrouded in uncertainty and is marked by sluggish and uneven growth. They were further of the view that most of the developing countries are no better off today than they were during the 1980s, and that these countries are still saddled with debilitating debt burdens, strapped for development finance, denied fair access to technology and markets of the developed countries and frustrated by a secular decline in commodity prices. They noted with concern that while a significant number of developing countries had carried out structural adjustment processes and opened their economies, with a view of putting them in line with the new conditions for investment and world commerce, a lack of reciprocity is observed in the developed countries. They noted that while there was a widespread movement for trade liberalization in the developing countries, the commitment of the developed countries to free trade had continued to weaken. Few, if any, steps have been taken by the developed countries to reduce the range of non-tariff barriers and the relatively high tariffs that face a large proportion of the exports of developing countries. They maintained, further, that the developing countries cannot be coerced into opening up their markets further or adopting changes in their economic policies in a manner which ignored their stage of development.

57. The Heads of State or Government noted that the early and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations is a matter of great importance to the developing countries. If, in fact, the Round does fail to achieve a balanced and timely

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conclusion, the consequent surge in protectionism and the increased resort to unilateralism and so-called "managed" trade will further distort trade flows and prevent the emergence of a truly open and fair multilateral trading system, and this will constitute a severe blow to multilateralism. They therefore strongly urged the developed countries to ensure without further delay a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory conclusion to the Uruguay Round, which should take into account the interests of all parties, especially the development needs and concerns of the developing countries. In this connection they stressed the importance of the roll back of protectionist measures by developed countries and the incorporation of the development dimension in the rules for the conduct of the international trade.

58. The Heads of State or Government noted that the external debt of the developing countries continues to weigh negatively on many of their economies, and the servicing of their external debt has led to the perverse phenomenon of the reverse flow of resources from the developing world to the developed countries. They further noted that the reversal of the drain on the external resources of the developing countries will require, in the first instance, a reduction in the debt stock of the developing countries. Past attempts at rescheduling debt, in response to the repayment difficulties of debtor countries, has not resulted in a decline in the debt burden, but in an increase in the total indebtedness of the developing countries. They welcomed major global initiatives to find more effective ways of reducing the stock of debt. These initiatives must be broadened to include all types of debt and debtor developing countries. In this context, special consideration should be shown to the debt burden of low-income countries and of those countries that are making great sacrifices to meet their financial obligations.

59. The Heads of State or Government stressed the failure of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems. Sharp contraction in external commercial flows and virtual stagnation in Official Development Assistance (ODA) at less than half the agreed target level of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Product, a commitment which they first made nearly 20 years ago, have had a major adverse impact on development prospects, particularly of the low income countries. The negative net transfer of resources from the developing countries can also be reduced and reversed by a significant increase in new capital flows to the developing countries. Therefore, they urged

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that all the developed countries meet their commitments on ODA. They further noted that the other major source of capital flows for the developing countries has been the multilateral financial institutions comprising the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional development banks. The net transfer from these institutions as a group has been falling off rapidly in recent years, and if past trends continue, developing countries as a whole may soon be facing the prospect of a net financial outflow in favour of these institutions.

60. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that commodities represent the economic lifeblood of most if not all the developing countries. Many of these countries remain heavily dependent on one or two commodities for generating their foreign exchange earnings. But one of the most important facets of the adverse economic environment of recent times has been the virtual collapse of commodity prices. Various calculations show that commodity prices in real terms have now fallen to their lowest levels in the last hundred years. They expressed concern that there had been retrogression in cooperation between producers and consumers in the area of commodities. Therefore, they strongly urged producer and consumer countries to make every effort to reactivate commodity agreements with economic clauses in the interest of both producers and consumers. They also urged all signatories to the Common Fund within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities to revive the schemes and to make them fully operational. They supported the proposal for the convening of an international conference on commodities with a view to initiating the principal activity of the Common Fund.

61. In the light of these realities, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need to forge a new, global consensus and commitment to strengthen international economic cooperation for development. They observed that the accelerated development of the developing countries now assumes added urgency. They emphasized further that the goal of settling problems emanating from the growing interdependence among nations and interlinkages of issues can only be pursued through consultation and negotiation. The reactivation of a constructive dialogue between the North and the South, therefore, has now become more pressing than ever. Such a reactivated dialogue should not be cast any more in terms of "demands" on the part of the developing countries or misperceived as "charity" on the part of the advanced countries. Rather, it should be conducted on the basis of genuine interdependence, mutuality of interest, shared responsibility and mutual benefit,

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clearly and coherently presented and rationally discussed and negotiated. They believed that the fate and fortunes of the North and the South are now inextricably intertwined, and sustained economic prosperity in the North is not possible in the absence of stability and sustained development in the South. They also recognized that the developing countries too cannot achieve their development goals without the conducive global environment that the policies of the North can and should provide.

62. As an indispensable corollary to efforts in the North-South context, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to intensify the efforts of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to attain collective self-reliance which would not only enhance the negotiating strength of the developing countries but also increase opportunities for their development. They were further of the view that the development of concrete, practicable and mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation among the members of the Movement not only opens up new avenues for growth and reduces undue dependence vis-a-vis the North, but also constitutes an integral element of any strategy towards the restructuring of international economic cooperation. They emphasized that success in South-South cooperation will lend greater credibility and added strength to efforts in attaining a -just and equitable international economic order based on mutual interest.

63. The Heads of State or Government noted that the emergence of a new world order that brings peace, stability and development to all humanity will depend to a large extent on whether steps are taken to bridge the widening North-South economic inequities, and to translate the concept of world partnership into meaningful and genuine action. The South needs the resources, markets and technology of the North to realize its development aspirations, in particular for the eradication of poverty. The developed countries cannot be the sole engine of growth for the world economy, particularly in the context of the persistence of recessionary conditions. The South's development, in turn, is in the interest not only of the peoples of the South, but of the North as well.

F. Environment and development

64. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that the world is witnessing new and increasing threats such as environmental deterioration jeopardizing the long-term

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survival of the vulnerable ecosystem. If this is left unchecked, it could upset the world's ecological balance and permanently destroy the earth's life-support systems.

65. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the main environmental and developmental problems, such as those identified in resolution 44/228 of the United Nations General Assembly and in Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development require immediate action by the international community to save the planet earth from self-destruction. These problems include the critical and life-threatening issues of climatic change, rising sea levels, the depletion of the ozone layer, together with the degradation of global life support systems, water and air pollution, soil degradation, desertification, drought, deforestation and the extinction of numerous animals and plant species, acid rain, marine pollution, over-exploitation of marine resources (e.g. large-scale drift-net fishing), the proliferation and mismanagement of toxic products and illegal traffic of toxic wastes, and the severe threat posed to the environment by the testing of nuclear weapons as well as hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes.

66. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that there is a widely recognized difference between the relationship which the environment bears to the developed countries and that it bears to the developing countries. While environmental problems are national, regional and global in scope, those associated with the developed countries are a consequence of unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and wasteful lifestyles, whereas those of the developing countries are in general the results of extreme poverty and under-development. Aware of that fundamental difference, the Heads of State or Government declared that sustainable development is the common concern of all humanity and made it clear that environmental protection, sustained economic growth and development should be redressed through multilateral cooperation, based on common but differentiated responsibilities, common endeavours and a harmonious and balanced perspective as reflected in United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/228 and the Rio Declaration. They therefore urged all States to cooperate in promoting a conducive international economic environment and supportive policies that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries. Such cooperation should ensure that the protection of the environment, economic growth and development are mutually reinforcing. Therefore, it is imperative that environmental and developmental concerns be fully integrated.

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67. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that the lasting solution to global environmental problems lies in the concept of sustainable development. While sustainable development has been broadly accepted by the international community, the challenge remains to translate this concept into workable strategies and policy measures that can gain the support of all. In pursuing the objective of sustainable development, new and additional resources, technical assistance, as well as environmentally sound technologies should be made available to developing countries on non-commercial, preferential and concessional terms through various channels, both bilateral and multilateral.

68. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 as it elaborated a new concept for international cooperation based on global participation as stated in the Rio Declaration, which reaffirmed the principle of the sovereign right of States to use their own natural resources and the right to development for States and peoples. They were of the view that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of International Law, all States have the sovereign right to use their own natural resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies. Therefore, developed countries and international institutions should not use environmental considerations as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries or to impose conditionalities in aid, trade or development financing. Trade policy measures on the pretext of environmental concerns affecting the export and development effort of the developing countries, as well as unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the multilateral framework of the importing country should not be undertaken. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should be based on international consensus. They therefore urged developed countries and international institutions not to use environmental considerations as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, nor should this be used to introduce any forms of conditionality in aid or development financing, or to impose trade barriers affecting the export and development effort of the developing countries.

69. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that UNCED had established the imperative need for addressing the twin issues of Environment and

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Development in their totality, recognizing that economic development is the overriding priority of the developing countries. They welcomed the consensus at UNCED, which represents a good basis for guiding international cooperation for sustainable development. They noted with satisfaction the reiteration of the right to development and also the Rio Declaration, which recognizes the differentiated nature of responsibilities of developed and developing countries. In the light of their responsibility for environmental degradation and with their greater technological and financial capabilities, developed countries must take the lead. They noted the opening for signature of the framework Convention on Climate Change and the Biodiversity Convention and expressed the hope that procedures would be expeditiously completed, so that these conventions enter into force at an early date. They also reaffirmed the importance of the transfer of adequate, new and additional financial resources to developing countries to realize the objectives of Agenda 21. They observed that of particular importance in this regard is the achievement at an early date of the internationally agreed ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP. They called upon developed countries to make significant initial commitments during the 47th United Nations General Assembly.

70. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of the transfer of technology to developing countries on non-commercial and preferential terms. Of greatest importance for such transfers is the availability of financial resources in an international fund for purchasing and/or developing environmentally sound technology and transferring it, in particular to developing countries. This process must be started at an early date.

71. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the recommendations for the establishment of the High Level Commission on Sustainable Development. This Commission would help enhance international cooperation for sustainable development and also, on a priority basis, monitor financial and technology flows to developing countries. By monitoring the implementation of programmes in developed countries it would be possible to ensure the adequacy of the environmental space required by the developing countries for their economic and social advancement. They expressed the view that the Heads of State or Government could meet at an appropriate and mutually agreed time, under the aegis of the United Nations General Assembly, in order to ensure the necessary political momentum for meeting the hopes and aspirations of the Rio Conference.

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72. They also stressed the importance of the creation by the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly of an intergovernmental negotiating committee, open to all States, for the elaboration and conclusion of an International Convention on the struggle against desertification, in particular in Africa, before June 1994, as recommended by UNCED.

G. Human rights

73. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the universal validity of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms that serve as a common standard of respect for the dignity and integrity of man. They emphasized the importance which their countries attach to the protection and promotion of human rights, welcomed those changes around the world which have strengthened human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirmed their commitment to respect for civil, political, economic and social rights as well as their commitments deriving from universal legal instruments relating to human rights. The United Nations Charter has rightly placed the question of universal observance and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the context of international cooperation. The promotion of human rights must be based on the principles of non-selectivity, objectivity, and impartiality. It should also take greater account of varying historical, political, economic, social, religious, and cultural realities. No country or group of countries should therefore arrogate to themselves the role of judge and jury over the other countries on this sensitive and critical issue of concern to the entire international community. Human rights should not be used as instruments of political pressure especially against the non-aligned and other developing countries. All nations have the right to freely establish their own political and economic systems and institutions on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty, self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. The violation or abuse of human rights should not be condoned under any circumstances.

74. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the basic provisions contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights embody two mutually balancing aspects: those which respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, and those which stipulate obligations of the individual to society and the State. Such a balance is important,

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for its absence could lead to a denial of the rights of the community as a whole and to instability, especially in the developing countries.

75. The Heads of State or Government further emphasized the indivisible nature of human rights, comprising civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. They expressed concern over a tendency to address aspects of human rights selectively, often for extraneous political motives, and to neglect economic, social and cultural rights which relate more immediately to humankind's needs for food, shelter and health care and the eradication of poverty and illiteracy. In this connection, any attempt to use human rights as a condition for extending socio-economic assistance, thus sidelining the relevance of economic, social and cultural human rights, must be rejected. Instead, as development and human rights are mutually supportive, there is an imperative need for multilateral cooperation and assistance in implementing the socio-economic development programmes of the non-aligned and other developing countries. In this context, they emphasized that any approach seeking to compartmentalize human rights would not serve the cause of promoting their full enjoyment. They considered the 1986 UNGA resolution 41/128 and the Declaration on the Right to Development to constitute an extremely important United Nations initiative on codification in the field of Human Rights. They reaffirmed their conviction that the right to development was an integral part of fundamental human rights.

76. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the protection of the fundamental human rights of all peoples, particularly the right to self-determination. They were of the view that the right to self-determination of peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation is essential to securing universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. International humanitarian law, and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949, offer a further provision for the securing of human rights through the obligation of the high contracting parties to respect and ensure respect for the Conventions. It is encouraging that events have taken place since the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit Meeting which have led to greater political pluralism, respect for democratic principles and the exercise of the right to self-determination.

77. The Heads of State or Government noted that of late, terrorism has emerged as one of the most dangerous threats to the enjoyment of human rights in many parts of the world. Through killings, kidnappings, extortions and other such means, terrorists and their

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organizations usurp the human rights of innocent civilians. Brutality and intimidation are also weapons utilized by terrorists to undermine the free functioning of democratic institutions. Such terrorism assumes a particularly pernicious form when it is aided, abetted and sponsored from abroad. Sponsorship of terrorism or allowing the use of national territories for the commission of terrorist acts against other countries constitutes a violation of the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter governing relations among States and must be unequivocally condemned by the international community.

78. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to promoting and protecting all aspects of human rights, including human dignity, and to securing a decent standard of living and well-being for all. The Non-Aligned countries should therefore actively coordinate their positions and participate in the preparatory work for the forthcoming Second World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, and in particular, the Regional Meetings for Africa, Latin America and Asia, in order to ensure that the Conference addresses all aspects of human rights on the basis of universality, indivisibility, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, and to ensure a just and balanced approach. In this context, they urged the international community to accede to or ratify the Convention on the Rights of Children and to incorporate the provisions thereof in their respective legislation, with a view to ensuring its effective implementation, taking due account of the decisions and recommendations contained in the Global Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children held at New York in September 1990. In this connection, they stressed that the holding of an international donors' conference on aid to the children of Africa under the auspices of the OAU and UNICEF, in Dakar, Senegal, in November 1992, constitutes an important step towards an effective exercise of children's rights.

79. The Heads of State or Government called for the rapid elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, in particular, by involving them in consultation and decision-making processes at all levels, so that they may effectively participate in the process of economic, social and cultural development. In this regard, they welcomed with satisfaction the conclusions of the World Summit on the Promotion of the Rights of Women in Rural Areas held at Geneva on 1 February 1992 and those of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in June last at Rio, in particular, the provisions of Agenda 21 relating to women and those concerned with urgent measures to be taken for rural women who are seriously affected by the consequences of natural

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disasters and the effects of deterioration of the environment and have invited the international community to implement these provisions. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the decision to convene the [International Conference on the Promotion of Women] which will be held in 1995.

80. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the success of the efforts of many developing countries in setting up democratic institutions and instituting political and economic reforms involving a greater degree of participation by the populations in the decision-making processes and in the running of national affairs. They also called upon the Member States of the Movement to support those countries which are committed to the democratization process in an effort to ensure its every success.

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TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

FINAL DOCUMENT
CHAPTER III
POLITICAL ISSUES
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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POLITICAL ISSUES

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to respect the right of the Cambodian people to freely determine their destiny without outside pressure or interference.

2. They noted with satisfaction the signing in Paris of the Agreements on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict which was the culmination of a long and difficult process of negotiations involving many countries of the Asian region. all Cambodian factions and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Cognizant of the initial success of the implementation of the Agreements, they viewed with concern the current difficulties in implementing phase two of the Agreements. In this regard, they urged all parties in Cambodia to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Agreements in order to end the suffering of the Cambodian people. They expressed confidence in the capability of the Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the members of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the sole legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia, in cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), to overcome those difficulties. They emphasized the need to have the Agreements upheld in their balanced totality, for it should be clear that a breach in one part endangers implementation of the other constituent parts.

3. They expressed appreciation to countries which contributed resources, including manpower, to UNTAC to ensure its successful operation. They welcomed the pledges of support by the international community made during the Ministerial Conference on Rehabilitation and Construction of Cambodia held in Tokyo on 22 June 1992.

4. The Heads of State or Government commended the accession by Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia of 24 February 1976, which provides the countries in the region with the framework for wider and fruitful regional cooperation, peace, stability and freedom, thereby enabling their peoples to move forward to greater progress, prosperity, welfare and dignity.

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5. They believed that regional peace and stability in South-East Asia can best be enhanced through the nurturing of their respective national resilience, leading towards regional resilience, and through positive collaboration within the framework of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct in the area. They endorsed the determination of the countries in the region that the concepts of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and of a South-East Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone could be realized at an early date.

6. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea containing principles for resolving sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means without recourse to force and for exercising restraint, and all constructive proposals put forward by the countries in the region and China to create a positive climate for the eventual peaceful resolution of the overlapping claims and to open the prospects of realising mutually beneficial cooperation, without prejudice to their respective national positions.

KOREA

7. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the fact that the Korean Peninsula is still divided and reaffirmed their support for the aspiration of the Korean people for reunification of their homeland based on the three principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement of 4 July 1972. They welcomed the formalization of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, Cooperation and Exchanges between the North and the South of 19 February 1992, as well as the Joint Declaration for the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. They further expressed the hope that the implementation of this comprehensive peace structure will contribute not only to the common prosperity of the Korean people but also to the strengthening of peace and security in the North-East Asia region.

AFGHANISTAN

8. The Heads of State or Government commended the heroic struggle of the Afghan people against foreign invasion and foreign imposed regimes. They congratulated the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and considered it a positive development towards peace, stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan for the

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benefit of its long-suffering people. While deploring the present internal hostilities against the legitimate government of Afghanistan and the atrocities inflicted upon the innocent people, they hoped that conditions for holding free and fair elections could be restored as soon as possible, so that a permanent government which reflects the wishes and aspirations of the people and ensures political, economic and social stability, can be formed. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to participate actively and generously in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and to increase humanitarian and financial aid for the speedy, voluntary and safe return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

NEW CALEDONIA

9. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the South Pacific is one of the regions of the world that contains many of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterated the position they adopted at the Ninth Summit Conference concerning the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination in accordance with the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

10. They noted the positive measures undertaken by the French authorities in cooperation with the local inhabitants to promote the political, economic and social development of the Territory in order to lay the groundwork for the peaceful transition to independence, and were encouraged by the constructive activities undertaken by all parties involved, including the tireless efforts and support of the South Pacific Forum for the realization of the independence of New Caledonia.

11. They further called on all parties involved to continue their efforts towards providing the necessary framework for the exercise of the right to self-determination and at the same time safeguarding the rights of all New Caledonians.

MAYOTTE, MALAGASY ISLANDS AND CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

12. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full support for the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the islands of Mayotte and reiterated their solidarity with its people for the protection and preservation of the sovereignty.

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independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country. They noted the ongoing dialogue between the French Government and the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros. In this context, they urged the Government of France to honour its commitments under the referendum held in the Archipelago on 22 December 1974. They further urged the colonial power to expedite the process of negotiations with a view to ensuring the reintegration of Mayotte into the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.

13. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar over the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas Da India. They took note of the ongoing dialogue between France and the Malagasy authorities. They expressed their solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Madagascar in its efforts to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Malagasy Islands.

14. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support of the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, and called upon the former colonial power to return the Chagos Archipelago without delay.

INDIAN OCEAN

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the position taken at Summit Conferences and Ministerial meetings of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the determination to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained therein and as considered at the Meeting of Litoral and Hinterland States held in 1979. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean continue to be impeded, although important progress has been made in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee relating to the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the Ad Hoc Committee's future role should be addressed comprehensively by the 48th session of the UNGA (1993) with a view to convening, as early as possible thereafter, the conference in Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Major Maritime Users of the Indian Ocean.

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16. In the context of the above the Heads of State or Government considered it timely for the Non-Aligned States of the ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to work towards a common position on the issues involved.

PALESTINE

17. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the position on Palestine adopted by previous Summit Conferences concerning the need for a just and comprehensive settlement under the auspices of the United Nations and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and statehood, and welcomed the significant developments, especially the proclamation of the State of Palestine. They further reiterated their condemnation of Israel for occupying Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other Arab lands and for its flagrant violations of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and international humanitarian law. They commended the global opposition to the Israeli Government's policies of perpetuating occupation in order to create "a greater Israel", which has had a destabilizing impact on regional peace and security.

18. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's policy of settlement and expansion through demographic, cultural and social changes and the continuing denial of the human rights of the Palestenian people of the occupied territories, including the increasing imposition of harsh collective punishments and other repressive measures.

19. They reiterated that the essential elements of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine must include the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and from the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories; respect for the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally-recognized boundaries; and the recognition and exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and primarily the right to self-determination.

20. They commended the activities of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and appealed to it to continue its endeavours so as to enable the Palestinians to gain their rights, which have long been recognized and reiterated by the international community.

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

21. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the volatile situation in the region resulting from continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land, the Syrian Golan and other Arab territories and considered that the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies and expansionist practices in the region constitutes a dangerous threat to the peace and security of the region and beyond.

22. They condemned the occupying power for its provocative defiance of the will expressed by the international community, its wilful flouting of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the new dimensions of violence and terror, which have evoked widespread anger, bitterness and despair among inhabitants under Israeli occupation. They further condemned Israel for its rigid position towards any effort to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East conflict, which has reinforced suspicion as to Israel's real designs and true intentions towards the region. They noted the need for the negotiation process to be based on the serious commitment of Israel to Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, the return of land for peace and to interpret its statements into concrete terms. In this context, they reiterated that Israel should totally and promptly end all settlement activities in the occupied territory, including Jerusalem.

23. They commended the Governments of the Arab States participating in this endeavour for their statesmanship and for their rational and flexible approach to the negotiating process, and were particularly pleased that Palestinian representatives are participating in this forum with other States concerned, which constitutes a belated acknowledgment of their identify and years of valiant struggle to be recognized as a nation, thus registering yet another historic stride towards the materialization of the already proclaimed Palestinian State. They expressed their positive appreciation of the Final Declaration issued in Damascus on 25 July 1992. They considered this Declaration as a strong affirmation of the seriousness of the Arab parties to negotiate in good faith for the realization of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

24. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Peace Conference which flowed from the historic decision of the parties to negotiate with the aim of reaching a just and comprehensive peace settlement through two parallel tracks of direct

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negotiations, one between Israel and the Arab States and the other between Israel and the Palestinians. They called for the intensification of efforts to give greater impetus to the next round of negotiations, abiding by international legality and retaining the principle of land for peace as a basic formula for all parties concerned. In this regard, they invited the United Nations to assume a fundamental role in the peace negotiations as its resolutions served as the terms of reference for the Madrid Conference and basically for international legality and the overall peace process.

25. The Heads of State or Government stressed that any approach to a solution of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict should be comprehensive in nature, that any settlement cannot address some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others, and that peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not include the Palestinians, whose cause is at the core of the conflict. They therefore expressed the firm view that the Peace Conference should seek a speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), long recognized as the cornerstones of a comprehensive settlement. They reiterated their full support for the basic position adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) with regard to the current peace process. They endorsed the resolutions adopted by the PNC which called for the implementation of all United Nations resolutions and for universal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They concurred with the position take by the PLO in the ongoing peace process, especially with regard to any interim arrangements, which must include the right of Palestinians to exercise control over internal security, with the assistance of United Nations peace-keeping forces, as well as over all land occupied since 1967,and over water and other resources, and to resolve the question of refugees in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 194 (1948) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967).

26. They recalled that the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict has long been Israel's persistent refusal even to consider ending its illegal occupation of the Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other Arab territories and to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. They strongly condemned Israel's defiant policy of building settlements and aggressive expansion, which threatens to transform the demographic, cultural and social make-up of the occupied territories in an irreversible way. Israel must unconditionally halt the establishment of new settlements and provide guarantees for the dismantling of the existing ones. They urged the Movement's members to intensify their contacts with all

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parties involved in the issue of Jewish emigration to the Arab territories occupied since 1967, particularly those countries which provide the main source of such emigration. They further urged the Movement's members to intensify their contact with the permanent members of the Security Council in order to indicate the risks and negative implications of such continued emigration and to dissuade those countries from providing any financial assistance likely to boost settlement in the occupied Arab territories. They considered that the pursuance of that process will undermine the ongoing peace process, and that it is a source of danger to peace and security in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their condemnation of Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, its defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 497 (1981) which was unanimously adopted, and its flagrant violation of the Hague Agreement of 1907, and the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war. They reiterated that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and produces no legal effect.

27. They called upon Israel to accept the inevitable trend of history and make its contribution to the ongoing search for peace by according the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people, unconditionally withdrawing from all occupied territories, observing international treaties and conventions and implementing United Nations resolutions and decisions. They reiterated their long-standing support for these essential elements as the foundation upon which to build a durable structure for peace and justice in the Middle East. They were convinced of the need to resolve the various inter-related aspects of the conflict and its multilateral dimensions through a comprehensive negotiated settlement, to be achieved through the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, held under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation on an equal footing of all parties involved, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council.

28. They agreed that, amid the positive transformation of the global political landscape and peaceful settlement of various disputes, the Middle East can no longer be a cauldron of violent upheaval, insecurity and instability. They called for a new regional order of justice, dignity and stability through mutual accommodation, based on the principle of peaceful co-existence and international legality.

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SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT AND THE REGION

29. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the end of the war and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They called upon the States in the region to heal the wounds of wars, discard enmity and mutual mistrust and turn towards reconciliation. Other States concerned should help create an atmosphere conducive to the attainment of such reconciliation. They also reiterated their continued support for the full implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the region.

30. They believed that the Movement has a constructive role to play in assisting the rebuildingof the region into one of stable peace, harmony and mutually beneficial cooperation.

They urged the parties concerned to make serious efforts towards the peaceful resolution of residual problems such as missing persons, prisoners of war and detainees, and to alleviate the human suffering and misery still prevailing as a consequence of the war.

LEBANON

31. The Heads of State or Government commended the positive developments that have taken place in Lebanon, namely the continued progress in the national reconciliation process, the successful efforts by the Lebanese Government, through its own national forces, to ensure the full exercise of its authority over all its territory, in particular the south of Lebanon.

32. The Heads of State or Government called for the respect of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and condemned the continued Israeli aggressions and occupation of parts of south Lebanon. They called for the prompt and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

33. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the urgent need for the reconstruction of Lebanon and urged the international community to play a more active role in contributing to this massive reconstruction effort.

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CYPRUS

34. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their previous positions and Declarations on the question of Cyprus, called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and reiterated their solidarity and support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. Proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus is not acceptable, they welcomed the recent intensification of efforts towards finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, based on the United Nations resolutions and Non-Aligned Movement decisions, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law, which will provide for the restitution of and full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots.

35. They commended the United Nations Secretary-General for his recent efforts and welcomed the contents of his latest Report of 21st August 1992 (Doc. S/24472) to the Security Council and the ensuing unanimous resolution SC774/92 of 26th August 1992. They welcomed in particular the acceptance by both sides of the right of displaced persons to return to their homes and of the right to property and the call for the resumption of the talks at high level on 26th October 1992 in New York. They requested the Contact Group of Non-Aligned countries on Cyprus to follow the situation in Cyprus and actively support the efforts of the Secretary-General.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

36. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the importance of the Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries held at Valetta, Malta, in 1984, at Brioni, Yugoslavia, in 1987 and at Algiers, Algeria, in 1989, which had put forward a number of initiatives for the development of comprehensive and equitable cooperation among them, reaffirmed their support for the efforts to transform the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security and cooperation on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-violation of international borders, and in this context welcomed the Treaty instituting the Arab Maghreb Union which has made an important contribution to peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region.

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37. They expressed concern over the continuing crisis involving Libya, which tends to exacerbate tension in the region that is incompatible with the Declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

38. They welcomed Libya's acceptance of United Nations Security Council resolution 731 and called upon the parties concerned to refrain from escalating the crisis and seek to find a peaceful and just settlement that would ensure the interest and rights of all parties in accordance with the norms of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter which govern relations among independent States.

39. They took note of the negative consequences of the crisis on the peoples of the region and called upon the parties concerned to undertake joint efforts in accordance with Chapter 6 of the United Nations Charter under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to eliminate in peaceful, just and speedy manner this crisis and its consequences. In this context, they invited the other interested countries to consider the idea of convening a conference to discuss various initiatives concerning peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

40. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and particularly condemned the massive attrocities being committed against the peoples of that Republic. They called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and reaffirmed the inadmissibility of aggression and of acquisition of territory by force. They further condemned the grave violations of human rights of the peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina and demanded the immediate freeing of all prisoners and the dismantling of camps, prisons and other places of detention. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the obnoxious policy of ethnic cleansing by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina and called for the respect of human dignity. They welcomed the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of resolution 771 (1992), and all other relevant United Nations resolutions as well as the resolution of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, they called for the full respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They demanded an end to breaches of international law and full respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter. In this

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context, they called for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from the territory, the deployment of United Nations peace-keeping forces along the border and other places where necessary and urged all parties to fully cooperate with these forces. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their full support for the recent London Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and urged all parties to adhere to its conclusions and to the urgent steps required to achieve a durable settlement. In this regard, they urged the resumption of negotiations without preconditions and the participation by all to secure peace and a respect for the interest of others. The Heads of State or Government also strongly appealed to all States to take necessary measures to facilitate, in coordination with the United Nations, the speedy delivery by relevant United Nations Humanitarian Organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the safe evacuation from the fighting areas of children, women, the elderly and the disabled. They reaffirmed the right of return of displaced persons to their homes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They requested the chairman to closely monitor the situation and to take appropriate action to give support to peace initiatives of the United Nations.

SOMALIA

41. The Heads of State or Government, deeply concerned that the conflict in Somalia threatens national unity and cohesion as well as stability, peace and security in the Horn of Africa, urged the warring factions to cease hostilities, to honour their commitments and to accept United Nations observers to monitor the cease-fire agreement and a United Nations police force to supervise the distribution of food and other essentials.

42. They commended the United Nations, inter-governmental as well as non-governmental organizations and the international community for the humanitarian assistance they have extended to Somalia and the neighbouring host countries of Somali refugees in order to alleviate their plight and accelerate their return and urged them to continue to do so. At the same time they urged members of the NAM and others in the position to do so to join in the effort.

43. They expressed their support and encouragement for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in mobilizing personnel for peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance for Somalia and commended those countries which have contributed to this effort.

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44. They endorsed the proposal for the convening of a conference on national reconciliation, reconstruction and unity of Somalia, leading to a peaceful and lasting political settlement of the conflict. In this connection they commended all efforts towards this objective, in particular the contribution of the countries members of the Horn of Africa Standing Committee on Somalia.

ETHIOPIA

45. The Heads of State or Government were encouraged by the positive developments in Ethiopia since the July 1991 National Conference on Peace, Democracy and Reconciliation held in Addis Ababa. In particular they appreciated the efforts of the Transitional Government aimed at bringing about lasting peace, stability and political pluralism, rebuilding the war-torn country, repatriating refugees, resettling displaced persons and rehabilitating drought victims. The Heads of State or Government also commended both the efforts of the Transitional Government in establishing democratic institutions in the country to insure the protection of individual and human rights and the processes undertaken to decentralize power. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community and international organizations to increase development and humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia.

WESTERN SAHARA

46. The Heads of State or Government noted that encouraging progress had been made in resolving the question of Western Sahara. They expressed their full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize and supervise a referendum in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

LIBERIA

47. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts made by the Standing Committee and by the Committee of Five within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Peace Plan, and welcomed the conclusion of the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991, relating to the encampment and disarmament of all combatants and the holding of free and democratic elections for the

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peaceful settlement of the Liberian conflict. They called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process and to refrain from action which would endanger the security of neighbouring States. They further observed that, if after the efforts being made by the current Chairman of ECOWAS, there are parties still frustrating the efforts to create the required climate for the holding of free and fair elections in Liberia, stringent economic sanctions as proposed by the ECOWAS Summit held in Dakar in July 1992 be imposed on such parties and the areas they control. They also appealed to the international community to support the said sanctions, if and when invoked, as well as provide necessary assistance to Liberia and the Economic Community of the West African Monitoring Observer Group (ECOMOG).

SOUTHERN AFRICA

48. The Heads of State or Government commended the efforts of the Front-line States for their contribution to the struggle against apartheid. They welcomed the positive developments that took place in the region, in particular the progress made towards the settlement of conflicts both in Angola and Mozambique.

49. The Heads of State or Government paid tribute to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Africa.

50. They expressed their satisfaction and support to that positive development as well as the process of political pluralism and national reconciliation in Angola, and appealed to the international community to continue to assist the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the implementation of the Bicesse Peace Accords.

51. Taking into consideration the disastrous consequences caused by the policy of destabilization suffered by the economic infrastructures of that country, they also appealed to the international community to intensify its support and material assistance towards the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola in conformity with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

52. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deepest regret at the continued killing of innocent civilians and the destruction of property being perpetuated by RENAMO forces. They reaffirmed their support for the spirit of flexibility, tolerance and accommodation of the Government of Mozambique in its efforts towards the attainment of

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peace, democracy and national unity in that country. They particularly welcomed the progress made in the Peace Talks which culminated in the signing of a Joint Declaration at the high-level meeting in Rome, Italy on 7 August 1992. They urged both parties to strictly abide by the commitment therein, and encouraged them to work expeditiously for the implementation of the Joint Declaration by signing the General Peace Agreement by 1 October 1992. In this regard, they appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to render all possible assistance for the attainment of peace, democracy and national unity and for the reconstruction of that nation.

NAMIBIA

53. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the independence of Namibia on 21 March 1990, which has a salutary effect on the situation in southern Africa. They called upon the Government of South Africa to make a clear and categorical commitment to the early and total reintegration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands into the rest of Namibia in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 432 (1978). The Heads of State or Government called on the International Community to render generous assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts in promoting democracy and economic development.

SOUTH AFRICA

54. The Heads of State or Government assessed the development that have taken place in South Africa since the Ninth Summit held in Belgrade in 1989. They expressed their satisfaction over the repeal and amendments of some of the basic discriminatory laws, the convening of the Patriotic United Front Conference in October 1991 and the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). However, they were concerned at the discontinuation of the negotiation process under the CODESA framework, due to the escalating violence in the context of the rigid positions adopted by the South African regime.

55. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the persistence of violence which continues to take a heavy toll despite the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991. They welcomed the initiative of the OAU Summit held in Dakar, Senegal, to convene a meeting of the Security Council, and they expressed support

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for the international community in addressing the question of violence in South Africa. They further welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolutions 765 and 772, confident that the Secretary General of the United Nations will urgently deploy as many observers in South Africa as will be necessary to effectively address the question of violence. They strongly urged the South African regime to create a climate conducive to peaceful negotiation and free political activity, by repealing all remaining discriminatory laws, realizing all political prisoners as well as facilitating the return of all political exiles.

56. They strongly urged the South African regime to address the concerns that led to the breakdown of negotiations and in this regard they appealed to the liberation movements (ANC and PAC) and all democratic forces in South Africa to make use of the negotiating process so as to expedite progress towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa.

57. The Heads of State or Government supported the legitimate demands of the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa for the establishment of an elected constituent assembly to draw up the non-racial democratic constitution. In order to accelerate the negotiating process, they appealed to all participants to redouble their efforts to reach agreement on the fundamental question of an interim government/transitional authority and a democratically elected constituent assembly.

58. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that some countries have taken unilateral measures to lift sanctions, including the oil embargo against South Africa, which went beyond the common position agreed upon by the international community on phased lifting of sanctions. They cautioned against any premature restoration of full-fledged economic and political relations with the Pretoria regime and underscored the need for cohesion and concerted action by the international community so that the necessary pressures will continue to be exerted on South Africa until a profoundly irreversible stage is reached in the process of negotiations aimed at establishing a democratic and non-racial South Africa. In this regard, they resolved that the emplacement of an interim government/transitional authority charged with supervising the transition to democratic rule, including the holding of free and fair elections under universal adult suffrage on a common voters roll, will mark the pivotal beginning of an irreversible march towards the ending of apartheid. It is only at that stage that the international community can enter into a

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relationship with the authorities of a South Africa which is resolutely engaged on the path towards the establishment of a democratic society.

59. The Heads of State or Government launched an urgent appeal for unity among the liberation movements and democratic forces in South Africa at this crucial stage of struggle against apartheid. As a matter of urgency, they urged the reconvening of the Patriotic United Front Conference with the clear objective of forging unity among the liberation movements and other democratic forces and adopting a common position on the process of negotiations. They requested the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to facilitate the holding of such a Conference.

60. The Heads of State or Government requested Governments, inter-governmental and other organizations to continue to grant financial and humanitarian assistance, including the provision of education and training to the victims of apartheid, to help redress the socio-economic inequities and prepare them for a new democratic South Africa.

61. The Heads of State or Government commended the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid for its work. They urged the Committee to continue to closely monitor and inform the international community of developments that may adversely affect the prospects for transition to democracy in South Africa.

62. The Heads of State or Government called for strict observance of the arms embargo against South Africa. They condemned any collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields which is contrary to the provisions of the United Nations arms and oil embargoes. They noted in particular that the joint venture between Israel and South Africa constitutes evidence of Israel's violation of the mandatory arms embargo, and demanded that Israel cease such activities immediately.

63. The Heads of State or Government adopted the decision taken at the Tenth Ministerial Meeting held in Accra in 1991 to establish a Committee composed of the members of the Organization of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee, the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid and the South African liberation movements and African members of the Security Council for the purpose of monitoring developments in South Africa and mobilizing resources for the victims of apartheid.

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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

64. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their positions they adopted at the previous Summit Meetings on various Latin America and Caribbean issues. They emphasized the region's unwavering commitment to democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and commended the efforts of the countries of the region to consolidate political consultation and regional integration, with a view to strengthening security and political, economic and social development in the region. They also expressed the hope that all efforts in this direction would be made freely and without external interference.

65. They noted the significant progress made in achieving peace, reconciliation and national concertation in Nicaragua which has made it possible to lay the foundations for reconciliation of the Nicaraguan society, economic recovery and social development. The progress made in Nicaragua has been of particular importance for the political stability of the region. The Meeting expressed its support for Nicaragua's ongoing efforts to achieve its national objectives and expressed the hope that national dialogue, the deepening of the democratic process and continued international cooperation would make it possible to overcome the main obstacles facing that country in the present circumstances. The Heads of State and Government received with shock and sorrow news of the tragic loss of lives and property in Nicaragua as a result of the earthquake of 2nd September 1992. They expressed their sympathy and solidarity with the government and people of Nicaragua.

66. They further noted that El Salvador has emerged from a decade of fratricidal war and warmly welcomed the Chapultepec peace agreement signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which includes, among other issues, the armed forces, police, economic and social questions, political participation by the FMLN, the judiciary, the electoral system, and complete respect for human rights. They also noted with satisfaction the efforts both parties are making to comply with the agreed timetable so as to achieve the reunification of their society and, with international cooperation, consolidate the process of reconstruction of the country.

67. They were encouraged by the progress made in the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Nacional Revolucionaria Guatemalteca to end the internal armed confrontation. They expressed support for the Government of Guatemala's plan for

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a comprehensive peace, as well as satisfaction at the progress achieved, which augur well for early reconciliation through the peaceful integration of irregular forces into civilian and political life within the constitutional framework. They were also encouraged by the establishment of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Belize, which represents a significant step towards the final resolution of the dispute.

68. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Declaration made by the Presidents of Central American countries for a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development and the determination of these leaders to work for the inclusion of their region in a world order marked by interdependence, new forms of integration and cooperation, and the progress made in creating a new security model based on coordination, communication and confidence-building. They were encouraged by the determination to marshal the political will of the Governments in Central America to transform the historical and cultural affinities into an instrument of unity and development based on dialogue, cooperation and solidarity. They expressed satisfaction at the recent inauguration of the Central American Parliament to fulfill the role of a regional forum for deliberation so as to contribute to the consolidation of peace, democracy and integration.

69. They also welcomed the convening of the first and second Ibero-American Summits held in Guadalajara and Madrid in 1991 and July 1992 respectively, aimed at establishing a forum for consultation having its own distinct character and designed to foster cooperation in implementing programmes in priority areas of economic and social development of interest to both regions.

70. They expressed their satisfaction at the agreement submitted in July 1991 in Guadalajara, Mexico, by Argentina and Brazil on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, which provided for extension of non-proliferation and security through technological and nuclear cooperation. They warmly welcomed the initiative of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to ensure the full entry into force of the Treaty on the banning of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

71. They also expressed satisfaction at the Mendoza Agreement of August 1991 entered into by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, collectively renouncing chemical and bacteriological weapons, and thereby constituting an example for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction at the regional level, which should be worthy of emulation in a larger context.

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They also expressed their satisfaction at the Cartagena Declaration of 5 December 1991 renouncing weapons of mass destruction entered into by the Andean Pact Presidents.

72. They strongly urged the removal of nuclear weapons, military bases and troops of external powers in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to promote zones of peace, security and cooperation.

73. They welcomed the termination of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile in the spirit of Latin American brotherhood.

74. They highly commended the Treaty for the Constitution of the Common Market of the South, to be established by the year 1994 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

75. The Heads of State or Government commended the States, member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for the steps taken to broaden and deepen their integration process, as well as recent and on-going efforts to establish and strengthen institutional links between CARICOM and integration processes in Central America, as well as intensifying relations with other organizations and States in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

76. They acknowledged that the Andean Pact has reaffirmed the political will of its members to continue implementing mechanisms to strengthen the sub-regional integration process.

77. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the efforts being made to ensure the timely and effective observance of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, and urged the parties concerned to take the necessary or appropriate steps to ensure that control over this waterway is effectively transferred to the Republic of Panama.

78. They urged the Government of the United States to cease its unneighbourly acts against Cuba and to terminate the series of economic, commercial and financial measures and actions imposed upon that country for over three decades, which have inflicted enormous material losses and economic damage. They called for an end to the violation of Cuba's territorial waters and air space, and to the hostile radio and television broadcasts which are inconsistent with international law, and to restore the Guantanamo base to Cuban

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sovereignty. In this regard, they further called upon the United States to resolve its differences with Cuba through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

79. The Heads of State or Government recalled the relevant resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization, with the support of the Latin American and Caribbean countries that are members of the Committee, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) (1960) of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed their confidence that a legal framework will be adopted at the earliest possible date to enable the Puerto Rican people to exercise this right in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

80. They noted with satisfaction the deepening of relations between Guyana and Venezuela, as reflected in growing levels of effective cooperation. They welcomed the demonstrated intention of both countries to strengthen the process of dialogue in resolving the existing differences between them and in cooperating with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in fulfillment of the mandate given to him by the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

81. The Heads of State or Government condemned the removal of the legally constituted Government of Haiti, which is incompatible with the growing trend towards political pluralism and the establishment of a framework for democratic participation. They therefore expressed full support for the struggle of the people of Haiti to restore democracy and for the ongoing efforts of the Organization of American States, backed by the United Nations through General Assembly resolution 46/7, to return its legitimate government to power and fully restore the democratic process. The Summit expressed the view that while the efforts of the organization of American States aimed at restoring the legitimate government of President Jean-Betrand Aristide were to be commended, the United Nations had a responsibility to address the gross violation of human rights in that country and to mobilize the support of the international community for the restoration of the constitutional government.

82. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the progress the Government of Suriname has made in restoring the process of democracy for which they expressed their support. They hailed the termination of the internal armed struggle with

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the signing of the Agreement of National Reconciliation and peace by all parties involved. In this respect they welcomed the contribution of the Organization of American States.

ANTARCTICA

83. The Heads of State or Government recalled their position adopted in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summit Conferences on the need for a further evolution of the Antarctic Treaty System and took note with appreciation of the adoption of the Madrid Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty, which designated Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. They continued to emphasize the requirement for greater access to and wider dissemination of information concerning the consultative parties' activities, negotiations and agreements; the establishment of viable links with specialized agencies, and modalities to encourage and facilitate the participation of developing countries in scientific activities conducted in Antarctica.

84. Recognizing the geopolitical, scientific, environmental and climatic significance of Antarctica to all mankind, they welcomed the commitment undertaken by the Antarctic Treaty parties under Agenda 21 and they further reaffirmed the overriding need that Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and should not become the scene or object of contention.

DECOLONIZATION

85. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its importance in securing the progressive eradication of colonialism. They noted that while colonialism is on the retreat, removing its remaining manifestations continues to be a major preoccupation of the Movement until all its peoples have exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and attained freedom and the independence of their homelands. They also expressed their firm support for the work of the United Nations Decolonization Committee and its effective contribution to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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86. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources. They recognized that among the major issues was the continuing problem of facilitating the development of the fragile economy of the Territories, many of which lack the basic infrastructures for self-sustaining economies. In this context, they agreed to continue to exert unremitting efforts to ensure that in the process of the excercise of the right to self-determination, the national unity, territorial integrity and economic viability of those Territories are fully respected and are not in any way subverted or impaired.

87. They urged the Administering Powers to give priority consideration to the economic and social development of the Territories and to cease all military activities and arrangements which constitute obstacles to the excercise of the right to self-determination.

88. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the final consummation of the decolonization process remains the Movement's major objective and pledged their unswerving support for the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 declaring the period 1990-2000 as the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism".

REFUGEES

89. The Heads of State or Government noted that the world's refugee population had swelled to approximately 17 million persons by mid 1992 and that 70 per cent of these refugees had found asylum in the developing countries, straining the fragile infrastructure of, and increasing the financial burden incurred by, the host countries. They recognized also that giving shelter and taking care of these refugees on a temporary basis by countries, where such refugee/asylum has been sought, is a sacred humanitarian obligation; the international community has a concomitant obligation to actively pursue all efforts at ensuring return of such refugees in safety, security and dignity to their homeland from where they were temporarily displaced as well as their full reintegration in the societies from where they were involuntarily uprooted.

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90. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that the migration questions can have profound implications of a social, economic and political nature. They reaffirmed their commitment to abide by the relevant international agreements to which they are parties and accepted norms for the care, well-being and safety of refugees and displaced persons.

91. The Heads of State or Government stressed that care for refugees and displaced persons and the search for lasting solutions are a shared responsibility of the international community. While welcoming the assistance provided by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international non-governmental organizations, they underlined the need for continued provision of adequate assistance to the refugees located in the developing countries. They also appreciated the facilities and assistance provided by the host countries for the refugees.

DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

92. The Heads of State or Government were deeply alarmed that the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking in illicit narcotic and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious threat to society, morally and physically, and to the lives and future of children, especially as a result of the increased demand in developed countries. They drew attention to the growing nexus between drug traffickers and terrorists which had serious adverse implications on peace and stability in various parts of the world. They were aware that no state or nations can remain unaffected by the traffic in and cultivation, production, distribution and abuse of, illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for and commitment to the goals set forth at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and the Declaration and Global Programme of Action of the Seventeenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the question of international cooperation in drug control against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. They reiterated that a lasting solution to the illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances problem cannot be realized unless concerted and comprehensive international action is taken, addressing all aspects of this dilemma, including the need for poverty alleviation, including the problems faced by licit producers and transit countries, drastic and rapid

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reduction in demand and the rehabilitation of drug abusers, and especially the need for enhanced development assistance to the developing countries for their socio-economic development programmes.

94. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the measures taken by the United Nations to streamline the drug control units of its Secretariat and to enhance the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policy-making body for drug control issues within the United Nations System, and particularly in implementing more action-oriented programmes.

95. They reiterated support for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. The issue of narcotics trafficking should not become a vehicle for pursuing extraneous political or other goals. They rejected all decisions to kidnap citizens of other countries whether allegedly linked with criminal activities or not, as it constitutes an extra-territorial implementation of national legislations contrary to the most basic principles of international law. The Heads stressed that the war against this common evil should be conducted in accordance with established principles of international law and such bilateral treaties as may be in existence.

96. The Heads of State or Government called for additional resources and technical assistance to be made available to the developing countries to enhance their criminal justice activities and their capacity to interdict illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances trafficking.

97. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to ratify and implement the International Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and General Assembly resolution 46/103 concerning International Action to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

98. The Heads of State or Government unequivocally condemned international terrorism as criminal acts and noted that terrorism endangers the very territorial integrity and security of States, due to acts of terrorism which take place within States, especially those which violate human rights - in particular, the right to life of all citizens - and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempt to destabilize legitimately constituted governments. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to

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eliminate international terrorism and urged all States to fulfil their obligations under international law, including prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of such acts and preventing the organization and instigation of terrorism against other third states from within or outside their territories. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

99. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective action to eliminate terrorism and called upon all States to consider becoming parties to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism and to fulfil their obligation under international law, to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in or against other countries.

100. The Heads of State or Government further called on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also denounced the brutalization of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They condemned the use of state power for the suppression and violence against innocent civilians struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They stressed the sanctity of this right and urged that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context they reaffirmed the Movement's principled position that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination did not constitute terrorism.

INTOLERANCE AND EXTREMISM

101. The Heads of State or Government took note of the rising trend of extremism and terrorism which has taken on various forms, perpetrated by organized individuals and groups who are exploiting beliefs and feelings as well as social and cultural differences

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between peoples for destructive goals. All religions call for tolerance, peace and brotherhood. Extremism and terrorism under any pretext such as sectarianism, ethnicity or religion deny the peoples human and moral values and in particular fundamental freedom and tolerance. These developments are a source of concern due to the real danger that extremism and terrorism constitute for our nations' security and institutions' stability and to the tensions they create between them. Religious extremism and terrorism are also a direct threat to the foundation of societies and to the respect of the democratic process. While recalling the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter which govern the relations between States as well as the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit Declaration which underlines the necessity to condemn extremism and terrorism under all forms and to tackle them by all means, Heads of State or Government urged all States to scrupulously respect the non-interference principle in the internal affairs between them and strictly observe the good neighbourliness principle. They reiterated the necessity for all States to refrain from organizing, instigating, associating or participating in terrorist acts and using other countries' territories and facilities to threaten the security and integrity of other countries. Heads of State or Government so emphasized the necessity for member countries to enforce cooperation and consultation among them in order to curb extremist and terrorist policies as well as violence.

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

102. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. The objective of non-proliferation should not jeopardise the full exercise of this right. All States should have access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries.

103. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that nuclear cooperation, including technology transfer, is a solemn commitment undertaken in article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. They deeply regretted the unsatisfactory realization of that commitment due to unjustified restrictions and constraints imposed on developing non-nuclear-weapon states. It is their firm belief that concerned States Parties should, in conformity with that Article, provide to the fullest possible extent scientific information and contribute to the further development of the peaceful applications of

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atomic energy and to the enhancement of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in providing increased assistance in nuclear technology applications on food and agriculture, health, industry, physical and chemical science and nuclear safety.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

104. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the decisions adopted at the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade in 1989 and the First Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC I) in Jakarta in 1984, COMINAC II in Harare in 1987 and COMINAC III in Cuba in 1990, regarding the need to establish the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) and to identify strategies for the development of cooperation in all information-related activities, and believed that the Movement should seize the momentum offered by the improved international political climate and seek common approaches to remove the inequalities inherent in the information and communication system. In this regard, they welcomed the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host the fourth Conference of the Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC IV) in Pyongyang in 1993 and called upon all the NAM countries to take an active part in this Conference.

105. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the consensus resolution adopted at the Twelfth Session of the United Nations Committee on Information, which provides a unique opportunity for Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to play a decisive role in promoting understanding and cooperation by emphasizing the critical importance of equitable participation of all Member States in the emerging NWICO, and agreed that the network of United Nations Information Centres which play an important role not only in promoting the establishment of the NWICO but also in providing the only link between the United Nations, the local media, non-governmental organizations and education centres, should be expanded.

106. The Heads of State or Government noted the important contribution of the UNESCO-sponsored International Programme for the Development of Communications to assist developing countries in creating the necessary infrastructures and to facilitate access to technology, so that the vast majority of peoples can make their voices heard. They acknowledged the efforts of the Non-Aligned news agencies, the ECO Pool, BONAC and

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the Photo-Pool of Non-Aligned countries in fostering the development of communication infrastructures and enhancing media capabilities among the developing nations. They further acknowledged the important work being carried out by the United Nations and UNESCO in this field, particularly their collaboration with BONAC, and reiterated their support for efforts to disseminate objective information on the issues given priority by their respective agencies.

107. The Heads of State or Government acclaimed the attempts of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP) to realize a free and balanced flow of news and information among the Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement. They stressed the fact that NANAP is a collective asset in the field of information exchange with enormous potentiality to facilitate expansion of relations among the Non-Aligned countries through introducing the fertile grounds of cooperation. Moreover, they urged all the concerned parties to do their utmost for further improvement of NANAP's professional operations as well as technical capacity to enable it to render higher services to the Non-Aligned countries.

108. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Sixth General Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran on (15 - 20) June. They expressed their full support to the demand of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool for the introduction of the UNESCO-recommended tariffs for the communication circuits used by the press in the Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement.

109. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the activities carried out by the United Nations Department of Public Information in the implementation of its mandate and urged the Department to intensify efforts to disseminate impartial information on priority issues such as practices of apartheid, racial discrimination, nuclear disarmament, the question of Palestine, and economic and social development issues.

110. They deemed it essential that, in order to promote the concept of the NWICO, it was important for the Movement to project a better image of itself to the outside world through inter alia, a continuous and balanced exchange of information with transnational news agencies, by urging the International Telecommunications Union to reserve adequate

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and equitable orbital and spectrum resources for use by developing countries; by pooling of resources among Non-Aligned countries for effective participation in space communication infrastructures; and by establishing exchange programmes among the electronic media organizations of member nations.

111. Noting the importance of the media, especially the electronic media, in the formation of world public opinion, they called for professional and factual reporting as well as the full coverage of important developments of common concern, with a view to providing objective information on these matters.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

112. The Heads of State or Government took the view that the opportunities and challenges inherent in the evolving international situation will not only require a dynamic adaptation to the new realities, but will also call for articulating appropriate strategies, initiatives and approaches on the basis of the continued efforts to strengthen the Movement so that it can exert a more active influence on the direction of world development and the management of world affairs.

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982 is an important instrument for maintaining law and order in ocean affairs, for promoting cooperation among States and for providing potentials for orderly management and development of ocean resources as well as for protecting the marine environment. They therefore urged all States to ratify UNCLOS 1982, so that it will enter into force as soon as possible. To that end, the Heads of State or Government also urged all Non-Aligned States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

114. They underscored the fact that one of the essential requirements for the establishment of a new world balance lies in the progressive development and codification and rigourous observance of international law. In this context, they recalled the conclusions on the consolidation of international peace and security by legal means adopted by the Special Session of the Non-Aligned Countries held at The Hague, Netherlands, in June 1989, on the basis of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to

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proclaim the 1990-1999 period the United Nations Decade of International Law and to invite the Non-Aligned Countries to take a more active part in the elaboration of a programme of complementary activities for this decade, since the initial programme for 1991-1992 is about to expire.

115. They underlined that respect for international law in inter-state relations is the foundation for world peace and stability. This is particularly important in this era of historic transformation in the international system, post-Cold War period. A new world order must be based on the rule of law, without exceptions. They noted with deep concern the actions by certain major powers recently that challenge and threaten the concepts of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. They affirmed that in this day and age there is no place for the exercise of extra-territorial rights by the rich and powerful nations. In this regard, they declared their rejection of such actions, and reiterated their commitment to uphold the principles of the Charter and international law in the conduct of international relations.

INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT AND ETHNIC STRIFE

116. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the many unfortunate and tragic instances of inter-communal conflict and ethnic strife plaguing peoples and countries in many parts of the world. They expressed the view that inter-communal conflict and ethnic strife are major obstacles to social and economic development and constitute grave and serious threats to domestic peace and tranquillity. They committed themselves to work together, in various international fora, to promote mutual respect, peace, harmony and tranquillity amongst the world's various peoples, and various ethnic, racial, religious and language groups. They also appealed to those members of the international community who have not yet done so, to adopt appropriate measures to assure the equality, dignity, cultural integrity and fundamental freedoms of all members of the human race.

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TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

FINAL DOCUMENT
CHAPTER IV
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

NORTH - SOUTH DIALOGUE

International trade and commodities

1. The Heads of State or Government reconfirmed their longstanding conviction that only a free, open, rule-based and non-discriminatory international trading system can provide an effective and viable basis for the promotion of the equitable development and economic prosperity of all countries. They welcomed the successful outcome of UNCTAD VIII and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development: Cartagena Commitments".

2. The Heads of State or Government identified freer access to the developed countries' markets as an indispensable means of taking full advantage of international trade, which they consider as the most important vehicle for advancing the economic growth and sustaining the momentum of development of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. In pursuit of these central objectives, the developing countries have initiated various supportive trade policy measures, including the adoption of unilateral trade liberalization measures.

3. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the fact that the international trading system is currently encountering manifold constraints. Among the most serious experiences is the rising tide of imbalances that threatened to submerge the best efforts of the developing countries to advance their development objectives. Thus, rampant protectionism and multilateral and bilateral trends of a discriminatory nature, such as managed trade, tiered preferences and inward-looking trade blocs, could conflict with the basic principles of the system and the commitments already undertaken at Punta del Este. They emphasized the imperative need for taking decisive steps towards preserving and strengthening multilateralism through a very early conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations with a balanced outcome.

4. The Heads of State or Government urged that the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (URMTN) should be fully responsive to the special needs of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries and be conducive to the integration of

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their economies into the mainstream of the world economy. In expressing dismay over the failure to conclude the URMTN, they further strongly urged the developed countries to ensure without further delay a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory conclusion of the Uruguay Round that should take into account the interests of all parties, and especially the development needs and concerns of the developing countries. They expressed deep concern at some of the implications surrounding the new areas in the Uruguay Round negotiations and the negotiations in these areas should take the interests of the developing countries fully into consideration. Therefore, it is important that such instruments and concessions designed to promote the development dimension, such as special and differential treatment, should be strengthened and consolidated. In this context, they urged the developed countries to avoid aggravating the severe economic difficulties facing the developing countries by pursuing reprehensive trade practices. They called for the adoption of a binding international instrument aimed at ending such trade practices.

5. The Heads of State or Government stressed the central importance of the development dimension in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (URMTN). In order to facilitate the development of developing countries it was necessary not only to eliminate discriminatory restrictions on products of export interest to them, but also to grant them preferential treatment. It was equally necessary for the rules for the conduct of world trade to take into account the multitude of market imperfections and distortions faced by the developing countries by granting to them additional flexibility in the use of trade policy instruments. The existing rules embodying the concept of special and more favourable treatment needed to be strengthened and extended to the new areas of economic policies in which international disciplines are being developed.

6. The Heads of State or Government attach highest priority to the need for liberalization of trade in agriculture. They called upon the industrialized countries in particular to take effective steps for a substantial reduction in the high levels of protection and subsidization of agriculture. The agricultural policies of these countries had depressed the international prices and export earnings of a large number of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and prevented the full exploitation of their potential for efficient agricultural production. At the same time, they recognized the fundamental distinction between the subsidies used in the industrialized countries to perpetuate over-production and those used in the developing countries to raise self-sufficiency and protect rural employment. At the same time, they registered that the developing net food importers will

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face great losses due to the liberalization of trade in agriculture, thus aggravating their financial problems and affecting their economic programmes. They requested that financial resources be provided to these countries to compensate for their losses. To this end, they invited the international community and the international financial institutions to establish the appropriate compensatory mechanisms.

7. They also stressed that the discriminatory and highly restrictive world trade regime in textiles and clothing created a major adverse imbalance in the international trading system from the point of view of the developing countries. There was an urgent need to inject in the immediate future a major dose of liberalization in world trade in textiles and clothing and to fully restore the application of the normal rules of free and non-discriminatory trade to the area of textiles and clothing within the shortest time frame.

8. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the principle of non-discrimination in the development of rules of international trade, including anti-dumping practices. They felt that grey area measures which had become increasingly pervasive needed to be brought within the framework of GATT disciplines. They recognized that some progress had been made during the Uruguay Round in the elaboration of various rules relating to international trade in goods. They, however, felt that anti-dumping measures had the potential to develop into the protectionist tool of the future and further work needed to be done in this area. Unless the rules on anti-dumping are considerably improved with a view to eliminating the protectionist elements in the procedures of some developed importing countries, it would leave a major gap in the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. It was also necessary to reach an agreement on easing export restrictions on high technology goods destined for Non-Aligned and developing countries.

9. The Heads of State or Government recognized the interest of the industrialized trading partners in the area of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. They believed that setting over-ambitious standards for protection of intellectual property rights could stifle innovation instead of encouraging it. They, further, stressed the need for taking into account the concerns of developing countries relating to development and public policy objectives by providing adequate flexibility for the Governments of developing countries in designing their laws on protection of intellectual property rights. In the area of trade in Services, they urged the industrialized countries to take into account the comparative

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advantage of the developing countries in making their offers of market access. Such offers should include the sectors and modes of supply of exports of interest to developing countries, including through the temporary movement of personnel for the supply of services. Negotiations for market access in trade in services must ensure a balanced exchange of concessions in this sector.

10. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the dominant feature of the present world commodity economy is that of structurally distorted markets and persistently low and declining real commodity prices. They believed that the solution to the commodity problem calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels in conformity with the spirit of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. They therefore urged that producers and consumers of individual commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation. Full and active participation in international commodity agreements and arrangements should be pursued with a view to achieving more efficient international commodity cooperation and assisting the diversification of the economy of commodity-dependent developing countries. There is a sense of urgency to improve market conditions for commodities, as well as the use of technology to achieve higher levels of processing, marketing and distribution. Concrete programmes are needed to be drawn up for maximum utilization of the Common Fund for Commodities.

11. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the international commodity agreements should not be allowed to collapse when problems arise in their implementation and that modifications should be made to them with a view to addressing the concerns of the involved parties. In this regard they urged all members of the International Coffee Organization to speed up the conclusion of the new Coffee Agreement with economic provisions, with a view to its early implementation. The liberalization programmes supported by the donor community, especially the IMF and the World Bank, should balance between promoting markets for the industrialized countries and making the exports of developing countries more competitive in the markets of the developed countries. These liberalization programmes should also support processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of primary products of the developing countries to give them higher value-added in order to fetch more in the international markets.

12. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Non-Aligned and other developing countries had benefited from the preferential tariffs introduced under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). They urged the preference-giving countries to renew and

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improve their schemes with a view to substantially enhancing the preferential access for the products of developing countries, imparting upon them a measure of stability and predictability, and discontinuing the practice of product specific graduation.

13. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that there was a real danger of environment concerns being used as a pretext to create new impediments to trade. Trade restrictive measures were in general not an efficient means of promoting environmental protection. In particular trade measures in pursuance of unilaterally established standards for the protection of the environment beyond the territory of the imported country undermined the multilateral trading system.

Development Finance, Debt and Monetary Issues

(a) Development Finance

14. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern over the failure of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems. The sharp contraction in external commercial flows, the drying up of world savings, and the virtual stagnation in official developments assistance at less than half the agreed target levels of 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP) have had a major adverse impact on development prospects. They recognized that the flow of global investment has gone to the developed countries and that the situation has been worsened by the emergence of large negative reverse flows from the developing to the developed countries, high interest rates and the acute erosion in export earnings.

15. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the process of disarmament should be linked to the process of development and to the fostering of global security in its most comprehensive form. The continuing trends towards disarmament resulting from the end of East-West confrontation and the reduction of international tensions should make it possible to extract a "peace dividend" in the form of financial and technical resources for the enhancement of international development cooperation. Therefore, real resources being released at present as a result of lower global military spending, progress in the area of disarmament and arms control, should be reallocated to development projects for the welfare and prosperity of the people of developing countries.

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16. The Heads of State or Government called for a wide range of actions on a broad front, to revitalize the growth and development of developing countries and, in particular, the stimulation of new and additional financial flows for development through increased commitment on the part of the donor countries who have not yet met internationally agreed commitments to increase their ODA towards 0.7% of their respective GNPs by the year 2000. In this sense they reaffirmed the need to maintain and enlarge the bilateral and multilateral ODA underlining the importance of the programmes and specialized agencies of the UN system, that should remain as an important channel for development cooperation, without any conditionality. They stressed that the provision of additional, concessional resources to low-income countries is a matter of particular importance. In this context they called for the increase in real terms of resources available under the tenth replenishment of IDA, taking into account the growing needs of low-income countries for concessional finance. Similarly, additional financial flows under the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) should provide medium-term concessional flows to low-income countries. They also stressed the importance of achieving the highest possible level for the Fourth Replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

17. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the existing restrictions affecting the world market, together with the other inequities prevalent in the world economic environment, are resulting in a loss of earnings equivalent to one-fifth of the developing countries' GNP and to more than six times the budget spendings for human development priorities, such as elementary education, basic health care, eradication of hunger and malnutrition, supply of potable water and sanitation as well as other indispensable social services. They consequently reiterate their imperative need for a global partnership in the context of an equitable economic system, as the existing restrictions, particularly in trade relations, cause annually losses for the developing world equivalent to ten times the amount of official development assistance accorded parsimoniously to them.

18. The Heads of State or Government also called for an increase in financial flows to the developing countries through, inter-alia, foreign direct investment and a strengthening of international financial institutions. Developed countries must adopt innovative incentives and promotional measures to encourage such flows to developing countries. They, therefore noted the agreement in principle by member countries of the IMF to

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increase the IMF quotas. They urged that the capital base of the World Bank and regional development banks be strengthened, and appealed to the donor countries to speed up the negotiations towards the realization of the Tenth IDA Replenishment. There is a need for new substantial allocation of SDR's and to establish a link between the creation of SDR's and development finance needs. In this context, they expressed concern that the enormous needs of Central and Eastern Europe for external resources, including financial flows, have affected the availability of resources to the developing countries, particularly in the low income countries which, due to the increasing debt burden and the reduced prices of their commodities, are increasingly vulnerable to external shocks. Those needs should be met from additional resources, and not at the expense of resources earmarked for the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government also called for speedy steps to be taken for the financing of the United Nations operational activities on an assured and stable basis.

19. The Heads of State or Government urged the major industrial countries to make the necessary efforts to reduce interest rates substantially and to increase concessional flows of resources, which would contribute to the economic growth of the developing countries. They were of the view that the conditionalities imposed by multilateral financial institutions and regional development institutions, as well as by donor countries, should not go beyond the financial discipline being observed by the aid-receiving countries, with a view to achieving the economic and social development objectives of the beneficiary countries.

20. Realizing the importance and urgency of development financing, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the call to convene an International Conference on this issue and looked forward to a decision at the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

(b) Debt

21. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the ever-increasing level of the external indebtedness of the developing countries, which doubled over a decade from approximately 700 billion dollars in 1981 to about 1,400 billion in 1992, constitute a stultifying constraint on the path to development. Not only has the heavy debt-servicing burden caused a major drain on the resources of the developing countries as a proportion of their GNP on their current payments, but it has also resulted in crippling net negative

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transfers whose devastating effect was aggravated by fluctuating exchange rates, a rise in interest rates on the world market and high inflation rates.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted measures that have been taken in pursuance of debt relief approaches. They reiterated the need for a coordinated tripartite approach involving developing debtors, developed creditor countries and financial institutions, with a view to alleviating the debt burden of developing countries far beyond the scope of the current terms, that would allow recovery, growth and development in these countries. They welcomed the write-off of part of the bilateral official debt by certain donors to the Least Developed Countries and called for further significant action. In particular, they stressed the need for sustained and comprehensive actions to deal with the external indebtedness of the Least Developed Countries. The debt relief approaches should be strengthened and broadened to c‥er all types of debt and debtor countries. Special consideration should be shown to those countries which, despite an adverse external financial situation, have met their debt obligatio. s in a timely fashion. Moreover, they urged the developed countries and internationa' 'inancial institutions to ensure a substantial increase in the net transfer of concession esources and non-debt resources to all developing countries, in order to revitalize th. development process and to relieve them of the overhang of the rising debt burden. The latter should be able to benefit from recycling part of their debts for financing economic and social projects such as those concerned with protection of the environment and sustainable development.

23. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the fact that the persistence of an unfavourable external economic environment jeopardizes the adjustment efforts of the developing countries, undermines their ability to foster growth and development, and prevents them from reducing their level of indebtedness. This situation also entails the risk of greater social and political turmoil, thereby endangering the democratic institutions of particular countries. Thus, any durable solution to the problem of external debt should include expansion and liberalization of the trading system, which is greatly dependent upon increased financial flows, remunerative commodity prices, a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round and the sustained growth and development of developing debtor countries.

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(c) Monetary Issues

24. The Heads of State or Government reemphasized their conviction that the current international monetary system, which has remained the private preserve of a few developed countries, has been inadequate in meeting the demands of the present world situation and is in need of systemic and institutional reforms. Its failure to stimulate stable world economic growth and to create a financial climate conducive to sustained development should be redressed.

25. The Heads of State or Government also noted that as international savings dwindle and deficits climb in some major developed countries, the demand for scarce capital has greatly intensified, and that there is crucial need for the adequate creation and allocation, particularly to the developing countries, of international liquidity and development finance. Consequently, they called for a substantial new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), in particular to restore the financial reserves and creditworthiness of the developing countries, so as to enable them to reduce the debt burden and finance their development.

26. The Heads of State or Government also called upon the developed countries to democratize consultations as well as the decision-making process in the multilateral financial institutions, so that broadened participation would ensure that the interests and needs of development of the developing countries would be adequately represented.

27. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the commitment of "a new partnership for development" emerging from UNCTAD VIII in Cartagena, should be translated into reviving dialogue and cooperation between the South and the North. In this context, they renewed their support for the initiatives to reform the international monetary system, including the proposal of the Group of 24 on the setting up of a Representative Committee of Ministers of developing and developed countries to jointly consider further steps towards a reform of the international monetary system.

Food and Agriculture

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28. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the deterioration of the world food and agriculture situation, particularly in the developing countries, despite the possibility of the world to produce twice as much as at present. That notwithstanding, for many developing countries, agriculture, with its large contribution to the national economy, will remain the principal means for development. Therefore, it is imperative to keep food and agriculture issues as a priority item on the international agenda.

29. The Heads of State or Government recognized that poverty, hunger and malnutrition are three complex global problems, the solution of which is still elusive. The fight against these problems should be perceived not only in terms of providing assistance with a view to improving the living standards of the poor but also as a means of reinforcing their economic self-sufficiency and long-term prospects. They reiterated that the right to food is a fundamental universal human right and categorically rejected the use of food as an instrument of political and economic pressure.

30. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community and international organizations within the United Nations System dealing with food and agricultural issues to continue closely monitoring further developments in the global food situation, especially in the developing countries. They also emphasized the importance of financial cooperation and investment, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that within the food and agriculture sector, national food strategies remain a very useful means for advancing food production, food self-reliance and better access to food. In this respect, they welcomed the efforts being made and assistance provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the regional development banks, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme in this field and encouraged them to improve food strategy cooperation and coordination among multilateral agencies.

32. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Geneva Declaration on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women. Therefore, they called on Non-Aligned and other developing countries to seek the possibility to implement it in their national policy.

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Industrialization

33. The Heads of State or Government believed that industrialization remains a dynamic instrument of growth essential to accelerating economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries. They noted that, during the previous decade, world industrial production had been developing unevenly, with some developing countries undergoing a decline in real growth.

34. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the imperative need to keep industrialization issues at the centre of global attention, and its role in the reactivation of the development of the developing countries. In this context they welcomed the beginning of the implementation of the Second Industrial Decade in Africa, and called upon the international community to attach special importance to the development and the implementation of the Decade.

35. The Heads of State or Government were concerned that the main obstacles to industrial development in the developing countries are the continued dependence on the industrialized countries for equipment, technology and know-how, as well as restrictions imposed on imports from the developing countries. Therefore, they called on developed countries as well as international organizations to support efforts being made by the developing countries to improve the level of their industrialization through industrial development and rehabilitation, promotion of industrial institutions, transfer of science and technology, and mobilization of financial resources.

36. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the mobilization of financial resources is playing an important role in industrial development activities. Therefore, they emphasized that efforts should be made to increase the international flow of finance to the developing countries and to enhance cooperation with international development banks and financial institutions.

37. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the application of the concept of comparative advantage for the phasing out of industrial units in the developed countries in areas in which the developing countries industries are more efficient. This is also the case among the developing countries notably neighbouring countries and countries that are in the same region or area.

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Science and Technology

38. The Heads of State or Government stressed that science and technology have emerged as prime determinants of economic development and social change and have provided new opportunities for development. In the increasingly interdependent world, access to and the successful transfer and assimilation of modern technologies are critical if the developing countries are to participate in the present technological revolution or become increasingly marginalized.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted that the successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations is a matter of great importance to the developing countries. They also noted with concern that the vigorous efforts by the developing countries to adopt reforms, especially in liberalizing their economies and reducing and removing legal regulatory restrictions on the activities of transnational corporations, have not achieved the desired results. They agreed that the development of adequate infrastructure and human resources are necessary for providing a more conducive domestic policy framework to induce the participation of transnational corporations and the appropriate transfer of technology. Therefore, they called for international support to facilitate the process of providing a conducive domestic environment, including that of adequate institutional structures and human resources development.

40. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that while the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development has not produced satisfactory results, its provisions, especially for strengthening endogenous capacity-building in the developing countries, are still valid. Therefore they urged the international community to do their utmost to implement the Vienna Programme of Action.

41. The Heads of State or Government stressed that there is a need for the international community to explore ways and means of promoting cooperation in science and technology between developed and developing countries aimed at intensifying the transfer of technology to developing countries to help them enhance scientific and technological capabilities. Such cooperation will contribute to the accelerated development of developing countries and therefore could prevent massive "brain-drain" from developing to developed countries.

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42. The Heads of State or Government considered that the acquisition of technology is a legitimate right of all countries. They urged the developed countries to improve the access of developing countries to new technologies on fair and reasonable terms and to foster their dissemination and use. Any framework on Intellectual Property Rights Protection should provide for measures to facilitate access to technology by developing countries on fair and reasonable terms. Further, they called for support for the creation of endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries. They reiterated their condemnation of practices and efforts aimed at or designed to prevent the acquisition of technology by Member Countries of the Movement.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

43. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that South-South Cooperation is a vital instrument for accelerating the development of developing countries and a key element in efforts to restructure international economic relations on a more just and equitable basis. It underpins the strategy of collective self-reliance and stimulates the more effective utilization of their potentialities and exploitation of the growing complementarities in their economies. It would also provide new opportunities for direct trade, investment, greater access to financial resources, enhanced technological capabilities and human resources, and other forms of economic, technical and scientific cooperation among developing countries.

44. Recognizing the various obstacles to and the difficulties encountered in promoting South-South cooperation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the urgent need for a pragmatic and action-oriented Plan of Action. In this regard they welcomed the Report of the South Commission entitled "The Challenge to the South" which contained specific recommendations towards the promotion of greater South-South interaction and requested the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation to study the possibilities of implementing the relevant recommendation contained in the report.

45. The Heads of State or Government believed that in order to accelerate the implementation of projects of common interest, an evolutionary and flexible approach is appropriate, whereby groups of interested countries, as core groups, initiate cooperation through viable projects open to all developing countries. They were of the view that if these groups of core countries are ready to implement projects of mutual benefit, such

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initiatives should be encouraged, particularly where they contribute to strengthening the collective self-sufficiency of the developing world. In this context, they took note of the efforts of some developing countries to conclude Bilateral Payments Arrangements, as well as the establishment of a data exchange centre, as specific initiatives to strengthen South-South trade and economic and technological cooperation. They also emphasized the need for the establishment of new mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of South-South cooperation. Such mechanisms could include ad hoc expert groups to be entrusted with the preparation of in-depth studies in specific areas recommended therein.

46. The Heads of State or Government underscored the importance of assured financial underpinning for the implementation of the various South-South projects. Towards this end they directed the Standing Ministerial Committee to study new and innovative ways of financing these projects. They also stressed that to ensure effective South-South cooperation, it is essential to facilitate the active involvement of the business community in the preparation and implementation of projects. They recommended the possibility of convening the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation when it deems necessary.

47. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the creation among developing countries of organizations for regional cooperation and sub-regional economic groups which should constitute a mainstay for South-South cooperation. These groups are in fact an asset to the development of a dynamic and mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries concerned and will build a negotiating platform that will offer the developing countries the status of genuine partners in their relations with the North. In this context they welcomed the acceleration of regional economic cooperation by the seven South Asian countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the signing of the African Economic Community (AEC) treaty as well as the progress being made for the strengthening of cooperation and integration in Central America through the establishment of the Central American Integration System (CAIS). They were also encouraged by the positive developments which in the areas of cooperation and integration are taking place at the regional and subregional levels in all regions of the developing world.

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48. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) constitutes a primary vehicle for promoting trade expansion among developing countries and is an essential mechanism for strengthening collective self-reliance. They, however, noted that the membership of GSTP was limited and the scope of liberalization already effected by them remained narrow. The GSTP should be strengthened through the definitive ratification of the agreement by those signatory countries that have not done so; through the accession of other members of the Group of 77 and through the adoption of modalities and approaches envisaged under the agreement during the second round of negotiations. As a result they urged the countries which had not yet signed the GSTP or ratified the agreement setting up this system, to do so as soon as possible.

49. They also welcomed the offer of the Republic of Cuba to host the Ministerial Meeting of the Negotiating Committee after the 2nd round of GSTP negotiations to be concluded, in principle, in July 1994. For the second round to conclude by then, the negotiating phase would have to begin in the middle of 1993. They also recognized that efforts should continuously be made to find various ways and means and other vehicles to enhance trade among developing countries.

50. The Heads of State or Government stressed that Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) is an important catalyst for South-South cooperation and a significant dimension of the national development process. TCDC is an essential means for the further strengthening of national and collective self-reliance of developing countries. It enables them to use their own capacities creatively to solve pressing development problems. They agreed that the Movement should consider ways and means to promote the exchange of information and sharing their experience on development on a regular basis. They also agreed that the Movement should work out guidelines for development cooperation between developed and developing countries.

51. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that it is necessary to enhance community self-reliance and people-centred development, as well as local resources development which could relate micro-activities of the community and national macro development policies. They emphasized the need to pursue integrated community development and to ensure better coordination among the development actors. In this regard, the Movement should develop programmes within TCDC which would enhance

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integrated community development through the promotion of cooperative endeavours and self-propelling growth schemes, with a view to strengthening the national capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries.

52. The Heads of State or Government stressed the important role of the business sector in strengthening bilateral trade, investment and economic cooperation. They encouraged the private sector to initiate specific programmes to enhance closer interaction and collaboration among themselves. At the same time, recognizing the importance of sharing information relating to economic policies among developing countries, the Heads of State or Government encouraged initiatives towards this end. In that sense special efforts should be made to implement different modalities of cooperation such as business seminars and workshops, joint ventures, countertrade, compensation trade agreements and industrial coparticipation.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the activities of the Movement's Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (APEC) had declined considerably in recent years, due to mainly to the scarcity of financial resources available to the Non-Aligned countries for furthering such activities.

54. They also pointed to the imperative need to revitalize APEC activities by taking concrete measures to promote cooperation among its members and called for full use to be made of the practical working experience gained by the Non-Aligned Movement in the more than twenty years since the establishment of the APEC sectors so as to identify the capacities of each of its members and areas where they might complement each other, as well as their interests in specific areas of cooperation, noting that this was fundamental for subsequent development of cooperation ties. To that end, with a view to updating the list of spheres of Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the countries interested in participating in those sectors, the Heads of State or Government agreed to reactivate and review the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation Among Non-Aligned Countries.

55. The Heads of State or Government further stressed the need to harmonize, consolidate and integrate whenever possible the sectors of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA). They endorsed the establishment of a Joint Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in order to

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enhance collaboration, avoid duplication of efforts and provide greater efficiency in the attainment of common goals of the developing countries.

56. The Heads of State or Government agreed to reactivate the mechanisms for South-South cooperation such as the meetings of APEC Coordinating Countries and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation with a view to effecting the necessary adaptation and improvement in the light of the experience gained and the new requirements of the evolving situation. They also called for a review of the activities and programmes of the functional bodies, expert groups and specialized centres of the Non-Aligned Movement, established to enhance cooperation in various sectors of economic activity in member States. They called for appropriate measures to be taken to guarantee the successful convening of the 7th Meeting of APEC Coordinating Committee and the Second Substantive Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation as soon as possible.

57. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of maintaining and developing activities with a view to coordinating the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries in the relevant bodies of the United Nations and other international organizations. In particular they stressed the need of keeping this practice on a regular basis in respect of the sectors of APEC not covered by the CPA, such as meetings of the coordinating countries and ministers dealing with "health" and "the use and development of human resources" matters, as well as "standardization, weights and measures and quality control.

58. The Heads of State or Government also endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action for Cooperation in the field of Employment adopted at the Fourth Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Tunis in November 1990.

59. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries has come into operation and invited all Non-Aligned and other developing countries to consider joining the activities of the Centre and contribute to its effectiveness as an instrument in the scientific and technological cooperation of Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

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HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Human Development

60. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that human beings are at the centre of all development activities and that human resources are the essential means in achieving economic, social and development objectives. They noted that the challenges of the 1990s would be to formulate new policies and to build on current initiatives that would effectively meet the human needs of present and future generations.

61. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the consensus reached on reinforcement of human and social development, which should contribute to overall development by enlarging choices and ensuring the development of the full potential of individuals and peoples and socio-economic prosperity for all, and particularly by improving health-care systems, providing primary health care, eradicating illiteracy, eliminating poverty and improving life expectancy. They emphasized the vital role of science and technology in human and social development and the need to develop, through education and training, people's ability to adapt.

62. While welcoming the efforts of UNDP in the field of human development, particularly in producing the Annual Human Development Report, the Heads of State or Government believed that the inclusion of the Human Freedom Index undermined the usefulness of the Report and is counter-productive, divisive and beyond its mandate and competence. Therefore, they called upon UNDP not to deviate from its mandate and continue its productive activities in assisting developing countries to achieve their development goals, taking into account UNDP Resolutions related to patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators for development.

63. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to urgently promote international cooperation for human development. Furthermore, effective international cooperation through the sharing of their resources, experiences and know-how would make a considerable contribution to improving and increasing the vast potential in human resources in the developing countries. In this regard, they believed that it is important to implement the World Declaration on Education for All, the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development, the Khartoum Declaration, the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic

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Recovery and Transformation, as well as the decisions of the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community.

Social Development

64. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the continued worsening of the economic situation and social conditions in many of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, which have led to a decline in the standard of living, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty, and the declivity in their main social and economic indicators.

65. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the serious deterioration of the economic and social situation in the most affected countries that has diminished their ability to implement their economic and social development policies.

66. The Heads of State or Government further reaffirmed the goals set forth in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted in United Nations General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) and the need to effectivel; implement them in order to achieve a more just and equitable social order.

67. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with satisfaction resolution E/1992/27 of the Economic and Social Council which recommends to the General Assembly the convening of a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State and/or Government in early 1995, with a view to take effective measures to reduce poverty and increase employment worldwide and to generally improve social conditions in all societies; and urged the Non-Aligned countries to coordinate their positions regarding that important Conference. They declared the readiness of their countries to participate in international consultations conducive to a successful Summit with the aim of defining concerted and attainable social development objectives together with corresponding agreements on international cooperation.

Population and Development

68. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the unprecedented pace of the world population growth-rate, which represents the largest increase in the history of the world during this decade. This population growth rate, which is projected to increase by 90-100 million per year for the next decade, will be dramatically concentrated in the

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developing countries and increase the insuperable pressures on their already strained economic, social and environmental systems. At the same time, it is imperative to fully examine the interrelated issues of demographic pressures, protection of the environment, exhaustion of natural resources and growth requirements, taking into account the progress made in science and technology towards development. Moreover, development can only last insofar as unsustainable production and consumption patterns are adequately re-oriented, especially in the developed countries.

69. The Heads of State or Government noted that population questions should not be considered in isolation from overall development issues and programmes but rather be treated as an integral part of development. Therefore, they stressed that improvements in education, health and employment, as well as the role of women in society, and increased access to family planning services are crucial for the achievement of population goals. Therefore, they called for a comprehensive population policy that is compatible with the achievement of sustainable development.

70. The Heads of State or Government welcomed efforts, in the context of South-South Cooperation, to transfer the related technology and to provide technical assistance in the area of population and family planning.

71. The Heads of State or Government urged those involved politically and culturally at national and international levels to help effectively to raise public awareness and mobilize political and popular commitment, as well as the necessary financial and technical means, to take a conclusive step towards the formulation and implementation of appropriate population policies. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening in Egypt of the International Conference on Population and Development due to be held in 1994 in Cairo. They called for increased efforts for its success so as to elaborate comprehensive study of the relation between population and development, propose solutions to various problems and aspects of this relation. They also called upon the Non-Aligned countries to coordinate their positions regarding the above-mentioned Conference.

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Women and Development

72. The Heads of State or Government recalled several plans of action and conventions for the full, equal and beneficial integration of women in all development activities and recognized the important role of women in the development process as active agents and as beneficiaries, and the significant contribution of women to national development.

73. The Heads of State or Government, recognizing fully women's democratic right in society, emphasized the importance of equal access to all aspects of development activities, particularly education and training, health care, employment and the use of new technologies. They urged that all necessary steps be taken to develop a political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to full integration of women in sustainable development processes.

74. The Heads of State or Government also urged that all necessary steps be taken to increase cooperation within the Non-Aligned and other developing countries and the developed countries in strengthening the role of women in development, which enable women to participate fully in partnership with men in all development activities, including the decision-making process at all levels.

75. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to intensify the implementation of the recommendations of previous Non-Aligned Conferences and the 1985 Nairobi Conference, so as to contribute to the creation of conditions for the advancement of women as part of the realization of human rights. They reaffirmed the importance of implementing the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the Period up the Year 2000.

76. The Heads of State or Government also called upon the international community and the international organizations to further assist developing countries in their efforts to develop national capabilities in each country, so as to boost the role of women in the eradication of illiteracy and tackle health and population problems.

77. The Heads of State or Government encouraged the international community to fully contribute to the success of the 1995, World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in Beijing, as an important step towards the creation of

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a new international order. They stressed the need for the Non-Aligned Countries to promote activities related to this Conference and to evaluate compliance with the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies as well as to coordinate their positions. In view of this, they endorsed the convening of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development for the purpose of working out the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries on this important matter, in particular in achieving the objectives and activities which were put forward to the Governments in Agenda 21 adopted at the Rio Summit in June 1992.

78. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the conclusions of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women held at Geneva in February 1992. They called for the assertion of the rural woman's role in development and noted that the problems of the rural woman should occupy their well-deserved place in the 1995 World Conference on Women.

79. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to ratify and implement the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

80. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the set of measures aimed at fostering greater participation of women in the development process, which were adopted at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development held at Havana, Cuba, in January 1990.

Youth and Development

81. The Heads of State or Government were aware that youth and the development efforts of nations are inexorably bound together, as youth constitute the majority of the world population. Hence, the development of nations would not be possible without the participation of young people. And conversely, the success of development will directly benefit youth the most. They also welcomed the fact that the role of youth in promoting environment and development objectives was recognized in The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as a fundamental principle.

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82. The Heads of State or Government urged that increased attention should be given to young people not only as regards education, training and employment, but also in finding solutions to other world social problems to which young people are particularly vulnerable in today's world. They further emphasized the need to encourage the creation of mechanisms for consulting young people (boys and girls) enabling them to participate as much as possible in the decision-making processes for lasting development. They urged that priority be given to the numerous proposals for action and recommendations advanced by the international community to ensure the safety and health of young people in future, according to each Government's strategies.

83. The Heads of State or Government urged the competent United Nations agencies to intensify their efforts at the formulation of action-oriented schemes for the development of youth. They stressed the need for the continuous elaboration of suitable programmes aimed at raising the technical, technological and other capabilities of youth; they urged the international community to support the national efforts of member states in the field of youth development; in accordance with their national policies and priorities.

84. The Heads of State or Government also expressed the desire for measures to be taken by all countries to promote the Special Purpose Fund of the United Nations for International Youth Year in order to meet the needs of young people, in particular those in developing countries. In this context, they encourage each country to take initiatives to reduce the present level of unemployment among young people in general and especially young unemployed graduates.

85. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the joint initiatives launched by some Non-Aligned countries in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, especially among young people. They urged these countries to continue and to coordinate further their strategies so as to obliterate the scourge of narcotics and ensure better protection for their young people at national and regional level.

86. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continued to grow at an alarming proportion, having adverse impact on the socio-economic and political systems of some Member States. In this regard, they urged continued commitment and effective international action to combat drug abuse and its illicit trafficking and to address

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the problems of licit producers and transit countries. They also called upon States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the relevant United Nations Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Child Survival and Development

87. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the rights of children require special protection and promotion and called for more vigorous action to improve the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security. They were concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and were convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for. They also condemned the utilization of children in armed conflicts.

88. The Heads of State or Government noted the fact that one-quarter of a million children continue to die each week from malnutrition, preventable disease and other causes related to poverty, and that millions more languish on the verge of survival. They noted with satisfaction the crucial role played by Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement in the successful outcome of the World Summit for Children held in September 1990 in New York.

89. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of international cooperation particularly through UNICEF to study the main problems of children in developing countries. In this context, they invited UNICEF to follow up the study on the impact of the structural adjustments programmes on children and also the programmes needed to deal with problems arising from the inability of developing countries to allocate the necessary resources to address the problem of infant and child mortality and provide primary health care for children.

90. The Heads of State or Government urged an early ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which sets universally agreed standards for the protection of children and provides a framework for development of policies and programmes to ensure a safer and healthier future for children.

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91. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the Universal Child Immunization (UCI) Programme and others have established a network for delivering primary health care which could be further utilized for pursuing other goals in child and additional health services.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the principle of "first call for children" as a moral imperative for the emergence of a new international order and reiterated that the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being is a fundamental human right for all children. They welcomed that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development attached due importance to the interlinkages of the issues of children, environment and development and that Agenda-21 incorporated specific programmes relating to children in promoting environment and development objectives.

93. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that it is the common responsibility of all States to provide children with a decent standard of life and to sustain their healthy development, that the economic readjustments resulting from debt crises should not affect social budgets for protecting children, and that poverty is an unacceptable cause of infant and child mortality.

94. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to realizing the goals set in the Declaration and the Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children through the implementation of national programmes of action aimed at promoting the survival, protection and development of children, and expressed their gratitude to UNICEF for its praiseworthy initiatives to improve the conditions of children throughout the world.

Health and Development

95. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that health is central to development and one of the fundamental human rights and that the attainment at the highest possible level of health is an important worldwide social goal. In this context, they reiterated their commitments to the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, with primary health care as a key to attaining health for all as a part of overall development and in the spirit of social justice.

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96. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the view that technical cooperation among developing countries is a key approach for enhancing health development and called upon all States to further intensify and accelerate their actions for implementation of Primary Health Care, with emphasis on the undeserved and underprivileged population groups.

97. The Heads of State or Government also agreed that a meeting of Ministers of Health be convened to formulate programmes of cooperation to promote primary health care that is accessible to all; including the promotion of cooperation on health training, facilities and pharmaceuticals. In this regard, they called upon the World Health Organization and other United Nations agencies to support the building of national capacity for the sustained implementation of primary health care, as well as application and transfer of appropriate methods, techniques and procedures that are socially relevant to the needs and priorities of developing countries.

98. The Heads of State or Government called upon developed countries to facilitate a substantial transfer of technology and resources to developing countries for health development programmes that correspond to the assessed needs and priorities of the developing countries. They recognized the importance of the cooperation and transfer of technology among Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the field of traditional medicine and requested that the Centres for the Exchange of Information and Technology on Traditional Medicine be further strengthened

99. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to give particular attention in their health development policies to reduce inequities in health, improving access to health care with emphasis on major health issues such as AIDS, including its socio-economic implications and consequences, promoting healthy lifestyles, better nutrition and healthy environment. The fight against AIDS and other pandemic and epidemic diseases which affect developing countries should assume particular importance in the work of international organizations.

100. The Heads of State or Government commended the World Health Organization (WHO) and other United Nations, international and bilateral agencies and organizations for actions taken for enhancing health development and urge the above-mentioned agencies to promote technical cooperation to support effectively the effort of developing countries in

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accelerating the implementation of Health for All Strategies and primary health care. They further called upon WHO and other agencies of the United Nations to strengthen international technical cooperation by reinforcing and reorienting their programme activities and to mobilize effectively political, technical and financial support for the achievement of the health goals. Technical cooperation among developing countries is a key approach for enhancing health development. In particular they called upon the developed donor countries to provide UNICEF and WHO with the necessary financial resources to implement their various programmes in an area of vital importance to human development.

101. The Heads of State or Government called for the need to honour the commitments agreed upon in the Agenda 21 adopted at the Rio Summit to provide basic health needs to rural and urban communities. They reiterated the necessity to obtain new and additional resources commensurate with the needs for the establishment of the infrastructure for health care, planning systems and health research. They also called upon developed countries and international financial institutions to offer contributions in accordance with the Rio Agenda.

Natural Disasters and Refugees

102. While recognizing that natural disasters cause considerable loss of life and widespread damage to economies, and affect adversely the development processes in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, the Heads of State or Government called for urgent international action for reducing the impact of natural disasters through the adoption of concrete measures at the national, regional and global levels. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged the international community, represented by the United Nations, donor countries, and governmental organizations as well as other organizations responsible for water, to implement the pertinent recommendation on establishment of a Disaster Relief Centre in Africa and the Sudan, and to provide adequate financial resources, for this purposes.

103. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and utilize the existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, and to reduce their impact, in particular in developing countries, which need additional financial resources to enable them to implement the measures, programmes and plans of action

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drawn up in this area, designed to fund their efforts to achieve short, mid and long-term solutions to these natural disasters.

104. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, totaling at present more than 40 million people, is a serious concern of the international community. They emphasized that their difficulties, when caused by natural disasters, are increased when hazards interact with vulnerable populations. Since vulnerability is a product of poverty, measures dealing with disaster relief should address, beyond the emergency phase, secondary and indirect effects. It is vital that the international community should stimulate, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182, the relief to recovery to development continuum. Development-based disaster reduction approaches, such as reafforestation, low-cost housing and food security, should be implemented as part of humanitarian assistance projects.

105. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to give full and collective support for the objectives of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction for the Years 1991-2000 and the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted in this context by the United Nations General Assembly.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa

106. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the critical economic and social situation in Africa. Despite structural adjustment programmes and concerted efforts undertaken by African countries and the international community, economic and social conditions had actually worsened, especially in the Sub-Saharan region. The decade-long crisis plaguing the continent poses a major development challenge to the entire international community.

107. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deepening food emergency in Sub-Saharan Africa, where almost 40 million people are at risk. They noted that the current acute food shortages and grim human crisis are not only the result of climatic aberrations but also of the human conflicts and internal strife which plague some of the countries of the sub-region. In this regard, they regretted the widespread loss of life from starvation in Somalia and elsewhere in the Horn of Africa. Noting that the Southern and East African countries faced severe drought of unprecedented magnitude, they urged

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the international community to provide additional emergency assistance to meet their most pressing needs in order to avert further suffering and loss of life in the near future.

108. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continuing critical economic situation in Africa was rooted in a number of sources, both internal and external. These include a crippling debt burden, high interest rates, depressed commodity prices and dependency, structural deficiency and inadequate external financial resources for economic growth, sustained development and self-sufficiency. Also lack of adequate human resources development and transfer of technological know-how from the North to the South are other factors constraining Africa's economic growth and development. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, urged the international community to make concerted efforts to assist African countries to overcome these problems.

109. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for a new departure that would not only halt, but also reverse the pervasive economic deceleration among most African countries. They thus fully supported the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which was adopted by the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly following the final review and implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. They noted the determination of African countries to achieve self reliance, and called on the international community to honour their commitments in conformity with the New Agenda.

110. The Heads of State or Government called upon African states and the international community to honour their commitments in conformity with the new programmes of work of the New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF) in order to assist Africa in its efforts to realize different aspects of development, particularly human development and to resolve the debt problem which threatens reform and development in the long-term, and to create a climate conducive to attracting investments and protection of the environment. They further called upon developed countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Product to official development assistance for the acceleration of economic reform in Africa.

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111. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of diversification, both vertical and horizontal, as a viable means of redressing the acute commodity problems, especially in food production, agricultural processing and marketing, as well as manufactured goods, particularly where long-term comparative advantage can be predicted. They also stressed the crucial need for substantial increases in the availability of resources for purposes of diversification of activities, including export-oriented projects. In this context, they fully supported the proposal to establish an African Diversification Fund which would provide an essential focal point for galvanizing the technical assistance that is required for providing adequate finance for the development and implementation of diversification programmes and projects.

112. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community, and especially the developed countries, the United Nations and the multilateral finance and development institutions, to fully support the new agenda and to take appropriate measures to implement the commitments undertaken in it. In this context, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the results of the AFRICA Fund and commended the AFRICA Fund for the fulfilment of its mandate.

Least Developed and Land-Locked Developing Countries

113. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the decline in achieving targets for aid to LDCs from their development partners. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action, a total of six new countries have been added by the United Nation General-Assembly to the group of LDCs on application of a new set of criteria. They stressed the need for additional resource flows following this enlargement.

114. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that particular attention needs to be paid to the reactivation and acceleration of growth and to sustained development in the least developed countries. They were further of the view that the New Substantial Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s should be fully and effectively implemented by all parties.

115. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in the development partnership underlying the Programme of Action, the LDCs have the primary responsibility for the elaboration and implementation of effective strategies and policies for their growth and

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development and that their development partners have accepted the responsibility for supporting these efforts.

116. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for transit countries to take urgent and concrete measures commensurate with their capabilities to alleviate the transport and transit difficulties of the land-locked developing countries.

117. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit should be implemented in compliance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, so that any programme of action in respect to such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned.

Culture and Development

118. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to implement the objectives of the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Culture Development in order to ensure that the cultural dimension of development is given appropriate consideration in national development strategies. They emphasized the importance of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

119. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of preserving the diverse and rich cultural heritage of the Member countries. They urged that the cultural dimension should be integrated into the economic development processes.

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قرار بشأن إنشاء فريق عمل رفيع المستوى لإعادة هيكلة الأمم المتحدة

Decision on the establishment of a high level working group for the restructuring of the United Nations

NAC 10/Doc. 10/Rev.1
6 September 1992
Original: English

TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

DECISION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH LEVEL WORKING GROUP FOR THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Conference considered the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology presented by its Chairman, Foreign Minister George Iacovou of Cyprus. The Conference decided to establish immediately a High Level Working Group of Non-Aligned Movement for the Restructuring of the United Nations.

The High Level Working Group is mandated to elaborate concrete proposals and suggestions for the restructuring, democratization and enhancing of the effectiveness of the United Nations; as well as the effective participation of the Non-Aligned Movement in the shaping of the New International Order.

In pursuing this task, the High Level Working Group will have continuous liaison and coordination with the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Security Council, and all other countries and groups of countries in this common endeavour.

The composition of the High Level Group should be determined as soon as possible by the Chairman of the Movement after consultations with member states of the Movement.

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إعلان لرؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز بشأن الصومال
Declaration of Heads of State and Government of NAM on Somalia

NAC 10/FM/PC/Doc.1/Rev 2
6 September 1992
Original: English

TENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992

**DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON SOMALIA
AT THE TENTH SUMMIT MEETING
HELD IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA
1 - 6 SEPTEMBER 1992**

We the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Tenth Summit Meeting of our Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 1 to 6 September 1992 have received with grave concern news of the famine, violence, death and destruction in the sister country of Somalia. Having received and thoroughly discussed all available information on the current situation in that country, we are even more astounded and saddened at the tragic proportions of the political and social anarchy that has engulfed the country, entailing untold human misery and degradation for the millions of ordinary men, women and children. Of particular concern and empathy is the plight of women, children and the aged who constitute the most vulnerable group.

True to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations Charter as well as those of the various social and humanitarian instruments of the world body therefore, we consider the high daily casualty rate in Somalia as an unacceptable human condition and a blight on our common civilization. We are determined, therefore, to play a critical role in the search for a solution to the present crisis despite the difficulties that many of our member countries are currently facing.

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We thus consider our Movement and its respective countries as under moral obligation to play a leadership role in the prompt and effective response to the on-going tragedy. Our collective response, particularly in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance would, in the short-term, constitute a fitting complement to the individual efforts of member countries and the Organization of African Unity which are already in train.

In the face of the daunting challenge, we are hereby resolved to institute immediate initiatives along the following lines:

Firstly, to create an Ad-Hoc Committee/Task Force under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Movement and in consultation with the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity for the purpose of following-up our decisions and coordinating emergency humanitarian assistance for Somalia. In this regard, we urge all member countries to immediately institute national processes for collecting and forwarding such humanitarian aid;

Secondly, to give full and urgent support to United Nations initiatives, particularly those under the direct auspices of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

Thirdly, to actively participate in the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations in Somalia, especially to restore the law and order condition required for a return to political, economic and social normalcy. In this context, we request the Chairman of the Movement to convey our readiness to assist to the Secretary-General for consideration;

Fourthly, to energetically support and assist current efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its member states in bringing the various factions in the country to the negotiating table; and

Fifthly, to encourage and assist Somalia to return to constitutional rule and sustainable democracy without which the raising of living standards and general development of the country would be impossible.

Sixthly, to spare no effort in ensuring that all obstacles particularly those created by the feuding parties are removed.

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In setting ourselves the above-listed goals, we are conscious of our individual limitations but are determined to be in the vanguard of the search for a durable solution. In this context, we wish to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the effort so far deployed by the international community, especially by the United States and the European Community. We urge them in the name of our common humanity to continue to offer and increase such critical assistance to the suffering people of Somalia so as to lessen the pain and helplessness of the dying and the living.

We also hereby mandate the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement to be convened soon in New York on the occasion of the Forty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to review and conclude necessary arrangements for extending emergency humanitarian assistance to Somalia by the Non-Aligned Movement and to re-convene at suitable date in January, 1993 to receive and assess a report of the Ad-Hoc Committee/Task Force on the implementation of the present decisions.

In conclusion, we the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries consider in all sincerity that this is the time to demonstrate our common humanism and generosity towards the people of Somalia. We urge all States and peoples to set aside grudges, differences and reservations so that we can together provide the urgently needed assistance to the ordinary people of Somalia who, no doubt, count on the international community, especially the Non-Aligned Movement, for survival, succour and their general well being. We, at the same time, address a special plea to the leaders of the various factions in the country to immediately cease hostilities, to desist from placing obstacles in the way of the United Nations and other efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, and to help create the atmosphere in which critical assistance can reach all people of Somalia without distinction.

It is our fervent hope and prayer that our sincere request will find immediate and substantial response among the international community as well as in Somalia itself.

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القمـــة الحادية عشـــــرة

كرتاخينا - كولومبيا

(١٨ إلى ٢٠ أكتوبر ١٩٩٥)

Eleventh NAM Summit

Cartagena - Colombia

(18th to 20th October 1995)

Eleventh NAM Summit	القمـــة الحادية عشـــــرة
Cartagena - Colombia	كرتاخينا – كولومبيا
(18th to 20th October 1995)	(١٨ إلى ٢٠ أكتوبر ١٩٩٥)

بيان الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الحادية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Eleventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement	
بيان الرئيس بيزانو رئيس جمهورية كولومبيا أمام القمة الحادية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز Statement by H.E President Pizano, President of the Republic of Colombia before the Eleventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement	
The call from Colombia	نداء من كولومبيا
Cartagena Final Document	وثيقة كرتاخينا الختامية
إعلان رؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة حول مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية NAM Heads of State and Government Declaration on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	
إعلان رؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة بشأن منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية، واللجان الاقتصادية الإقليمية للأمم المتحدة Declaration of Heads of State and Government of the NAM on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) AND THE United Nations Regional Economic Commissions.	

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

كارتاخينا – أكتوبر ١٩٩٥

القاه نيابة عن سيادته السيد عمرو موسي وزير الخارجية

السيد الرئيس

السادة رؤساء وأعضاء الوفود

اسمحوا لى أن أهنئ كولومبيا شعبا وحكومة، باسم حكومة مصر وشعبها على هذا التنظيم المحكم للمؤتمر، وان اعبر عن تقديرنا لحسن الضيافة الذى يعكس تراثا حضاريا عريقا، وأن انقل الى رئاسة المؤتمر تحيات الرئيس حسنى مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية الذى شرفنى بتكليفه لي برئاسة الوفد المصرى الى هذه القمة، وبأن أعبر عن موقف مصر فى الموضوعات المطروحة فيها.

كما أود أن أعبر لدولة الرئاسة السابقة، اندونيسيا ، تحت قيادة الرئيس " سوهارتو " عن الشكر والتقدير على رئاستها المتميزة لحركة عدم الانحياز، وفى الوقت نفسه نؤكد لكولومبيا التى تولت رئاسة الحركة للسنوات الثلاث القادمة ، عزمنا على التعاون الصادق معها من أجل أن نحقق للحركة وما تمثله ، ما تصبو اليه من فعالية وتأثير .

السيد الرئيس

اننا فى مصر ندرك تماما أن انعقاد المؤتمر فى هذا البلد الصديق هو اضافة لها أهميتها الى رصيد امريكا اللاتينية كلها فى التاريخ النضالى لهذه الحركة . وفى اثراء فكر العالم الثالث بأسره. ذلك أن التفاعل بين التجارب الخصبة لشعوب أمريكا اللاتينية فى شتى مجالات الحياة ، وانطلاقة شعوب افريقيا وآسيا نحو آفاق رحبة من التقدم والازدهار هو الذى دفع الى انصهار شعوب هذه القارات فى كيان يعمل على الدفاع عن مصالح الجنوب النامى ويدفع نحو تشكيل نظام دولى جديد عادل ومتوازن، ومما مكن الحركة من ان تسهم فى فتح آفاق متسعة نحو ارساء مبادىء وقيم ومفاهيم ما كان لها ان تنتصر وتترسخ لولا هذه الحركة وما نادت به وجاهدت لتحقيقه.

لقد دافعت هذه الحركة على امتداد تاريخها عن مبادىء الاستقلال والحرية والشرعية، وعن قيم التكافؤ بغير تبعية، والمساواة فى الحقوق للدول وللافراد بغير تفرقة أو تمييز، وظلت الحركة - وهى تجمعا عالميا ضخما - خارج الصراع الايديولوجى الذى حمل فى طياته مخاطر المواجهة النووية، كما استطاعت حركة عدم الانحياز عبر سنوات متصلة ان تجعل من قضية التنمية الاقتصادية فى بلدان العالم النامية عنصرا رئيسيا فى اطار تحقيق السلام العالمى، ومن أجل توفير فرص التعايش السوى بين مختلف الدول.

ولقد تحررنا من القوالب الجامدة فى رؤيتنا لصيغ الحياة الدولية فى مختلف جوانبها، واستندنا الى الخيارات الوطنية والى حقوق الشعوب، فرفضنا أن تكون قضية حقوق الانسان أداة لتحقيق مآرب لا علاقة لها بهذه الحقوق، مثلما رفضنا أن تستغل الممارسة الديمقراطية لتحقيق مآرب قوى التطرف والارهاب، التى لم تعد تجد فى عالمنا المعاصر سوى الاستنكار والادانة، وأصبح لزاما علينا جميعا وضع حد لها وانقاذ البشرية من ويلاتها.

السيد الرئيس

بالرغم من كل هذه الانجازات التى حققتها حركة عدم الانحياز، عبر تاريخها، الا أنه لايخفى أن الأوضاع الدولية تواجه عاصفة عاتية تهددها بانتكاسة، فها هى المآسى تتفاقم هنا وهناك، من انهيار لضوابط السلوك الدولى ولنقيم الانسانية متمثلة فى سياسات العدوان والتطهير العرقى التى يرتكبها الصرب فى البوسنة والهرسك، وفى المجازر الوحشية التى راح ضحيتها الملايين من أبناء شعوب القارة الافريقية، وهى مآس لم تجد بعد المعالجة الفعالة لنقص الارادة السياسية الجماعية تارة ولازدواجية المعايير تارة أخرى. هذا كله بالاضافة الى نتائج التخلف الاقتصادى والازمات الاجتماعية وانتشار الفقر والجهل والمرض فى انحاء شتى من العالم.

صحيح أننا فى الشرق الأوسط نعمل على انتزاع السلام من بين أنياب المستحيل ، كما نعمل على ارساء تعامل اقليمى بغير ادعاء للهيمنة أو الاستئثار، الا أن الانسحاب من كل أرض محتلة لا يزال مطلبا ينبغى تحقيقه فى الشرق الأوسط كله مثلما ينبغى تحقيقه فى كل بقاع العالم، وتحقيق الأمن المتوازن للجميع لايزال شرطا لاصلاح بنيان العلاقات الدولية مما أصابه من تصدع وما يتهدده من انهيار.

سيادة الرئيس

إن اصلاح بنيان العلاقات الدولية لا يقع على عاتقنا بمفردنا، ولكنه لا يمكن أن يتم دون اسهام دول عدم الانحياز التى يجب أن تشارك فى قيادة الاصلاح وفى رسم المسار العالمى المعاصر والمستقبلى . ولقد قدمنا للعالم فى هذا المجال فكرا متكاملا صنعناه فى قمة جاكرتا وأكدناه فى المؤتمر الوزارى فى القاهرة، وهو فكر يأخذ فى اعتباره الظروف الجديدة فى العالم وانتهاء القطبية الثنائية وبزوغ مشاكل دولية من نوع مختلف.

ومن الطبيعى ، فى هذه الظروف ، أن نعمل على أن ينعكس اسهامنا وفكرنا فى اصلاح بنيان العلاقات الدولية على عمل الأمم المتحدة انعكاسا ايجابيا ومؤثرا ، خاصة وهى تحتفل بعيدها الخمسين.

ان الرؤية المتكاملة لما يجب أن يكون عليه بنيان العلاقات الدولية هى مدخلنا الحقيقى نحو اصلاح الأمم المتحدة ، وليس العكس .

فلا معنى لأية محاولة لاصلاح الأمم المتحدة مالم تتأسس على مفهوم متكامل للعلاقات الدولية ، يأخذ بحسبانه فكر العالم بأسره ، وليس فكر البعض دون البعض الآخر .

ويدعونا ذلك الى التاكيد على أن اصلاح الأمم المتحدة يجب أن يستوعب فكر حركة عدم الانحياز والعالم النامى كجزء مؤثر فى الفكر العالمى المعاصر. كما أن الاصلاح الحقيقى والجوهرى يكمن فى الأداء قبل الهيكل، فلازلنا بحاجة الى ممارسات أفضل وأكثر وضوحا والى البعد عن المعاييرالمزدوجة التى كلفت العالم الكثير.

ومن هنا ننادى بالتطبيق السليم لاحكام الميثاق ، وبالموازنة الايجابية بين دور كل من مجلس الأمن والجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، خاصة فيما يتصل بحفظ السلام والأمن الدوليين. كما لايجب أن يكون الاصلاح على حساب تلك المؤسسات التى كان وجودها محصلة لفكر حركة عدم الانحياز والبلدان النامية، كمنظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية، ومؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية.

السيد الرئيس

إذا كان من حق حركة عدم الانحياز أن تفخر بما أنجزته منذ إنشائها رغم ضخامة التحديات، فحق الأجيال القادمة علينا أن نصون هذه الانجازات، ونكثف جهودنا لنضمن إستمرار فعالية الحركة وتأثيرها على الساحة الدولية، ونحن على مشارف القرن الواحد والعشرين وسط تغيرات دولية سريعة.

إن ذلك يعنى ان علينا أن نتفاعل بكل شجاعة ووضوح وبالمرونة اللازمة مع التغيرات الدولية: لانخشى التجديد او التطوير فى أدائنا، طالما حافظنا على مبادئنا، ولا نتخوف من تكييف بعض آلياتنا لنرتفع لمستوى التحديات الجديدة، فحركة عدم الانحياز قادرة على مواجهة التحديات الضخمة، بل أعود واكرر أنه من واجب حركة عدم الانحياز ان تطرح نفسها كاحدى القيادات الرئيسية لمسيرة المجتمع الدولى فى هذه المرحلة التاريخية فى تطور العلاقات الدولية، وأدعوكم فى هذا الصدد الى تبنى ما ذكره الرئيس سامبر رئيس كولومبيا فى خطابه صباح اليوم عن برنامج تحديث

الحركة ، وهو ما نؤيده وندعمه ، ومن ثم نقترح النظر فى اتخاذ عدد من الخطوات الرئيسية من أجل تفعيل هذا البرنامج، وحتى يتحقق التأثير المنشود للحركة:

أولها تكثيف الحوار الفكرى والعملى فى اطار الحركة على مستوى سياسى فيما يتعلق بالقضايا المطروحة على الساحة الدولية، السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية، بهدف بلورة مفهوم مشترك لدول الحركة منها، ويمكن أن يتحقق ذلك من خلال ترتيب لقاءات متكررة - برئاسة كولومبيا وان استضافتها غيرها - لمجموعة من أعضاء الحركة يتوافر لها التوازن الاقليمى - على أن تظل بطبيعة الحال مفتوحة العضوية - وأن يقدم رئيس الحركة تقريرا عن مداولاتها الى الاجتماع الوزارى القادم.

والخطوة الثانية هى احياء وتحديث دور اللجنة الوزارية للمنهجية .

الخطوة الثالثة تكثيف أنشطة لجنة التنسيق المشتركة بين حركة عدم الانحياز ومجموعة الـ ٧٧ ، حتى يمكن ان نواجه مشاكل التنمية وتحدياتها ، وعلى رأسها مشكلة الديون التى تثقل كاهل الدول النامية، ولعلكم تذكرون هنا ما ذكره الرئيس حسنى مبارك أمام المؤتمر الوزارى للحركة الذى عقد بالقاهرة فى العام الماضى من خطوات عملية جادة لمواجهتها.

أما الخطوة الرابعة ، احياء التنسيق بين دول الحركة فى مختلف المحافل والاجتماعات الدولية .

السيد الرئيس

السادة رؤساء وأعضاء الوفود

تلك هى أفكارنا لهذه القمة وضعناها أمامكم باختصار ولكن بكل صراحة وامانة. وفى ذلك فاننا نرجو لكم كل توفيق ، ونؤكد مرة أخرى تعاوننا الصادق

معكم من أجل فترة رئاسة ناجحة وفعالة خلال هذه الحقبة الهامة التى نمر بها جميعا، خاصة ونحن نحتفل - تحت رئاستكم - بالعيد الخامس والثلاثين لتأسيس الحركة.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته .

Address by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

Before

The Opening Session of the 11th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

Cartagena, October 1995

Delivered by His Excellency Amre Moussa

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Your Excellency Mr President
Your Excellencies Heads and Members of Delegations

Allow me to express - in the name of the Government and people of Egypt my congratulations to the Government and people of Colombia on the excellent organization of this conference. and our appreciation for the generous hospitality reflecting a deeply-rooted civilizational heritage. Let me also convey to the chairmanship of the conference the greetings of His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak. the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. who has given me the honor of heading the Egyptian delegation to this summit and expounding Egypt's viewpoint concerning the issues tabled for discussion

I would like also to express our thanks and appreciation to Indonesia - the previous chairman state under the leadership of President Suharto - for its excellent chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement and - at the same time - assert to Colombia which has assumed the chairmanship of the Movement for the coming three years our determination to achieve dedicated cooperation with it in order to achieve for the Movement and what it stands for the effectiveness and influence it has been aspiring for.

Mr President

We in Egypt are fully aware that the convening of the conference in this friendly country is an to the contribution of the whole of Latin America to the history of the Movement's struggle. and enriching the trend of thought of the entire Third World It is the interaction between the rich experiences of the peoples of Latin America in all fields of activity and the starting point of the African and Asian Peoples towards wide areas of progress and prosperity which has helped the merging of the peoples of these continents in an entity defending the interests of the developing South, and driving towards the establishment of a new, just and balanced world order This has helped the Movement to contribute to opening vast areas of establishing principles. values and concepts which would have not triumphed had it not been for this movement and what it has preached and struggled to achieve

Throughout its history. this Movement has been defending the principles of independence. freedom and legitimacy as well as the values of equity not tied to dependency and equal rights for states and individuals without discrimination or segregation The Movement - being a huge world grouping - has distanced itself from ideological conflict which implied the risks of nuclear confrontation The Non-Aligned Movement has managed - over uninterrupted years - to introduce the issue of economic development of the developing world countries as a basic element within the framework of realizing world peace. and as a means of offering the chances of sound co-existence among various countries

We have been liberated from the rigid frameworks of our vision regarding the formulas of international life in all its aspects based on the national options and the rights of its peoples We have rejected the manipulation of the human rights issue as a tool for the realization of objectives irrelevant to such rights Likewise, we have rejected the exploitation of democratic practice for achieving the aims of the forces of extremism and terrorism which find nothing in our world but condemnation and denunciation It has become our firm duty to work together for putting an end to such forces and salvage humanity from their scourges

Mr President

In spite of all these achievements by the Non-Aligned Movement throughout its history, it is no secret that the international situation is facing a forceful storm threatening it

with a setback Tragedies are being aggravated here and there as represented by the decline of international behavior and human values incorporated in the policies of aggression and ethnic cleansing perpetrated by Serbia in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in the brutal massacres which victimized millions of the sons of Africa Such tragedies have not been dealt with effectively due either to the lack of collective political will or to double standards This is in addition to the consequences of economic backwardness, social crises and the prevalence of poverty, ignorance and disease in many parts of the world.

It is true that in the Middle East we are endeavoring to salvage peace out of the impossible and work for the establishment of a regional system without claiming hegemony or monopolization However, withdrawal from all the occupied territories is still a pressing demand that should be fulfilled in the whole of the Middle East, as it should in all parts of the world Similarly, realizing balanced security for all is still a condition for reforming the structure of international relations which is suffering from rifts and the threat of collapse

Mr President

Reforming the structure of international relations is not our responsibility alone But it cannot be done without participation by the Non-Aligned countries in initiating reform and formulating contemporary and future world trends. In this respect, we have presented to the world a comprehensive conceptual framework which we formulated at the Jakarta summit and asserted at the Ministerial Conference in Cairo. It is a framework that takes into account the new circumstances emerging in the world, the termination of the bi-polar system, and the emergence of international problems of a different kind.

It is natural, under such circumstances that we should endeavor to contribute to reforming the structure of international relations and that this contribution be positively reflected in the reform of the United Nations, especially as it is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

This comprehensive vision of international relations must be our starting point to reforming the United Nations, and not the contrary.

Any attempt to reform the United Nations will be insignificant unless it is based on an integrated concept of international relations, taking into consideration the thoughts of the whole world, and not just the thoughts of some while excluding others.

This makes it necessary for us to assert that any reform of the United Nations should assimilate the ideas of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Developing World, as a vital part of the contemporary global trend of thought Moreover, genuine and vital reform lies in performance before structure. We are still in need of better and more transparent practices as well as discarding double standards which have cost the world quite a lot.

Hence, we call for the sound application of the provisions of the Charter and the positive balance between the roles of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, in relation to the maintenance of world peace and security. The process of reform should not be undertaken at the expense of those institutions whose existence was the outcome of the thought of the Non-Aligned Movement and the developing countries, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Mr President

If it is the right of the Non-Aligned Movement to feel proud about its achievements since its establishment, despite the immensity of the challenges, it is our duty towards the coming generations to maintain such achievements and intensify our efforts to ensure the continuity of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Movement in the international arena while approaching the 21st century

This means that we have to interact with courage, clarity and adequate flexibility with international changes We should not be afraid of innovating and developing our performance so long as we uphold our principles We should not be afraid of adjusting some of our mechanisms to rise up to the level of new challenges as the Non-Aligned Movement is quite capable of coping with these immense challenges I would repeat that it is the duty of the Non-Alignment Movement to present itself as one of the main leading bodies of the march of the international community in this historic period of change in international relations In this respect, I call upon you to adopt what was stated by President Sambre of Colombia in his speech this morning in relation to the program to modernize the Movement which we all support Hence, we propose the adoption of a number of major steps for the activation of this program until the aspired influence of the Movement is achieved

First, the intensification of the intellectual and practical dialogue within the context of the Movement at the political level in relation to the issues emerging in the political economic and social international arena, with the view of formulating a joint concept by the Non-Aligned countries This can be realized through organizing frequent meetings under the chairmanship of Colombia, even hosted by others, for a group of Movement members enjoying some measure of regional influence, provided that they remain open-ended to membership The Chairman of the Movement should present a report on the meetings' deliberations to the next Ministerial meeting

The second step is to revive and modernize the role of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology

The third step is to intensify the activities of the Joint Cooperation Committee of the Movement and the group of 77 in order that we may be able to face development problems and challenges, most important of which is the problem of indebtedness burdening the developing countries Perhaps you recall what was stated by President Hosni Mubarak before the Ministerial Council of the Movement in Cairo last year in relation to the serious practical steps for facing such problems

The fourth step is to revive coordination among Movement countries in international fora and meetings

Mr President
Your Excellencies Heads and Members of Delegations

These are our ideas for this summit We place them briefly but clearly before you We wish you success and once again assure you of our dedicated cooperation for a successful and effective period of presidency during this important era in which we are all living, especially at a time when we are celebrating - under your chairmanship - the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Movement

Thank you

بيان الرئيس بيزانو رئيس جمهورية كولومبيا أمام القمة الحادية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, ERNESTO SAMPER PIZANO. AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES *

Welcome to Cartagena, historical legacy of humanity. Welcome to the Caribbean, and to Colombia, the land in which dreams come true. Or, better said, the land which dreams are the harbingers of the future.

We hope that after this meeting the dreams for which the Movement has constantly striven will indeed come true in the coming years: peace, justice, and balance in international relations.

Welcome to our ever youthful, dynamic and enthusiastic Latin America, where we are able to breathe an air of optimism which invites us to aspire to perfection.

Welcome to Colombia, a country whose unfailing quest for peace has made us known to the world as the champions of tolerance as the only true road to peaceful coexistence among our peoples.

TRIBUTE TO INDONESIA

I would like to pay tribute to the leadership and coordination which Indonesia has provided during the last few years as President of the Non-Aligned Movement. President Soeharto has undoubtedly been a decisive factor in the modernization of the Movement's ideas and approach to action.

It is thanks to Indonesia's commitment that we today receive a Movement which is more active in world affairs, and which has overcome the difficult obstacles identified at the Jakarta Summit.

* NAC 11/DOC.8.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NON-ALIGMENT ARE IN FORCE

For these next few days, the walls of old Cartagena will be the backdrop of the discussions that will lead us to reassert the principles and ideals of Non-Alignment. And, just as these walls were once the impenetrable defense of the city, so our principles and ideals remain our best defense against the injustice and violence of the world of today.

I have often been asked during this last year, what is the point of continuing with the Movement if the end of the Cold War should also mean the end of Non-Alignment.

My answer has always been that, yes, the Cold War is over; but this fact has nor marked the end of poverty in the world. It has not removed the problems of the environment which we face, nor has it put an end to the concerns of our productive sectors.

And my answer has also been that, on the contrary, the collapse of the barriers which used to separate two worlds has marked the beginning of a new division in the world.

NEW BARRIERS

It is a division marked by the appearance of fresh barriers to progress in our countries.

There are non-tariff trade barriers which block our products from major markets.

Technological barriers which isolate us from the march of science and knowledge.

Financial barriers which limit our access to credit on equitable terms.

Information barriers, which have left the information regarding what is happening to many in the hands of a few.

The essential reason for the New Alignment, today as yesterdar, is to overcome these barriers through solidarity. The challenge, today as yesterday, is tyo join forces in the quest for our ideal, freedom.

Freedom from the technological dependence which is creating in the developing world a dangerous sort of technological apartheid.

Freedom, in a word, from the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of backwardness.

THE PEOPLE FIRST

In Colombia, we are placing the economy at the service of the people. We identify with the words of President Soeharto, who, during the Jakarta Summit, said that "national development must be focused on the people, must be of the people, by the people and for the people".

We firmly believe that the people must be the nucleus of our Movement. To be stronger, more legitimate and more democratic, the Non-Aligned Movement must draw closer to our people. The citizens of all our countries must be the protagonists of Non-Alignment at the end of this century and the beginning of the next millennium.

Our objective, as a Movement, must be the welfare of human beings.

Our political action must now be aimed at eradicating poverty, as in the past we ended apartheid and weakened colonialism.

Our countries have responded to the globalization of the world economy with liberalizing measures, which, to a greater or lesser degree, have brought us closer to the reality of the world market.

However, we have found that neither the protectionism of thirty years ago nor the neoliberalism of the last ten have put more bread on our peoples' table or made our international relations more peaceful.

In our fight against poverty, we must begin to combat at home what we so frequently denounce at the international level.

AN ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

We need an alternative development model, geared to our needs and our possibilities. A new model for a New South.

An alternative model that will allow us to become competitive without failing to invest in the people, properly combining the two magic words of the next century: competitiveness and equity.

An alternative model that will allow us to create a new citizen, ready to tackle the challenges of the twenty-first century.

A new citizen, more involved in politics, more productive in the economy, more concerned with social issues, more committed to the protection of the environment and more universal in his/her pacifist beliefs.

An alternative model based on a new concept of government, one that fights corruption and functions well, regardless of its size.

THE MYTH OF FREE TRADE

We know that economic development and the fight against poverty also require that the practice of free trade be made a reality.

Despite the advances made by a world free of barriers to international trade and the creation of a free trade organization, a dangerous neoprotectionist tendency is spreading over the world like a shadow.

Something similar to what we all feel about heaven is happening with free trade: we all know that we must go there, but no one wants to go just yet.

Such is the lesson of decades of quasi-tariff, administrative, customs and health restrictions, which now stand in the way of free access for our products to the wealthiest countries' most profitable markets.

The fight against neo-protectionism must unite the countries of the South, for it is the true struggle for our people' livelihood.

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THE NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

Never before has it been so clear that we cannot face the challenges of the new international balance individually.

Our integration into the world cannot be a solitary, suicidal venture.

The consolidation of our democracies in necessarily bound up with our capacity and will to understand one another and cooperate.

The challenges before us are even more complex than those that faced us during the Cold War.

From a world seen as ideologically divided into black and white we have passed into one that is many-hued and demands of us the ability to imagine creative solutions.

COOPERATION BEFORE CONFRONTATION

Cooperation among the countries of the developing world is not an option but an imperative if we want to become actors on the world's stage, but above all if we want to endure as nations.

Confrontation is a useless anachronism that must give away to the more realistic, pragmatic and effective instrument of international cooperation.

The best weapon we can wield against the interventionism of the powerful is our own solidarity.

That solidarity must be expressed in a search for new global scenarios for coordination to take the place of the old confined areas of the Cold War and prevent the segmentation of the world into economic blocks.

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THE QUEST FOR PEACE

Today, as forty years ago, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries must take as its guiding principle the quest for world peace.

We must concentrate all our energies on building, not war. On creation, not annihilation. On life, not death.

We must always remember that the Movement arose when we decided that we did not want to be a part of a struggle that was not ours but of the superpowers.

The basic rules laid down in Bandung in 1955 are more valid today than ever before.

Our challenge now is to decide, on the basis of those permanent principles, a new interpretaion of our commitment and embody it in a new agenda of work for the Movement; an agenda for modernization.

AN AGENDA FOR MODERNIZATION

To modernize does not mean to abandon the principles which inspired the Movement.

To modernize means to pass from good intentions to concrete action.

To modernize means to develop the capacity to bet on the future in time.

To modernize means, as Chairman Mubarak pointed out in Cairo, to accept flexibility as part of the nature of the Movement.

To modernize means to develop a Movement not merely reacts, but also proposes.

A Movement that pulls like a locomotive instead of being dragged along like a railroad car by circumstances.

A Movement that anticipates conflicts and has answers to the questions of tomorrow.

What are our answers to the environmental crisis, to the danger of the spread of drugs in the world, to the outbreaks of arms, to the neoliberal excesses? That is where the key to the future of Non-Alignment is.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

The environmental crisis concerns us all. The change in climate, the desertification, the plundering of natural resources and the destruction of biological diversity are doing us a lot of harm.

When we leave a source of water dry, cut down a tree or kill an animal we are destroying possibilities of life for our children and for our grandchildren.

The sustainable development, obtained multilaterally, and the protection of the biodiversity must become mandates for the Movement.

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THE DRUG PROBLEM

The Non-Aligned nations also have to concern themselves with the transnational crime that, each day, becomes a worse threat for humanity.

The drug trafficking is a multinational problem which requires a solution that is, likewise, multinational.

As long as the high levels of consumption that there are in the United States of America, in Europe and in Asia are maintained, it is difficult to be successful with the programs to reduce the supply.

While money laundering and the diversion of chemical precursors are tolerated, the success that is achieved with respect to the production of drugs will only be temporary and will merely be reflected in the prices, in the routes or in the places of production.

Our commitment to end the drug trafficking is an ethical imperative. To prevent the youth of the world from getting poisoned. To drain the source of corruption that its impressive earnings generate. To shake off the influence of the mafias on our systems of justice.

THE SUBJECT OF DISARMAMENT

We could say something similar about disarmament. Forty years ago, the founders of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries launched a great political action against the arms race spurred, in its time, by the Cold War.

The resources devoted to the production of weapons, in a world that would, supposedly, advance towards peace when the bipolar confrontation ended, are resources that are urgently needed in order to alleviate hunger and thirst, to vaccinate children, to protect water and forest and so that the South have access to Science and Technology.

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THE REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Actually, many of the topics that preoccupy the countries of the South require that we rely on a multilateral instrument suitable for dealing with them. It is essential that the United Nations be reformed in order for it to be able to respond to the historical challenge that lies ahead.

What the developing countries expect of this reform is that the UN represents today's world. A world of 185 countries, with serious problems and great injustices. It is our intention to democratize the mechanisms and procedures of the United Nations.

THE SOUTH'S RIGHT TO OBJECTIVE INFORMATION

We must reflect on matters belonging very much to the present and which affect our populations negatively. For example, the right to information.

The most serious conflicts and the most distressing problems are the ones that appear live on television screens throughout the world.

On the other hand, the same does not occur with the situation of millions of human beings who, for a variety of reasons, do not appear in the global village's communications media.

The world is being informed from a northern perspective and it is acting on that basis.

PLURALITY FOR A NEW IDENTITY

Our great wealth, in the Non-Aligned countries, is our diversity and pluralism. Our rich differences should not be an excuse for conflict, but rather a motive for consensus. They represent opportunities for cooperation and solidarity, and not reasons for not getting along.

Our diversity is the best material for building a new identity for the developing world based on a culture of tolerance and cooperation.

During the next three years, Colombia will work without stopping or resting to turn the ideals of the Movement into reality.

To attain this, we will take advantage of the only weapons we can use: the ammunition of solidarity and the guns of cooperation.

The times that we live in are not the best, but they are our times.

In these times, we can choose the possibility of writing our own history or let others write if for us.

Whether the coming years become the time of the people of the South will depend on our work. A people who have the right not to be aligned with poverty, not to be aligned with suffering, not to be aligned with pollution, not to be aligned with drugs, not to be aligned with oppression, and not to be aligned with dictatorships.

In the name of those thousands of citizens of the world who, as our Nobel Prize winner Garcia Márquez pointed out, deserve an initial opportunity for life on Earth, I welcome you again to the land of magic and hope that Christopher Columbus discovered five hundred years ago.

Thank you very much.

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THE CALL FROM COLOMBIA

The Heads of State or Government of the countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement, gathered in the heroic city of Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, hereby make a fervent appeal for the peace and development of our peoples.

We note the significant changes that have taken place on the international scene during the last few years. Many of the conflicts which took place in previous decades have been resolved; at the same time, there has been a notable increase in trade and a dynamic development of integration mechanisms at the regional and subregional levels.

There has been significant progress in the scientific field. Life expectancy has increased, while the coverage of literacy programs has been expanded, and there has been a notable decrease in child mortality rates in the developing countries.

There is a new attitude in favor of change from confrontation to cooperation, and clear interest in working for the social and economic development of peoples.

Nevertheless, we note with concern the progressive evaporation of the expectations created following the end of the Cold War. The problems we have faced for a long time, which we expected to be gradually overcome with the easing of the bipolar confrontation, are now, to a large extent, more apparent and acute than before.

Although it is stated that the general economic situation has recovered markedly, in many cases, this improvement has benefited only a few who have accumulated excessive amounts of wealth and power, while unemployment, in various regions, has reached alarming proportions and poverty is spreading inexorably, giving rise to serious social imbalances.

The scourge of hunger has dramatically increased and illiteracy continues, however, to be one of the greatest obstacles to the efforts to improve the living conditions of our peoples. Moreover, wide sectors of our societies continue to lack basic medical services, including drinking water, to satisfy their primary needs for survival.

Even at the risk of causing internal disruption, we are striving to open up our economies. Yet, some developed countries have continued to impose commercial, financial and technological constraints under various pretexts, which seriously hamper and jeopardize the processes we are carrying out.

For many developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries, the debt crisis has become a major obstacle for the takeoff of their economies and a drastic hindrance to their social development.

Racial discrimination and xenophobia, which we thought were overcome, have gained new impetus. Nationals from many developing countries continue to be marginalized and ethnic or religious minorities are dangerously threatened in many developed countries, while the protests arising out of this situation are suffocated in many cases by indifference.

Twenty-four million people, including elderly people, women and children, have been forced out of their homes and wander as refugees or displaced people as a result of racial or religious and political intolerance. They anxiously await a solution to their tragic plight.

New modalities have arisen to destabilize the governments of developing countries, with the increasing use of defamation and the distortion of information, which it is difficult to respond to effectively with the precarious means at our disposal.

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Large arms exporters have taken advantage of the new international situation to increase their sales to developing countries, while the States that manufacture such arms have not taken any effective measures to restrict their illicit trade and traffic of arms to groups of terrorists, mercenaries and common criminals, who have easy access to them thanks to the permissiveness of those who tolerate and promote such profitable business, have wound up benefiting from this apathetic behavior.

Notwithstanding the new framework of international relations, we are concerned over the persistence of the nuclear threat and the risk from nuclear testing, which expose our countries to disastrous effects. Simultaneously, thousands of nuclear weapons continue to pose a dangerous threat to the world.

Our peoples are still threatened by rising risks stemming from the irresponsible handling, movement, transhipment and deposit of radioactive materials and toxic wastes generated in industrialized countries. The problem is compounded since the countries of origin, recognizing the hazards posed by such materials to their respective territories, seek to remove them to the oceans or to land areas of the developing countries.

Globalization and interdependence have benefited mainly industrialized countries, and many developing countries, however, remain marginalized, broadening the gap between rich and poor countries. Globalization has also caused problems and risks to many of the Non-Aligned Countries that are compelled to face such phenomena as environmental degradation and the problem of illicit drugs, which have their origin in the permissiveness prevailing in certain developed countries.

These considerations lead us to affirm:

The validity of the Non-Aligned Movement and its fundamental principles are fully preserved. Under the current circumstances, the Movement today constitutes a forum which provides us with a basic framework to coordinate our interests and positions in the international environment.

In facing the new realities of this historical juncture, the Movement seeks to promote its objectives through dialogue on the basis of mutual interests and benefit, genuine interdependence and shared responsibility.

The Non-Aligned Movement will continue to strive for peace, independence, sovereign equality of the States and non-intervention in their internal affairs, which some are now trying to disregard. At the same time, we will continue unflinchingly to work towards the economic and social betterment, the strengthening of democracy and the free determination of the peoples.

Convinced, therefore, that our agreed and active position will allow for the achievement of our common goals, we do hereby adopt the following commitments which we agree to call:

THE CALL FROM COLOMBIA

1. We shall continue to promote the restructuring, revitalization and democratization of the United Nations based on the principles contained in its Charter, as well as the restructuring of the international financial system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, all in basis of the principle of sovereign equality of States.

2. We shall redouble our efforts aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament, including the nuclear disarmament and the elimination of this type of weapons.

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3. We consider essential the complete fulfillment of commitments agreed upon at the Children's Summit at New York, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, the World Assembly of the Group of Education for all at Jon-Tien, the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the International Conference on Population and Development at Cairo, the World Summit on Social Development at Copenhagen, and the IV World Conference on Women at Beijing, as well as those agreed on at the Uruguay Round.

4. We shall jointly oppose all kinds of conditionalities and coercive and unilateral measures, rules and policies that are attempted to be imposed upon us or those that are imposed on us, as well as the imposition of models alien to the religious, historical and cultural particularities of our countries.

5. We shall seek to eradicate the remnants of colonialism and foreign occupation and jointly oppose new interventionist trends.

6. We shall persevere in our call for a once-and-for-all settlement of the debt problem of the developing countries, including, in particular, multilateral, and the cancellation of debt of the Least Developed Countries and the most severely affected, low-income developing countries.

7. We will foster the full application of the guiding principles of the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law, in particular, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Furthermore, we the Heads of State or Government shall:

1. Refrain from the use or threat of use of force against any State, and resort to the negociation and other means provided by international law for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

2. Pursue reduction of military expenditures with the aim of devoting such resources towards the economic and social development of our peoples.

3. Commit ourselves to eradicate illiteracy and poverty.

We request of the President of Colombia, Ernesto Samper, in his capacity as Chairman of our Movement, to undertake the following actions:

1. Convey to the Heads of State or Government of the Group of 7 the positions and concerns of the Member Countries of the Movement at the meetings of that Group.

2. Take the necessary steps to promote South-South cooperation among Members of the Movement, in as much as this is one of the fundamental objectives of our effort and can help our States achieve greater collective self-sufficiency.

3. Formulate appropiate recommendations for reviewing the operation, procedures and actions of the Movement, within the framework of our guiding principles.

4. Move ahead with the study and implementation of actions of the Movement aimed at effectively improving the social condition of our peoples.

In conclusion, we, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned countries, express to President Ernesto Samper, to the people and to the Government of Colombia our unconditional and absolute support in

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the brave and bold struggle that they are resolutely conducting against the scourge of drug trafficking, within the framework of its internal legislation and of the international commitments of which it is part. Likewise, we express our resolute support for Colombia's initiative and that of other developing countries, to call for, within the framework of the United Nations, a world conference regarding the problem of illicit drugs.

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INTRODUCTION

1.The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, met in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, to address crucial global issues affecting their peoples with the view to agreeing to a set of actions in the promotion of peace, security and development, conducive to a new system of International relations based on the principles of justice, equality and democracy.

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CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES

Review of the International Situation

2. The Heads of State or Government gathered in the midst of a unique and momentous time. While the consequences of the end of the Cold War have begun to be observed in their true dimension in a number of situations and the world economy moves along the path of the new dynamic of globalization, expectations of humanity to attain a new, just and equitable international system based on respect, justice and equity among nations do not seem close to being realized.

3. Wealth and trade have grown in an accelerated fashion in a number of nations, life expectancy and access to primary education have increased and the average rate of infant mortality has been noticeably reduced in many countries. Nevertheless, poverty and hunger have reached dramatic magnitudes in many Non-Aligned and other developing countries, creating one of the greatest paradoxes of our time. More than 500 million people suffer from hunger and many die as a result of it. Unemployment has grown in an accelerated fashion. The planet and its inhabitants are the victims of the inexorable deterioration of the environment and of unsustainable patterns of consumption in some industrialized countries.

4. Even when the specter of a nuclear holocaust seems more remote than in the recent past and several countries have resolved to reduce their military budgets in order to devote such resources to meet the social and economic development requirements of their people, great powers continue to endanger the future of humankind through the unjustified stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and a rampant traffic in armaments continues to put in jeopardy the security and stability of vast regions of the world.

5. While noting with satisfaction that a number of conflicts affecting the stability of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean have been settled through agreements of tremendous historical significance, having important repercussions on the regional and world stages, and that democracy and democratic institutions have gained in strength and become more participatory, the Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern about the exacerbation of existing conflicts and disputes and the emergence of new conflicts, as well as the reappearance of old ethnic, religious, economic and social rivalries that were believed overcome. Meanwhile, they noted that the breakup of one of the superpowers has led to the disappearance of the balance of power and to a latent instability worldwide. They emphasized that the world today is still far from being a peaceful, just and secure place. Simmering disputes, violent conflicts, aggression and foreign occupation, interference in the internal affairs of States, policies of hegemony and domination, ethnic strife, religious intolerance, xenophobia, new forms of racism and narrowly conceived nationalisms are, inter alia, major and dangerous obstacles to harmonious coexistence among States and peoples and have even led to the disintegration of States and societies. They also noted with revulsion massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including the perpetration of acts of genocide and crimes against humanity in various regions of the world.

6. In Latin America and the Caribbean, political and economic developments give momentum to a consolidation of peace, to greater democracy and economic progress. The region is moving firmly towards cooperation. Long-standing conflicts in Central America have been

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successfully settled and the consolidation of peace proceeds steadily; in Haiti, for the first time after more than a century and a half of independence life, a democratically elected leader is in power. In Africa events have taken place which would have seemed inconceivable only some years ago. South Africa, having dismantled the abhorrent system of apartheid, established a non-racial and democratic government under President Nelson Mandela; Mozambique has opened a new chapter in its history with the holding of its first multiparty general elections in October last year, paving the way for the consolidation of peace, stability and national reconciliation, and to embark on the process of economic development of the country; in Angola, the progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the deployment of UNAVEM III in accordance with resolution 976 (1995) has created a climate conducive to the attainment of a lasting peace and stability in the country; Eritrea, after a protracted and bloody liberation war, is now an independent nation whose people, despite the difficulties faced, are confidently on the path to meeting the challenges of the future. In Europe, the recent peace initiative launched in Bosnia-Herzegovina raises much hope for a final, just and equitable settlement of the conflict, the atrocities of which have marked the end of this century. Asia has witnessed positive trends towards cooperation for peace and development: in Southeast Asia, Vietnam's new membership of ASEAN is a significant step in the process of regional integration and Cambodia, after the 1993 elections, is advancing on the road to social and economic development and democracy, and in Northeast Asia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has concluded key accords with the United States of America. In the Middle East, President Yasser Arafat has concluded historical accords with Israel on behalf of Palestine; while Syria is committed to finding a peaceful solution to the problem of the occupation of her territory by Israel on the basis of the United Nations Security Council resolutions and the "land for peace" formula. Despite these many positive and encouraging developments, the Non-Aligned Countries are not guaranteed that their security and development needs will be met.

7. While a number of commitments on development have been reached in the past and more recently in a number of international conferences on development, many of these commitments remain to be fulfilled.

8. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the adverse external economic environment that continues to impact negatively upon the economies of the developing countries. The exports of these countries continue to be hampered by all forms of protectionism and their development efforts remain impaired by inordinate burdens of external indebtedness and restricted and volatile short-term financial flows, which have resulted in an overall net transfer of resources to the developed countries, and by a lack of adequate access to technology. These are compounded by a secular decline in the price of commodities and the overall deteriorating terms of trade of the developing countries. From this point of view, Africa, which covers one fourth of the Earth's surface, which has considerable natural resources and which will account for one fifth of the world's population by the turn of the century, deserves further attention, given the critical economic situation in this continent, which has been particularly hard hit in many fields of economic and social development.

9. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to carry out necessary action for changing this situation in order that it should fulfill the interests and true aspirations of developing countries.

10. The Heads of State or Government observed that in spite of the end of the Cold War and the settlement of internal conflicts in some States, illicit trade and traffic in weapons have increased

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significantly. This has contributed to a rise of new areas of armed conflict and unprecedented levels in violence by organized crime, terrorism and subversion in rural as well as urban areas. They considered that the international community should undertake a vigorous and concerted action to bring to an end the illicit circulation and traffic of small arms, and maintain its efforts aimed at the solution of conflicts in the affected regions.

11. They expressed their deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian problem caused by the presence of mines and other unexploded devices on populations of mine-infested countries and the high number of victims of mines, specially among civilian populations.

12. While underlining the importance of implementation of all Security Council resolutions and mandates of United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations, they noted with concern the increasing tendency, evident on the part of some States, to promote their national interests through decisions of the Security Council of the United Nations. They considered that efforts toward the preservation of international peace and security through Peace-Keeping Operations should strictly adhere to the purpose and principles of the UN Charter and should not lead to a new system of intervention in the internal affairs of States.

13. Some States seek to unilaterally impose their policies and cultural and social criteria on developing countries and to exercise their power and influence in international organizations and agencies. The experience of some Member States of NAM indeed shows that some powerful members of the international community continue to insist on their models and perceptions as standards for universal behavior. Consequently, countries of the Non-Aligned Movement are increasingly the object of unilateral or multilateral interventionism in their internal affairs under various pretexts. In this context, the Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the continuous attempts to erode the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of NAM countries and the increased resistance by a number of developed countries to reaffirm those principles in international instruments and negotiations and to endorse their continuing relevance and applicability.

14. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the collapse of the bipolar system, while raising hopes for ensuring a universal, just and durable peace that are yet to be fulfilled, could result in a worrisome and damaging unipolarity that would be conducive to further inequality and injustice and, therefore, to a more complex and disquieting world situation. They emphasized the need to work together towards the establishment of a new system of international relations characterized by an absence of want, fear and all forms of intolerance, and that is, on the contrary, based on peace, justice, equality, democracy and full respect of the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and international law. In this context, they reaffirmed their conviction that the Movement should continue to play an active and effective role for the attainment of that objective.

15. These circumstances therefore compel the Movement more than ever to work towards cooperation and a sense of full partnership in the international field, for the promotion of peace and social and economic development.

16. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the continued validity and relevance of the principles and objectives of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States, the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the right of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation to realize their

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right to self-determination, equality among nations, full respect for international law, pacific settlement of disputes, the democratization of international relations, economic and social development, an equitable international economic order, the development of human resources, the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and the coexistence of different systems, cultures and societies. In this context, they emphasized the need for the pursuit of their objectives through a dynamic adaptation to the new realities as well as through the articulation of appropriate strategies, initiatives and projects.

17. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in order for the Movement to enhance its role at the international level, it must continue to work on expanding and reinforcing its ability and capacity for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength as a forum representing the interests and aspirations of the developing world. In this regard, they reaffirmed that full respect for the founding principles of the Movement adopted in Bandung and the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter is its irrevocable political and moral commitment. They considered that the role of the Movement in the attainment of its objectives hinges upon the solidarity of its members, its unity and cohesion, founded on a culture of peace and development, and requires joint efforts to overcome areas of disagreement and resolving differences in a peaceful manner.

International economic cooperation for development

18. While the end of the Cold War should have brought greater attention and concern to economic and social development issues on the part of the international community, they have not yet reached the pre-eminence that is required nor the degree of commitment necessary to resolve the serious problems faced by countries such as those of the Movement. In fact, in recent years, there has been a decline in resources made available for international development cooperation. The emergence of the market-based paradigm of development has also been accompanied by efforts to shift the entire onus for international development cooperation to the private sector. The Heads of State of Government reaffirmed the role of the State in development and in international cooperation for development..

19. Furthermore, the Heads of State or Government have witnessed the emergence of a trend in developed countries to ignore their past commitments and to marginalize development issues from international negotiations, introducing new conditionalities and eroding and distorting long-standing concepts to the detriment of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. They therefore stressed the need for the Movement to ensure an active presence in international economic and commercial negotiations, with strong, concerted and common positions.

20. The international situation continues to be very fluid. The climate of uncertainty persists. The tendency to focus attention primarily on the interests and concerns of a limited number of developed countries continues, while recent commitments made in some major areas of international cooperation remain unfulfilled. The interests of the developing countries continue to be marginalized. Private foreign investment tends to be concentrated in a few developing countries and a few sectors, and a significant part of these flows is speculative and volatile in nature. The social and economic infrastructure in the developing countries is lagging behind, constraining growth prospects. It is imperative that this state of affairs be rectified as a matter of priority. The fundamental requirement of development must be reflected in the new priorities of international cooperation.

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21. They underlined the fact that the gap between the developed and developing countries, specially the LDCs, continues to widen, and reiterated that the problems deriving from poverty and social injustices, far from being overcome, have been significantly aggravated. They expressed particular concern over the economic situation in the LDCs, the majority of which are located in Africa. They noted further that economic underdevelopment, poverty and social injustice constitute a source of frustration and a cause of new conflicts, and that stability, security, democracy and peace cannot be consolidated without rectifying the growing international inequalities. They therefore felt that there was an urgent need to regenerate the economies of the LDCs in order to achieve sustained growth and sustainable development.

22. The Heads of State or Government particularly emphasized that the high social cost of the structural adjustment and opening up of the economies of the countries of the Movement should not be borne by developing countries alone, specially the poorest sectors of their population. It is the developed countries that have derived the greatest benefits from this change in the world economy, while the alarming concentration of wealth in a few hands, a consequence of the unbridled market-economy, heralds social instability. Therefore they found it unacceptable that rich and powerful nations continue to establish unilateral conditionalities on open trade, a concept which they themselves promote, to gain advantages from the countries of the Movement, or what is even worse, to impose standards or push through stances intended to satisfy their internal political needs. They declared that to demand from the countries of the Movement the opening up of their economies while imposing restrictions and tariff obstructions on their products is a morally reprehensible conduct.

23. They pointed out that the globalization of the world economy, aided by the revolution in communications and data processing, has created new challenges and opportunities. However, this globalization process has translated itself into an increased marginalization for the majority of the developing countries.

24. While the benefits of the deepening interdependence amongst economies are clearly manifested in the developed countries, they have been fragile in the case of the developing countries as a whole. The Heads of State or Government therefore called for the implementation of measures by the international community to create a more balanced and participatory system of international economic relations in which such interdependence would benefit all nations.

25. They called for the fostering of closer cooperation with developed countries as well as with regional and sub-regional economic groupings with a view to promoting a well coordinated and integrated approach to international economic relations based on equity and justice, and mutuality of interest and benefits. They further considered that South-South cooperation in all its aspects should be actively pursued by the Movement. They decided that programmes and projects on South-South cooperation should be implemented by Non-Aligned Countries in order to complement their economies and continue the path towards self-reliance.

26. They noted that integration into the world economy of countries with economies in transition has had the effect of absorbing considerable resources which previously would have been allocated to developing countries. In this regard, the expectations regarding its anticipated benefits to the Non-Aligned Countries have not been met. They expressed concern about the new priorities of the developed countries favoring the economies in transition. They stressed that the Movement should address this problem in all appropriate fora by, inter alia, reiterating the urgent need for the international community to fully implement all existing commitments on development as agreed at various international conferences and meetings on development, particularly through the provision of new and additional resources.

27. It is evident that the achievement of a sustained economic growth and the solution of social problems cannot be the result of free market functioning alone. Economic and social development constitute interdependent processes that must be mutually reinforcing. Even if free initiative and creativity are an important basis for progress, appropriate interventions may be required to mitigate the negative impact of some market forces in certain cases and achieve conditions of economic and social stability. Therefore, as development models cannot be imposed, they encouraged alternative approaches to development consistent with national needs and priorities of each Non-Aligned country.

The Legacy of Bandung

28. On the occasion of the commemoration of its fortieth anniversary, the Heads of State or Government hailed the historical Conference of Bandung which gave birth to the principles of Non-Alignment and the peaceful coexistence among States having different economic or political systems. They reiterated that the Declaration issued on that memorable occasion constituted a milestone in the emergence of an independent current of thought, an expression of the legitimate longings for freedom and progress of the peoples and of the aspirations of the developing countries.

29. They reiterated that the Movement's role in promoting a just international order would depend largely on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is, therefore, incumbent on all Member States to work earnestly towards promoting solidarity and unity of the Movement. This would require sincere efforts to remove areas of disagreements between Member States and resolve disputes among themselves peacefully.

30. The Heads of State or Government underlined the historic role and constructive contribution of the Movement to the promotion of a peaceful world and cooperative relations among States. Furthermore, the core of its philosophy has endured and its underlying principles remain unchanged. There is no disputing the continued validity of its principles and objectives which include, inter alia, the safeguarding of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity

of States, exercise of self-determination and sovereignty of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, achievement of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, end to colonialism and all forms of subjugation, eradication of racism and all forms of racial discrimination, peaceful co-existence among States, democratization of Inter-State relations, peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, attainment of development goals by all developing countries and protection of human rights, especially their social economic dimensions. They lauded its meaningful contribution to the struggle to achieve general disarmament and a ban on the production, testing and use of weapons of mass destruction. They recognized its visionary contribution to the promotion of development and South-South cooperation.

31. They underlined that the resolve of the Movement's position over the last thirty-four years has sparked many of the accomplishments observed in the international field in recent periods, including the independence of many territories under colonial yoke and the expression of the felt needs of the peoples of the Non-Aligned Countries which were not even heard when they stood individually or in isolation. They considered that Non-Alignment meant and will continue to represent the collective expression of nations with common identities and needs. The Movement's role in promoting a just international order would depend largely on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is incumbent on all Member States to work earnestly towards promoting solidarity and unity of the Movement. This would require sincere efforts to remove means of disagreement between Member States and resolve disputes among themselves peacefully.

The Role of the Non-Aligned Movement

32. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the current trend of revitalization in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, since the Jakarta Summit held in 1992, the Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo in 1994, and the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Bandung in April this year, and stressed that such trend should be maintained and encouraged in the future. In this regard, they concurred, in particular, to evolve the mechanism for enhancement of the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in conformity with changes in the international situation so that the Movement, as spokesman representing the interests of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, will be able to respond effectively and expeditiously to the current challenges on the basis of positions agreed by its Members.

33. They emphasized that the Movement should enhance its unity and cohesion, and coordinate positions of Member Countries towards the major international issues, with a view to strengthening their negotiating power vis-a-vis the developed countries. In this context, they considered that the Movement should define its characteristic of the New International Order to be based on justice, equality and democracy in international relations, and adopt a common strategy to that end. They also emphasized that it is necessary to improve the mechanism for coordination of position among members, such as existing working groups in the United Nations and specialized agencies and to promote the process of achieving the commonality of positions and interests of the Non-Aligned Countries and speaking with one voice in international negotiations.

34. They underlined the need to reactivate the Movement, and with this view, decided to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement on the occasion of the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held in September 1996. They instructed the Coordinating Bureau in New York with the task of

carrying out consultations with a view to completing preparations for the commemoration, including deciding on the venue of its anniversary and preparation of the topics to be discussed therein.

35. They recognized that it is essential to increase inner strength for enhancing the role of the Movement. They decided to introduce a system of a rotating three years duration chairmanship of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology, which they consider would provide a new impetus to improving further the working methods and efficiency of the Movement. In this regard, they recalled early adoption of criteria for the admission of new members, observers and guests. They reaffirmed that the enhancement of the role of the Movement should be a constant process and considered that the Ministerial Committee on Methodology should continue to intensify its activities for a thorough and extensive examination of several aspects related to the structure and modalities of the Non-Aligned Movement. They recommended that the Ministerial Committee meets early in 1996, to consider ways and means for enhancing the role of the Movement in the light of recent changes in the international situation.

36. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the recommendation made by the 11th Ministerial Conference in Cairo in 1994 that the back-up system, which was devised in the 10th Ministerial Conference in Accra in 1991 and adopted by the Jakarta Summit in 1992 be brought into effect.

37. The Heads of State or Government, having reviewed the international situation and having reaffirmed the importance of the principles and objectives of the Movement, decided to seek additional ways and means for collective action in order to broaden its influence and role in world affairs. A primary reason for such a need is to promote the observance of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as a fundamental basis for peaceful coexistence among States. They expressed appreciation for the important and active role being played by the Coordinating Bureau in New York and its Working Groups and Drafting Groups. They were also convinced that such a role should be further intensified to meet the rapidly changing needs in the international context, including the emerging of new issues that are of great concern to the Movement. The Heads of State or Government therefore entrusted the Coordinating Bureau with the task of intensifying its actions to further strengthen coordination and mutual cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international fora on issues of common concern. They were also of the view that when necessary, the Coordinating Bureau should convene its meetings at ministerial level on a specific issue of major concern to the Movement, as has been the past practice.

38. The Heads of State of Government recognized the importance of coordination and cooperation between the NAM and the Group of 77 in promoting the interest of the developing countries in the international fora. In this context they welcomed the adoption by the NAM and Group of 77 on the Terms of Reference of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 (JCC), particularly its operationalization. They also noted with appreciation the progress achieved by the JCC in pursuing the interest of developing countries as reflected in the joint submission by both the Chairmen of NAM and Group of 77, in their capacity as Co-Chairman of JCC of the Message of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Chairman of the Group of 7 Summit in Halifax, and in the negotiations of the General Assembly resolution on the Strengthening of the United Nations system that was adopted by consensus. The fact that the developing countries now have a mechanism whereby they can forge their solidarity on various issues augurs well for the future. They therefore decided to build upon these successes

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and entrusted the JCC to enhance its active role in accordance with its mandate as contained in the Terms of Reference of the JCC.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the coordination undertaken between the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Movement in New York and the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement Caucus in the Security Council in addressing matters of particular importance to Members of the Movement as called for by the previous Non-Aligned Movement Summits. They therefore called for the need to continue and enhance the coordination and to explore ways and means that would facilitate further such a coordination as appropriate, including the possibility of holding consultations, on a regular basis, between the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement Caucus and Members of the Movement through the Coordinating Bureau.

The Role of the United Nations

40. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They reiterated their belief that the United Nations represents the most appropriate international forum for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes, for the achievement of freedoms and for securing the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination, or foreign occupation, for the attainment of just and equitable economic relations and social emancipation, for the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as for the strengthening of friendly relations and peaceful coexistence among nations. The irreplaceable role and value of the Organization as the unique multilateral framework to deal with global issues is beyond contention. So are the many contributions made by the world body and its specialized agencies to the economic, social and cultural advancement of all countries and peoples.

41. The Movement, which constitutes two thirds of the United Nations membership, is determined to build upon its achievements and calls upon its Members to utilize the potential of the Organization in a much more purposeful and rational way and thereby advance their shared aspirations such as peace, common security and prosperity for all. It is at the United Nations that the Movement must assert itself as the collective and effective spokesman for the developing world.

42. They reaffirmed their conviction that the United Nations is the most important vehicle to channel the contribution of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the shaping of a new system of international relations based on justice and equity and the other guiding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement. Therefore they reiterated the determination of the Movement to play a vital role in the revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations system. In this context, they reaffirmed the role of the Non- Aligned Movement High Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations to democratize and enhance the effectiveness of the Organization in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter and to ensure the Movement's involvement in this important process.

43. In commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, the Heads of State or Government emphasized that the role of the United Nations should be geared at the positive transformation of the international society, the promotion of economic and social development; the maintenance of international peace and security; the promotion of a better understanding among peoples; the ongoing process of decolonization and the universal

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realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination. They highlighted the numerous and complex transformations that have occurred in the world during the second half of the present century. The United Nations has grown from 51 founding States, to 185 Member States, many of which achieved their independence in the last five decades.

44. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need to democratize the U.N., for which the Fiftieth Anniversary should be a pivotal point. While they agreed with the need to place the Organization in tune with the new realities, they stated unequivocally that actions taken in this process should not result in the further perpetuation of existing anomalies in the United Nations and political imbalances, nor as a way of escaping from faithfully respecting the general principles already spelled-out half a century ago, in particular the principles of impartiality, sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the validity of which has been fully vindicated. In this context, they also expressed their conviction that the role of Non- Aligned and other developing countries in the Organization cannot be further eroded nor their interest be pushed to the sidelines to the benefit of the foreign policies of great powers.

45. They considered that the highest priority and greatest challenge to the U.N. in the new era is the promotion of social and economic development. In this respect, they emphasized the need for restoring primacy of the United Nations role in the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of justice and equity.

Strengthening, restructuring, revitalization and democratization of the United Nations

46. They reiterated the importance of the reform and restructuring of the United Nations. In this context they reaffirmed the role of the General Assembly as the highest deliberative and decision-making organ of the U.N. system. In this regard they commended the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement High Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations in promoting a strong, concerted and common position of the Movement as well as in contributing constructively in the negotiating process which led to the adoption by consensus of relevant U.N. resolutions. They welcomed the important measures that have been adopted to revitalize the General Assembly, including the decision to continue using existing mechanisms and creating new bodies as necessary and considered that these measures should be fully implemented and further developed and refined. They reiterated, furthermore, the call to scrupulously observe the arrangements set out in the Charter regarding the respective functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and they underlined the need to establish more effective relations between the two organs on the basis of the necessary accountability by the Council to the General Assembly.

47. The Heads of State or Government entrusted the Coordinating Bureau in New York with the task of studying the recent reports and proposals by a number of entities, including non-governmental and other institutions, regarding the restructuring of the U.N. which have far-reaching implications for the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, with a view, inter-alia, to determine NAM's positions on the issues involved. In this context, they took note of the establishment of the High Level Working Group of the General Assembly on Strengthening the United Nations system. In this regard, while reiterating the necessity of the reform and restructuring of the U.N. system in order to increase its effectiveness and efficiency, they emphasized that the work and inputs of this working group should not weaken the developmental

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activities of the United Nations system and should not overlap the work of other existing working groups. In this context, they agreed that the Movement shall participate actively in the negotiating process with unified positions.

48. They emphasized that democratization of the United Nations and its bodies should be pursued in the spirit of sovereign equality of States. They appealed to the major States to accept this inevitable process in the broader interest of all humankind.

49. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ongoing endeavors aimed at reforming and improving certain structures and procedures of the United Nations as an essential component of strengthening multilateralism with a view to ensuring equal participation, more balanced representation and better equilibrium in keeping with the principles and objectives of the United Nations. In this context, they stressed the need to democratize the United Nations to better reflect the universal nature of the Organization and fulfill the principle of sovereign equality of States. They underlined, in particular, the need for full democracy and transparency in the work of the Security Council, in view of its recent practices and performance. They expressed their determination to participate constructively in the process of revitalization and reform in the firm conviction that the United Nations is an indispensable forum to be supported and strengthened. Yet, democratization of the international political and economic institutions inherent in such a process continues to be hampered by those who seek to preserve their privileged position of power. In these endeavors, the main purpose should be to make the Organization more responsive to the changing realities and emerging challenges of peace and development in a dynamic context.

50. In view of the increasing trend on the part of some countries to exercise undue influence over the Security Council and the privileged and dominant role that the veto right ensures for the Permanent Members of the Council, which is contrary to the aim of democratizing the United Nations, they reiterated their position adopted at the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Summits regarding the special privilege by Permanent Members of the Security Council to exercise the veto, and committed themselves to actively promote its curtailment with a view to its elimination. Furthermore, while welcoming the actions taken by the Council with regard to its transparency and working methods, they considered them still insufficient and urged the General Assembly to recommend to the Council further measures to ensure its full democratization.

51. They took note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council, reflecting agreement to expand the Security Council and to review its working methods and other matters related to its functioning in order to strengthen its capacity and effectiveness and enhance its representative character. As important differences continue to exist, further in-depth consideration of these issues is required. They acknowledged that the Non-Aligned Countries participated in the deliberations of the Open-ended Working Group and expressed their determination that the Movement pursue the work of the Open-ended Working Group in a concerted and active manner.

51bis. They reaffirmed that both the reform and the expansion aspects of the Security Council should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographic distribution, as well as the need for transparency, accountability and democratization in the working methods and procedures of the Security Council, including its decision-making processes. They noted positively the proposal submitted by NAM to the Open-ended Working Group on Security Council reform, encompassing

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the issues of membership, transparency and working methods of the Council. They emphasized that the proposal to expand the Council should be comprehensive in nature, in order to improve its credibility and thus reflect the universal character of the world organization. They considered it essential to substantially increase the proportion of Members of the Council belonging to the Movement and to that end they urged that the Non-Aligned Countries should work towards increasing the representation of developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in the Security Council. Any attempt to exclude Non-Aligned Countries from any expansion in the membership of the Security Council would be unacceptable to the Movement. They therefore agreed on the need for a coherent and coordinated approach by the Members of the Movement.

52. They stressed the importance of enhancing the effective functioning of the Security Council by adopting specific measures aimed at improving the working relationship of the Council with the General Assembly, other organs of the United Nations and the non-members of the Security Council. They also underscored the need to operationalize Article 50 of the Charter, particularly by institutionalizing consultations envisaged under this article, as well as adopt other effective measures to enable non-members to bring to the attention of the Council members their problems and difficulties with a view to their solution.

53. While recognizing the importance acquired by informal closed meetings of the members of the Council, they reaffirmed their conviction that those informal consultations must not replace the provisions enshrined in the Charter and the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, nor restrict the necessary transparency in its work.

54. In order to meet the objective of a restructuring of the United Nations that would achieve democratization, transparency and efficiency of the Security Council as well as better balance of functions between the principal organs of the United Nations, the Heads of State or Government examined various mechanisms including the possible convening of the General Conference for the revision of the Charter foreseen in Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations at an appropriate time.

55. They took note of the fact that the fiftieth session of the General Assembly is examining the role of the Trusteeship Council as part of the comprehensive process geared at revitalizing and rendering the United Nations more effective, in particular its principal organs.

56. They took note of the Supplement to An Agenda For Peace submitted by the Secretary General of the United Nations and of the reconvening of the Informal Working Group of the General Assembly on An Agenda For Peace. In this regard, they expressed their readiness to consider the Supplement and the proposals contained therein and to that end entrusted the Non-Aligned Movement High-Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations with the task of continuing its work to achieve as common position of the Movement in the negotiating process and to ensure that the objective of strengthening the United Nations system would be pursued within the framework of and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

57. They reiterated that democracy within the family of nations would require the fullest consultation, participation and engagement of all States, large and small, in the work of the Organization. They further underlined that preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building should be carried-out on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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58. They considered that the General Assembly must undertake an in-depth examination of the problems related to the restructuring of the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly in the light of the report presented by the Secretary General on this subject to the 49th regular session of the Assembly, contained in document A/49/336, taking into account the discussion that was generated on that matter.

59. They supported the suggestion of the Secretary General on the need for the Security Council to establish as mechanism to study, including in the context of the implementation of Article 50 of the Charter, all the aspects related to sanctions and their real impact. They concurred that the application of sanctions in accordance with the Charter has profound consequences, not only for the target countries, but also for the neighboring States and trading partners. The economic problems encountered by such States in the wake of sanctions imposed on any other State should be addressed promptly through adequate compensation. They pointed out that sanctions should be lifted as soon as their objectives are fulfilled, and any attempts to impose or extend their application for the sake of attaining certain political objectives is to be rejected. Furthermore, they considered that many critical aspects need clarification before sanctions are imposed. They affirmed that to this end, serious study should be given to ways of minimizing the possible unintended and long-term effects on the target countries and to reduce to a minimum any damage or impact on neighboring countries or third parties. The study should consider the need for clearly defined objectives, as timetable and humanitarian considerations such as the effect on the civilian population.

60. They agreed on the importance that the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, invest greater efforts and resources toward the pacific settlement of disputes, which would both help avert the human sufferings brought about by the deepening of international crises and channel resources from the international community into urgent economic and social needs for which adequate financing is not available today.

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United Nations Peace-Keeping

61. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the primary responsibility for international peace and security rests with the United Nations.

62. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and reaffirmed their conviction that all such operations should strictly abide by the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. They emphasized that Peace-Keeping Operations should be guided by the principles adopted in this regard at the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Cairo in 1994.

63. They expressed their concern for the imbalance between the associated expenses of the large number of existing Peace-Keeping Operations and resources available for development activities of the United Nations, as well as for the complexity of the functions and tasks assigned to them. They also expressed reservations at the emerging trend whereby Peace-Keeping Operations evolve into operations of a military nature which are not authorized in conformity with the provisions of the Charter. In that regard, they reiterated the need to differentiate between Peace-Keeping Operations and humanitarian assistance.

64. The Heads of State or Government highlighted the need for the urgent establishment of a uniform United Nations scale of compensation for death and disability in respect of Peace-Keeping personnel.

65. They stressed that the contribution of developing countries is an important factor for the success of Peace-Keeping Operations. It is necessary, therefore, to address the problems of delays in reimbursement of troop costs and the use of contingent owned equipment to participating countries, in particular Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

66. They noted that Peace-Keeping is an ad-hoc measure used to prevent conflict situations from escalating while ways to resolve the conflict peacefully are being pursued. In this regard, they asserted that Peace-Keeping Operations should not be a preferred method of containing conflicts, and therefore, every effort should be made to seek early resolution of conflicts.

67. The Heads of State or Government commended the valuable contributions of Members on NAM to the various U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations. They paid tribute to the sacrifices made by contingents from Non-Aligned Countries participating in the different U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations in the pursuit of peace.

The financial situation of the United Nations

68. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the financial situation of the United Nations and stressed that its fundamental cause is the failure by some developed States to pay their assessed contributions to the regular budget and Peace-Keeping Operations in full and on time. They called upon these States to fulfill their outstanding obligations without any conditions whatsoever as demonstration of their political will to honor their obligations under the Charter which apply to all Members.

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69. They reiterated that the principle of the capacity to pay must remain the fundamental criterion underlying any review of the methodology for apportionment of the expenses of the Organization. They also stressed that any review of the methodology should be based on consensus and consultation and not on the basis of unilateral measures.

70. The Heads of State or Government further recalled the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly. In this context, they further stressed that major contributors should give practical effect to their commitments to the Organization and take the lead in meeting their assessed contributions in a full and timely manner on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

71. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government took note of the progress made by the High Level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the U.N. and expressed the hope that the outcome of its deliberations should enable the General Assembly to take the appropriate measures to place the Organization in a financially viable position to take up the challenges with which it is faced.

72. They also reaffirmed the view that the principles contained in the special scale of assessments established by resolution 3101 (XXVIII) for the apportionment of the expenses of Peace-Keeping Operations, should be adopted in a permanent manner. In this context, they agreed on the need that the scale for the financing of such operations should clearly reflect the special responsibilities of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, as well as the economic situation being faced by the different countries or groups of countries.

Regional Organizations

73.While reaffirming that the primary responsibility for international peace and security rests with the United Nations, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the role of regional arrangements or agencies, in that regard, should not in any way substitute the role of the United Nations, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of the United Nations and international law.

74.They reaffirmed that a process of consultations, cooperation and coordination between the U.N. and regional arrangements or agencies, based on Chapter VIII of the Charter, as well as on their mandates, scope and composition, is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

75.They stated that regional arrangements on economic cooperation can contribute to development and to the growth of the world economy through, inter alia, the promotion of trade, investments and technology transfer. They stressed the need for a firm commitment to enhance economic cooperation among developing countries within the framework of an open, multilateral, equitable and non-discriminatory trading system.

76.They highlighted the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security, economic cooperation and economic and social development.

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The Right to Self-Determination and Decolonization

77.They reiterated the continued validity of the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, is essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They strongly condemned ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations for self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world.

78.They observed with satisfaction the emergence into sovereign statehood and independence of peoples once under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples of non-self-governing territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with GA resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources. They renewed their commitment to hasten the complete elimination of colonialism and supported the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. In this respect, the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action should be implemented in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with UNGA resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

79.The Heads of State or Government called for the full implementation of relevant UNESCO resolutions and decisions relating to the restitution of cultural property of peoples formerly under colonial rule and urged the payment of applicable compensation.

80.In the context of the implementation of Resolution 1514 (XV), the Heads of State or Government reiterated that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mercenaries

81.Deeply concerned at the criminal activities of international mercenaries, the Heads of State or Government condemned the practices of recruiting, financing, training, transit, use or supporting mercenaries as a violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. These endangered the national security of States, especially small States as well as the safety and stability of multi-ethnic States and impeded the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination. They therefore urged adherence to the provisions of resolution 49/150 of UNGA; especially its call on States to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention against recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries.

Disarmament and International Security

82.Matters related to disarmament, arms limitation and control and international security have acquired a totally new dimension with the disappearance of the East-West confrontation. Nuclear deterrent scenarios of the past are no longer relevant. In the post-Cold War era there is no justification whatsoever, if there was ever any, to maintain nuclear arsenals and much less to add new ones as a continuation of the arms race. The time has come for the entire stockpiles of these

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deadly weapons of mass destruction to be destroyed once and for all. The non-proliferation regime will not be successful without a clear perspective on nuclear disarmament. They called for a renunciation of strategic doctrines based upon the use of nuclear weapons and called for the adoption of an action plan for elimination of all nuclear weapons, within a time-bound framework. They reiterated their belief that general and complete disarmament under effective International control remains the ultimate objective to be achieved for which a comprehensive, non-discriminatory and balanced approach towards International security should be adopted.

83.The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that the new world environment offers today better opportunities for dealing effectively with all the problems related to disarmament and international security and promoting a more secure world, free of weapons of mass destruction. They continued to seek general and complete disarmament under effective International control as an ultimate objective to be attained within a specific time frame through the elimination of all nuclear arsenals and all other weapons of mass destruction as well as through gradual and balanced reductions of conventional arms.

84.They called on the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad-hoc committee to commence negotiations early in 1996 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the final document of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and to this end they decided to introduce a draft resolution at the 50th session of the UNGA.

85.They expressed their concern at the limited and slow progress achieved in the negotiations aimed at reducing, and ultimately eliminating, nuclear arsenals pursuant to the objectives of general and complete disarmament. They urged all the other Nuclear-Weapon States to join the ongoing efforts of the two countries possessing the largest nuclear weapons arsenals to speed up the process for the complete elimination of this category of arms.

86.The Heads of State or Government reiterated the seriousness and importance of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and considered the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones as necessary first step towards attaining this objective. They urged States to conclude agreements with a view to create nuclear-weapon free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-1. These nuclear-weapon free zones should extend to all territories forming part of each State in such zones in line with the territorial integrity of each such State. They welcomed with satisfaction the current consolidation process of the regime established by the Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean region. They also welcomed the adoption by the OAU on 23 June 1995 of the Pelindaba Treaty on the establishment of an African Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone. They urged the support of the Nuclear-Weapon States of this treaty by inter alia acceding to the protocols that concern them as well as other regional treaties to ensure their success. They further encouraged the unification of the zones already created by the Tlatelolco, Rarotonga and the Antarctic Treaties, with the zone that will be established in Africa. They welcomed the unilateral declaration by Mongolia of its territory as a nuclear-weapon free zone as a commendable contribution to regional stability and confidence building.

87.The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapons free zone in

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the Middle East in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they called on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) without delay, and to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring and other States and they condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They believed that necessary steps should be carried out in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear-related scientific or technological fields to Israel.

88.The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy by the developed countries through imposition of ad-hoc export control regimes. These may impede the economic and social development of developing countries. They attached the greatest priority to the search for mechanisms that would ensure the transfer of technology and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a view to giving effect to and strengthening the economic development policies of the Member Countries of the Movement.

89.They considered that while States continued to stockpile nuclear weapons, and the possibility of manufacturing and using such weapons existed, world tensions and the major threat to world peace would remain. In this context, they commended South Africa's decision to dismantle its nuclear weapons, to discontinue its entire nuclear-weapon program and to comply with international safeguards.

90.They firmly rejected all kinds of nuclear testing which are being carried out regardless of their serious environmental consequences and their contrary effects to peace, security and international stability. They strongly deplored the resumption and continuation of nuclear testing and called upon all the Nuclear-Weapon States to act in a manner consistent with the negotiations and objectives of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, and cease conducting any nuclear testing. They supported the total elimination of all nuclear testing without any exception. They welcomed the efforts to conclude negotiations on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) by 1996 and emphasized that any activity relating to further research and development on nuclear arsenals, or their production, would run contrary to the spirit of the CTBT. They emphasized that the CTBT, to be meaningful in the context of a disarmament treaty must be considered an important step in the process leading to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within a specific time-frame.

91.The Non-Aligned Countries Parties to the NPT took note that, at the time its extension was attained, the review process envisaged by the NPT every five years was not completed for the second consecutive time thus revealing major difficulties in the way of achieving universality of the Treaty. This adds to the doubts on the possibility of achieving mutually agreed priorities on nuclear disarmament issues.

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92.Noting United Nations Security Council resolution 984(1995) which was adopted unanimously on 11 April 1995, as well as the declaration by the Nuclear-Weapon States concerning both negative and positive security assurances, the Heads of State or Government urged further steps by the Nuclear-Weapon States to assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. These steps should take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument.

93.The Heads of State or Government Parties to the NPT strongly deplored that the Nuclear-Weapon States have not fulfilled up to now the obligations contained in Article VI of the NPT and reiterated the urgent need to achieve the total elimination of all existing nuclear weapons as an indispensable step towards general and complete disarmament under strict and efficient international control. They called for the determined pursuit by the Nuclear- Weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts in this regard. They also urged the Nuclear-Weapon States to end immediately the qualitative improvement, development and production of nuclear weapons.

94.The Heads of State or Government Parties to the NPT considered that it is essential that the Nuclear-Weapon States show the necessary political will to accommodate the concerns of the Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and to achieve mutually acceptable basis for universal disarmament that ensures beneficial peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. Towards that end, the Non-Aligned Movement supports the establishment of Nuclear-Weapons Free Zones as well as the initiatives aiming at establishing zones free of all weapons of mass destruction. Particular importance should be attached to ensuring the exercise of the inalienable right of all Parties to the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented.

95.Consistent with the decisions adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Heads of State or Government Parties to the NPT called upon all States and in particular, the Nuclear-Weapon States to wholly fulfill their commitments. Namely: a)achievement of universality of the Treaty; b)the completion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty before the end of 1996; c) the conclusion of legally binding instruments to assure the Non-Nuclear-Weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; d)the ban on fissile materials and other nuclear devices for weapon purposes; e) the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; f) the establishment of nuclear free zones, and g) the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to all States Parties without exception.

96.They stressed that in accordance with the general conference resolution 388, the IAEA is invited to undertake its main activities, namely safeguards implementation and technical cooperation with the same emphasis. In this context, they also stressed the necessity to take into account the fundamental and structural changes that have taken place in the world nuclear community particularly with regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the different domains of socio-economic development. Therefore, they declared their conviction that Article VI of the IAEA statute should be amended, no later than the 40th anniversary of the agency, in order to expand the size and composition of the governing council with the aim of increasing its representativity and efficiency. They welcomed in this regard the formal proposal submitted by the Kingdom of Morocco (contained in document gov/2814/rev1) with the objective of reaching a consensus on it at the 49th General Conference of IAEA.

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97.They urged the negotiation of an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and took note of the Resolution 49/75K, "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session.

98.The Heads of State or Government signatories to the Treaty took note of the work carried out by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and expressed their concern at the lack of progress in its negotiations on various issues. These included the delay by major possessors of chemical weapons stockpiles to move towards ratification and on Article 11 of the Convention relating to economic and technical cooperation in the chemical sector. These would entail negative implications for the future of the Chemical Weapons Convention, inter alia, on its effective implementation, universal adherence and timely coming into force. They therefore reiterated the need for active participation and a more coordinated position of Non-Aligned Countries signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention in the meetings of the OPCW as well as in the course of the United Nations General Assembly sessions. Likewise, they called on the developed countries to promote international cooperation through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical fields and removal of all existing multilateral as well as national discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the convention.

99.The Heads of State or Government took note of the continuing deliberations relating to the establishment of a verification mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention. They emphasized that recent developments in the field of biotechnology are of crucial importance for the economic development of Non-Aligned Countries, especially in sectors of agriculture and health. In this context, they called for the adoption of specific measures to ensure full and effective implementation of provisions of the convention on peaceful use and removal of all restrictions on transfer of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes to all States Parties without exception and reiterated that nothing in the Convention shall be interpreted in a manner that would be used to impose any restrictions on peaceful uses of bio-technology. They expressed their convictions that commitments in this regard constitute an essential part of any voluntary verification regime.

100.The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgency of the need to curb the excessive production, development and build-up of conventional armaments, taking into account the legitimate requirement of States for self-defense and the specific characteristics of each region. In this context, they stressed that peaceful resolution of regional and inter-State disputes is essential for the creation of conditions which would enable States to divert their resources from armaments to economic growth and development.

101.While recognizing that there is also a significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and the Non-Aligned Countries, they called for a significant reduction in the production and possession of conventional weapons by the States with the largest arsenals with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

102.They urged States in various regions of the world to negotiate agreements to promote greater balance in conventional armaments and restraint in production and acquisition of conventional arms and, where necessary, for their progressive and balanced reduction, with a view to enhancing

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international and regional peace and security. They opposed the unilateral and discriminatory measures imposed by some industrialized States to prevent the transfer and acquisition of defense material to Non-Aligned and other countries essential for their self-defense requirements.

103.The Heads of State or Government urged States to ensure an adequate body of national legislation to deal effectively with the problem of illicit transfer of arms. They called upon States to cooperate at international level in the exchange of information a possible ways and means to deal with the illicit traffic of weapons.

104.They also stressed the advisability of encouraging the adoption and effective application of measures for confidence-building and transparency at the global and regional levels. In the interest of effectively encouraging measures of this type, they considered it important that the operation of the United Nations Regional Centres for Disarmament and Development, which could play a unique role, be revitalized through effective and substantive programs.

105.The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern over the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines in contravention of international humanitarian law which has caused civilian casualties on a large scale. They took note of the decision of several countries to adopt moratoria on the production of certain kinds of anti-personnel land-mines. They also took note of the results achieved recently at the Review Conference of the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons. They reiterated their support for the creation of the United Nations fund for the clearance of mines and called for the urgent provision of resources to the fund, particularly by the exporting countries of such devices. They expressed the hope that the resumed session of the Conference in Geneva would adopt additional measures concerning the prohibition and use of certain types of anti-personnel mines, as well as additional limitations and restrictions on the use of weapons covered under the convention, along with specific measures to ensure full and unimpeded access to material equipment and technology for mine-clearance.

106.The Heads of State or Government noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns. These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries. In order to effectively tackle proliferation concerns, these export control regimes need to be made transparent and able to distinguish between civilian and non-civilian applications of technologies. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the requirements of rapid economic and social development necessitate the need for multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory sensitive technology transfers agreements. They further stressed that States Parties possessing the relevant technologies should fully comply with their obligations deriving from the relevant international instruments such as NPT and CWC. They reiterated that all States have the right to be fully represented and participate in any arrangement which deal with the said undertakings.

107.They welcomed the establishment by the Non-Aligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in New York of a Working Group on Disarmament with the task of coordinating a common position on all issues related to disarmament, so as to enable the Movement to formulate a unified stance in pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

108.They supported the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, in 1997, that would offer an opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects borne by

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the process of disarmament, and to mobilize the international community and the public opinion in favor of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and of the control and the reduction of conventional weapons.

109.The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the fact that the arms race absorbs an important proportion of human, financial, material and technological resources in today's world, imposes a heavy burden on the economies of all countries, in particular Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries, and affects international trade, financial and technological flows. Furthermore, they expressed concern over the dramatic contrast between world military expenditures and the impact of underdevelopment, with its sequel of misery and poverty affecting more than two thirds of humankind. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reduce the ever widening gap between developed and developing countries.

110.The Heads of State or Government called for the expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament at the earliest possible date and welcomed the recent statement of the Moroccan Chairman of the Conference on Disarmament on this issue.

Indian Ocean

111.They registered their satisfaction at the work being carried out by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and called upon the Permanent Members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Committee, in *order to* contribute to the strengthening of peace, security, stability and cooperation in the region in light of resolutions 48/82 and 49/82 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Terrorism

112.They expressed their great concern at the acts of terrorism and subversion which, under various pretexts and disguises, result in the most flagrant violation of human rights and seek destabilizing the prevailing constitutional order and political unity of sovereign States.

113.They welcomed with satisfaction the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (UNGA Resolution 49/60) and urged that it be implemented. They reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as they have adverse consequences inter alia on the economy and social development of States. They declared that terrorism affects also the stability of nations and the very basis of societies especially pluralistic societies. They also called for the urgent conclusion and the effective implementation of a comprehensive international convention for combating terrorism.

114.They further urged all States to cooperate to enhance international cooperation in the fight against terrorism wherever by whoever against whomever it occurs at the national, regional and international levels and to observe and implement the relevant international and bilateral instruments, taking into account the Final Document of the UN Conference on the Prevention of Crime held in Cairo in 1995.

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115.They affirmed that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them.

116.They reaffirmed that all States are under the obligation by the purposes and principles and other provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international instruments, codes of conduct and other rules of international law to refrain from organizing, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within the territories directed towards the commission of such acts including allowing the use of national territories and territories under their jurisdiction for planning and training for that purpose. The Heads of State and Government solemnly reaffirmed the unequivocal condemnation of any political, diplomatic, moral or material support to terrorism.

117.They reaffirmed the Movement's principled position under the international law on the legitimacy of struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination which did not constitute terrorism.

118.They called once again for the endorsement in principle of the call for the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, for self-determination and national liberation.

119.They stressed the need to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations regardless of race, religion or nationality of the victims or perpetrators of terrorism.

International Law

120.The Heads of State or Government concurred that peace and harmony among nations and peoples require States to respect and promote the rule of law. For this reason, they committed themselves to conduct their external affairs based upon the obligations of international law. They agreed that only an international society governed by law could assure peace and security for all its members.

121.The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the General Assembly resolution 44/23 and the strong support of the NAM; for the program of the United Nations Decade of International Law, including the recommendation of holding a Third International Peace Conference at the conclusion of the decade on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the First International Peace Conference which was held in the Hague.

122.Further progress is necessary to achieve full respect for international law and the International Court of Justice, and, inter alia, for promoting the peaceful settlements of disputes and a system of international criminal justice with respect to crimes against humanity as well as other international offenses.

123.The Charter refers to the International Court of Justice as the Organization's principal judicial organ. The Security Council should make greater use of the World Court as a source of advisory opinions, and in controversial instances, using the World Court as a source of interpreting relevant international law and consider decisions to review by the World Court.

124.The Heads of State or Government emphasized that international law must be kept above the exigencies of politics. It is therefore essential to maintain autonomy of judicial organs being created. These organs must be separate from, and independent of, political organs of the United Nations, which cannot assume the role of a parallel or superior court of justice.

125.The Heads of State or Government emphasized that integrity of legal instruments adopted by Member States must be maintained.

126.With the conclusion of the Cold War many new areas of concern have emerged which warrant a renewal of commitment of the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as well as a fuller utilization of the mechanism and means for the pacific settlement of disputes, as envisaged in the United Nations Charter.

127.They recalled the initiative to proclaim at the forty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly the period of 1990 - 1999 as Decade of International Law, which was endorsed by the Ninth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade in 1989.

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Law of the Sea

128.The Heads of State or Government welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the establishment of the International Seabed Authority in Jamaica. They urged countries that have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention and its implementing agreements. They reaffirmed that the Convention and the agreements represent significant achievements of the international community through multilateral efforts in creating a legal order for the seas and the oceans which will, inter alia, facilitate international communications, promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living sources, as well as the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

129.They emphasized the need for a renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the U.N. Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the U.N. Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes. The role of the Movement in promoting a just international order would largely depend on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is therefore incumbent on all Member States to work earnestly towards promoting the solidarity and unity of the Movement.

130.To this end, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their decision to mandate the Coordinating Bureau to study further the question of a mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States, including proposals made and positions expressed at the Summit and to report to the Committee on Methodology.

MIDDLE EAST

Palestine

131.They reaffirmed their unflinching support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence and reiterated their demand for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab lands including Jerusalem.

132.They pointed out that the responsibility of the United Nations in this matter should continue until the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, until an independent and sovereign State is established within its national territory, and until the problem of refugees is settled in conformity with human rights instruments and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. They therefore insisted on the need for the General Assembly to reaffirm, at its fiftieth regular session, its position on the major aspects of a definitive peace settlement, including the status of Jerusalem, the illegal settlements and refugees. They regretted the decision by Israel to confiscate Palestinian land and property in Jerusalem as well as its attempts to alter the religious and historic character of the Holy City. In this respect, they reaffirmed all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions related to Jerusalem and considered the Israeli actions contrary to these resolutions as null and void. They voiced serious concern at the obstacles faced to implement the

Agreement. They called for the full and scrupulous implementation of the Agreements, and in particular the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 465 and 478. They underlined the need for the mechanism dealing with the issue of Palestine set up by the General Assembly to continue operating in an effective way. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support to the call made by the Jerusalem Committee, held in Ifrane, Morocco, 16-17 January 1995, to the U.N. Security Council, in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to desist from carrying out any settlements and Judaisation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and any geographic or demographic changes therein, and to comply with the agreements and conventions providing for the preservation of the Palestinian institutions and the Islamic and Christian holy sites in the Holy City of Jerusalem in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

133.They expressed that the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington on 13 September 1993, the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 20 September 1995 and the establishment of the Palestinian Self-Government Authority constitutes a new step in efforts taken by Palestine and Israel.

134.They considered that the arrangements relating to a Palestinian interim self-government should be widened quickly so that the Declaration of Principles is applied as rapidly as possible to the totality of occupied territories, with a view to giving effect to the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of a Palestinian State.

135.In this context, they welcomed the conclusion of the Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip concluded in Taba-Egypt and signed in Washington by President Arafat and the Israeli Prime Minister as an important and substantial step towards the fulfillment of the national rights of the Palestinian people. They expressed the hope that further vigorous steps shall be taken for the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 in order that comprehensive peace and common prosperity should prevail on the area.

136.They concurred with the Secretary-General of the United Nations that in order to sustain support for the Declaration of Principles and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, it will be essential to promote economic and social development in the occupied Palestinian territories. In this context, they called upon the participants of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, which took place in Washington on 1 October 1993, to deliver the pledged assistance which is vital for the establishment of peace.

137.They also stressed the need for the full participation of Palestine in the Special Commemorative Meeting of the United Nations in New York under conditions and facilities applicable to Observer States of the United Nations at the meeting.

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The Peace Process

138. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Madrid Peace Conference of October 1991 which aims at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the principle of land for peace which ensure the full Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories.

139. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the commendable efforts exerted by the Syrian and Lebanese Government in order to open up possibilities for achieving progress in their full commitment to peace in the Middle East, and demanded that Israel totally withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories, in implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with international law, and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

140. They took note of the Washington declaration of 25 July 1994, signed by Jordan and Israel, which put an end to the state of belligerency between them and opened the way for the return of occupied Jordanian territories and the restitution of the right to the water resources, thereby contributing to the normalization of relations. They also welcomed the conclusion of the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994, which in their view constitutes a transcendental step toward the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

141. They considered that all the measures and actions adopted by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purport to alter the status of the occupied Syrian Golan, are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and have no legal effect. They called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and to withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan, to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

142. They reiterated the principle that the acquisition or control of land or maritime areas by force is inadmissible, contradicts the principles of international law, and does not generate any rights.

Lebanon

143. They urged full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and condemned the Israeli occupation of the southern part of its territory and the western valley of Bekaa and support efforts, inter alia, directed towards the liberation of these territories. They reaffirmed the need for a speedy and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) as a prerequisite for the peace and security of the region, and the release of all Lebanese detainees in Israeli camps.

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EUROPE

Bosnia-Herzegovina

144.The Heads of State or Government condemned the acts of aggression, genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its population. They welcomed the Contact Group Peace Initiative and the Agreed Basic Principles concluded in Geneva on 8 September 1995, as well as the arrangement concluded in New York on 26 September 1995. They emphasized, in this respect, that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, must be preserved. They also emphasized that the peace process should ensure the return of all populated areas seized through the use of force in pursuit of the policy of ethnic cleansing. They welcomed the commitment by members of the International Contact Group on Bosnia that Sarajevo must be maintained as an indivisible and unified city. In this context, the Heads of State or Government demanded that the siege of Sarajevo be immediately ended. They stressed that the cultural and religious plurality of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be preserved and that the federation of Bosnians and Croats should be supported. They reaffirmed that there must be an international guarantee for the protection of human rights, democratic elections, freedom of movement, the right of refugees to return to their homes and emphasized that the appropriate measures should be taken to ensure the follow-up on the work of the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague.

145.The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for the Security Council to implement fully its resolutions and decisions relating to Bosnia-Herzegovina. They underlined that the role of the United Nations in Bosnia should be maintained and consolidated and that the United Nations must undertake overall supervision of all activities carried out for the purpose of peace implementation-enforcement in Bosnia. They asserted that the government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must not be deprived of its inherent right to self-defense and that if the ongoing peace process collapses, the arms embargo must be lifted.

146.The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Joint Ministerial Meeting of the Five Nations Group and the OIC Contact Group at Paris, on 7 September, initiated by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, as well as the New York meeting of the two Contact Groups on September 28, 1995. In this respect, they reiterated their full support to the cooperation initiated between the two contact groups in order to ensure the success of current peace efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also expressed the hope that the Joint Ministerial Meeting of the two Contact Groups, due to be held soon, will constitute a decisive step in the dynamic of peace and in their collective efforts for a just, equitable, and lasting settlement of this conflict.

147.The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation and support to the initiative taken by His Excellency President Soeharto of Indonesia and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in his efforts to contribute to the peace process and to explore all possible avenues for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the conflicts of the States in the former Yugoslavia. They stressed the need for the Non-Aligned Movement to continue to contribute to the peace process.

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Cyprus

148.The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous positions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement on the Question of Cyprus and expressed deep concern over the fact that no progress has been achieved in the search for a just and viable solution. They reiterated their support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and their solidarity with the people and the Government of Cyprus. They called once again for the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and settlers, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, the restoration of the human rights of all Cypriots and the accounting for those missing. Proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus, created and maintained by the use of force, is unacceptable, they stressed the need for securing compliance with and implementation of all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. To that end, they further stressed the need that the Security Council should take resolute action and the necessary measures, including the holding of an International Conference and steps for the demilitarization of Cyprus, as proposed by the President of Cyprus. Furthermore, expressing their concern at the continuing lack of political will on the part of the Turkish side, as confirmed in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General (Document S/1994/629, dated 30 May, 1994), they reaffirmed their support for the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts for a just and workable solution, as provided in Security Council resolution 939(1994) for a bizonal and bicommunal federation, with a single sovereignty, citizenship and international personality and with political equality as described in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In this respect, they decided to request the contact group of the Non-Aligned Countries to actively follow and support the United Nations efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Security in the Mediterranean

149.The Heads of State or Government reviewed the developments that occurred in the Mediterranean region since the Jakarta Summit and recalled the Ministerial Meetings of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries held in Valletta in 1984, in Brioni in 1987 and in Algiers in 1989. They reaffirmed their determination to pursue their initiatives aimed at promoting comprehensive and equitable cooperation in the region. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support to the initiatives of the Mediterranean countries in their efforts to adopt effective measures to promote confidence-and-security-building and stability in their region by the elimination of all causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security.

150.They recalled that during the past twenty five years Mediterranean members of the Movement have shown a disposition to promote and enhance security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region in the formulation of proposals which have been tabled at the U.N. and other regional organizations. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support to the efforts aimed at the reactivation of the Group 5+5 which constitutes a concrete and important contribution to a comprehensive approach for Mediterranean co-operation and security. They also reiterated their support to the proposal to convene a CSCM. In this regard they recalled the Algerian proposal of May 1972 calling for the convening of such a meeting. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative of H.E. President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt for the establishment of a Mediterranean Forum. They took note of the meetings held in Egypt and Malta for enhancing Mediterranean cooperation. They welcomed the call made by the European Parliament in June 1993 by H.E. President Zune El Abidine BEN ALI, President of the Republic of Tunisia, in favor of a European-Mediterranean Conference. They further welcomed the proposal of H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco at the CSCE Ministerial

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Meeting in Rome in December 1993, to host a Ministerial Meeting on security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. They also welcomed the initiative by Malta to set up a council of the Mediterranean and took note of its proposal in March 1995 for a Stability Pact for the Mediterranean. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening, in November 1995, of the IPU Second Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean to be held in Malta.

151.The Heads of States or Government welcomed the convening of the Euro-Mediterranean Conference to be held in Barcelona on November 1995. In this context, they took note of the results of the Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean forum held at Tabarka, Tunisia, in July 1995 and the meeting of the Arab-Mediterranean countries held on the initiative of Algeria, in Alpeis in September 1995, in preparation for the Euro-Med Conference. The Heads of States or Government affirmed that such Conferences would benefit from the participation of all Mediterranean States as part of the process of strengthening co-operation in the region.

152.The Heads of State or Government stressed that respect for the right of self-determination, elimination of foreign occupation and foreign bases, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for sovereignty of States are prerequisites for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

153.The Heads of State or Government took note of the efforts of the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their co-operation in facing terrorist activities which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation.

AFRICA

Rwanda

154.They commended the continued efforts of the Government of Rwanda to return the country to normalcy. They expressed grave concern over the instability in the region caused by the possession of illegal weapons by the perpetrators of genocide and they vehemently condemned those countries that support them politically as well as militarily.

155.They called for the separation of the perpetrators of genocide from the innocent refugees held hostage in most of the camps and urged the disarmament of those perpetrators under the auspices of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the OAU in order to facilitate voluntary repatriation of the refugees in conformity with resolutions taken at the Nairobi Summit and the decisions of the Bujumbura Conference as well as those of the various tripartite Agreements signed between the High Commissioner for Refugees and countries in the region.

156.They urged the Movement to condemn the perpetrators of genocide and insisted that they be brought to trial and that resolutions adopted ad hoc in the United Nations Security Council be implemented. To this end, they requested that the International Tribunal be made operational.

157.They invited the international community to assist Rwanda in its reconstruction process and the donors to honor the commitments they undertook at the Donors Round Table in Geneva.

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158.They welcomed the call by the main body of the OAU for the Prevention, Management and the Settlement of Conflicts, which met in Tunisia on 20 April 1995, and in particular its call for convening an international conference on the rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the region.

Burundi

159.They urged all the parties to promote reconciliation, under the Coalition Government that was established by the Government Convention of 10 September 1994, and to persevere in the path of peace and economic and social development and have strongly recommended to all signatories of the Government Convention, that is, the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the political parties, that they comply with it faithfully and effectively, given that they have adopted it as a basis for power-sharing, joint administration and co-responsibility within the Burundi State apparatus. They have insisted on the need to disarm all terrorist groups holding illegal weapons mainly in the Great Lakes region, where they are laying waste to the land and seriously jeopardizing peace and security. They have engaged the state of origin and asylum in negotiations in order to secure the rapid and voluntary repatriation of unarmed refugees and the removal from common border areas of exiles who refuse to return home, in accordance with international conventions on refugees. The emphasized the importance of implementing the Program of Action adopted by the Conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, held from 14 to 17 February 1995 in Bujumbura (Burundi). They also renewed their urgent call to the international community to deliver in a timely fashion its assistance to the Government and people of Burundi. They have energetically condemned the self-styled "Democratie" radio station for its inflammatory programmes inciting the people of Burundi to commit genocide, in the footsteps of Rwanda's Mille Collines radio television. They have strongly supported the urgent appeal made official and jointly by the President and Prime Minister of Burundi to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the International community to have this station silenced and dismantled.

160.They commended the efforts undertaken by the Government of Burundi with a view to achieving national reconciliation. They underlined the initiatives undertaken by the leaders of the subregion, the OAU, as well as the recent goodwill missions of the Security Council and the humanitarian assistance offered to the Government of Burundi to overcome its difficulties. They have given due recognition to the positive role of the OAU and UN as mediators in Burundi, and have urged these two international organizations to pursue their respective and complementary missions for the restoration of peace, security and harmony among political leaders and the people of Burundi as a whole. Further, they have noted with interest the appointment by the U.N. Security Council of an International Judicial Enquiry Commission in Burundi. They have urged it to fulfill its noble mission objectively and impartially, and to identify and locate those responsible for the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye and the massacre of tens of thousands of innocent citizens since October 1993. They called once again upon the international community to intensify the support given to the Government of Burundi in its efforts to achieve national reconciliation and the stabilization of the country.

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Somalia

161.They emphasized the positive developments in Somalia, especially the conclusion of the peace accord on 21 February 1995, and the agreement reached between the different factions subsequent to the withdrawal of UNISOM II concerning the control of the facilities in the maritime ports and airports. Nevertheless, they wished to express their concern about the fact that the Somali problem has not yet been resolved and that the country continues to be without a central government. They reiterated that the solution to the Somali problem resides in the hands of the Somali people and urged its leaders to achieve a lasting peace and the stability of the country with the necessary political will to bring about lasting peace and stability in their country. They also noted with appreciation the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and in particular the neighboring countries in finding solutions to the Somali problem.

162.They entrusted the Non-Aligned Task Force to remain seized of the situation in Somalia. They also stressed the important role of the Organization of African Unity, League of Arab States and Organization of Islamic Conference in the efforts to assist the Somali people in restoring peace, stability and national reconciliation. They called upon the international community to provide humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to the people of Somalia, and expressed their confidence that the Somalis on their part would ensure that conditions in Somalia are conducive for the carrying out of humanitarian activities.

Libya

163.They urged the Security Council to lift the air embargo and the other measures imposed on Libya, in response to the decisions and resolutions adopted by regional organizations on the dispute of Libya with France, the United Kingdom and the United States. They expressed their solidarity with Libya and called upon the other concerned countries to respond positively to the initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiations that would lead to an acceptable solution for the parties. They expressed their deep concern for the human and material losses suffered by the Libyan Arab people and the neighboring countries as a result of the sanctions imposed pursuant to the Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993). They affirmed that the escalation of the crisis, the threat of imposing additional sanctions and the use of force as a mean of conducting relations among States, constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter and of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as of international law and norms. They called upon the three concerned Western countries to respond to the positive initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiations and for a just and fair trial of the two suspects in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all parties unless the Western countries concerned respond to the request of regional organizations, the proposals for the peaceful settlement of the crisis, and the flexibility shown by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the States Members of the Non-Aligned Movement will not be able to continue to abide by the sanctions resolutions, especially that these resolutions have caused not only the Libyan people, but also several peoples of States Members of the Non-Aligned Movement great human and economic loss.

Western Sahara

164.The Heads of State or Government noted the latest developments in resolving the question of Western Sahara and reiterated the support of the Movement for the efforts of the United Nations to organize and supervise an impartial, free and fair referendum in accordance with the Settlement Plan and with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Sierra Leone

165.They observed with concern the serious problems faced by Sierra Leone due to continued armed conflict in the country, particularly the suffering of civilians, the internally displaced, and those forced to flee the country as refugees. The country is already experiencing famine caused by the protracted conflict. They emphasized that peace, including at the regional level, lies at the heart of the definitive settlements of the problem in Sierra Leone. They called upon the international community to redouble diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis and to increase its economic, material, and technical assistance to Sierra Leone, especially to the civilian population affected by the war.

Liberia

166.They welcomed the recent positive developments in Liberia as a result of the signing of the Abuja Accords and the induction into office of the Council of State of the Libéria National Transitional Government (LNTG), consisting of leaders of the parties tot he conflict. They expressed their conviction that the full implementation of the Accords will lead to a final resolution to the conflict and called upon the new Liberian leadership to work cooperatively for the attainment of peace, national reconciliation and the restoration of stability in the country. They paid tribute to the Member States of ECOWAS and other African countries for the many sacrifices they continue to make in the search for a lasting peace in Liberia and commended the contribution being made by the OAU and the United Nations in support of the ECOWAS initiative. They endorsed the OAU resolution which called on the international community to recognize and give full faith and credence to the current Liberian National Transitional Government and its successors. They also called upon the International Community to continue to provide Liberia with the required assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of its refugees, as well as to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia.

167.In this connection, they noted that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the ECOWAS will shortly convene a Pledging Conference on Liberia at the United Nations Headquarters aimed at raising funds to assist ECOWAS achieve its mandate as well as facilitate the demobilization and rehabilitation of combatants and the reconstruction of Liberia. They called upon the international community to fully participate in the conference and provide the necessary material and financial support so that the above-mentioned objectives may be fully achieved.

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Angola

168.They welcomed the positive advances made in the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, with a view to the restoration of peace and stability in Angola. They urged the Security Council to implement what has been agreed upon resolution 976 (1995), which provides for the dispatch of military components of UNAVEM III, since the conditions for their deployment are now propitious. They exhorted Member States to give a positive response to the call made by the Secretary-General to contribute to the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. They commended the resolution by the Angolan National Assembly to review the constitution with a view to granting to Mr. Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA 's leader, one of the post of the vice-president of the Republic and called upon both parties to honour the compromises subscribed to by them in the Lusaka Protocol so that peace and stability can be instaured in Angola. They commended the Geneva Conference on Humanitarian Assistance to Angola and the Brussels Round Table on the National Programme for Community Rehabilitation and Reconciliation and called upon the international community to provide the pledged funds on a predictable and timely basis.

South Africa

169.The Heads of State or Government extended their heartfelt welcome and congratulations to South Africa on its return to the community of nations when it joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the Ministerial Conference in Cairo in July 1994. They emphasized the fundamental role that the Movement played from the beginning of the struggle against the racist regime of South Africa. They paid a warm and special tribute to President Mandela for his untiring struggle and capacity to lead his people, and his country peacefully toward democracy under a Government of National Unity. They also commended the people of South Africa for their role in overcoming the legacy of apartheid and in the reconstruction of their nation under new non-racial and politically pluralist realities.

Mayotte

170.They reiterated the unquestionable sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte, as well as the fulfillment of the commitments acquired prior to the referendum of 22 December 1974 regarding respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. They urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with a view to ensuring the effective and early return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/18 of 6 December 1994, and other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this matter.

Chagos Archipelago

171.The Heads of State or Government reiterated the support of the Non-Aligned Movement for the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, and called on the former colonial power to pursue the dialogue with the Government of Mauritius for the early return of the Archipelago. In this respect, they noted with satisfaction the initiation of certain confidence-building measures by the two parties.

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ASIA

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

172.The Heads of State or Government reviewed the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasized that all Member States in the Movement are committed to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of both Kuwait and Iraq. They also emphasized that the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions constitutes the means of establishing peace, security and stability in the region. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for Iraq to complete its implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Heads of State or Government noted the work of the Tripartite Committee in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC to solve the problems of all prisoners/detainees and missing persons of Kuwait and third country nationals. They stressed the importance of the speedy solution of the problems in accordance with the Final Documents of the Jakarta Summit. They further stressed the need to resolve the issue of all persons missing in action by means of serious and sincere cooperation with the ICRC to reach a solution of this issue. The Heads of State or Government noted the progress in the work of the Special Commission - UNSCOM and the IDEA in Iraq in order to implement the provision of Section C of the Security Council resolution 687. In the light of latest reports available, the Heads of State or Government urged Iraq to comply fully with the requirement to provide complete information on all its armaments called for in the context of relevant Security Council resolutions and to totally co-operate with UNSCOM. They reviewed the issue of human suffering in Iraq and positively noted the resolution recently adopted by the Security Council on this matter which constitutes an important step.

Turkey-Iraq

173.They rejected the violation of the territorial integrity of Iraq committed by Turkish forces, which on the pretext of fighting guerrilla groups located inside Iraqi territory, trespassed the established boundaries between the two States. They repudiated the so-called "hot pursuit" invoked by Turkey to violate Iraqi territory. Such a practice, alien to international law, is the reflection of an outdated interventionist policy based on the use of force which in many cases responds to domestic problems which have not been resolved through dialogue and conciliation.

Korean Peninsula

174.The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the fact that the Korean Peninsula is still divided in spite of the desire and aspirations of the Korean people and reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Korean people to reunite their homeland based on the principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement of 4 July 1972 as well as the Agreement concluded in February 1992. They noted the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of North East Asia and the rest of the world. They expressed the hope that the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula, given its political and military nature, should be resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among all the parties concerned and full

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implementation of the Geneva Agreed Framework and the Kuala Lumpur Statement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and other agreed relevant documents, taking into account the need for continued cooperation with the IAEA.

Afghanistan

175.They called upon all States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and to refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. They expressed their concern over the prolongation of hostilities in the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, they wished to encourage the steps taken toward national reconciliation in accordance with the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 49/140 of December 1994, and the considerable efforts undertaken by the special envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Afghanistan and the efforts by the Secretary-General of the OIC and its Special Representative. They were convinced that Afghanistan's problems can only be resolved by the Afghans themselves in a sovereign way. They reiterated the role of the international community is to assist its people in the attainment of peace and to participate actively and generously in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and increase the humanitarian and financial aid for the speedy, voluntary and safe return, in conditions of security and dignity, of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

Turkmenistan

176.They welcomed Turkmenistan as a new member of NAM and expressed their support and full understanding of the commitment of Turkmenistan to play a constructive peaceful role in providing stability and mutual understanding between the States on the basis of the principle of positive neutrality. They expressed their hope that the Turkmenistan initiatives will receive the support of all members of UN and international community.

South-East Asia

177.The Heads of State or Government recognized the role of ASEAN in maintaining peace, stability and prosperity in the region as well as in enhancing cooperation in the wider Asia-Pacific. They hailed the progress made in promoting dialogue and cooperation for peace and security in South-East Asia through the ASEAN regional forum which at its inaugural meeting in Bangkok last year endorsed the purpose and principles of ASEAN's treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia. In this regard, they welcomed the result of the Second Meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum held in Bandar Seri Begawan on 1 August 1995 which has set as basis for its future work aimed at facilitating open dialogue and discussion on political and security issues of common interest and concern in the Asia-Pacific region. This second ARF meeting was considered a further step in an evolutionary process aimed at enhancing political and security cooperation in the region, including through the promotion of confidence-building measures, development of preventive diplomacy and elaboration of approaches to conflict resolution.

178.They welcomed the progress being made in ASEAN's continuing endeavors to realize the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in South East Asia - ZOPFAN. Likewise, they noted with

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satisfaction the advances made towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in the region as an essential component of ZOPFAN.

179.The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to resolve all sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes concerning the South China Sea by peaceful means without resort to force and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. They expressed concern over recent developments that may lead to a deterioration of peace and stability in the region. In this context the Heads of State or Government supported the principles contained in both the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea and the 1995 ASEAN Statement on the recent development in the South China Sea and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all the parties concerned. They expressed the hope that all concerned will refrain from further actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region, including possibly undermining the freedom of navigation and aviation in affected areas. They likewise urged the claimants to address the issue in various bilateral and multilateral fora and in this regard, they reiterated the significance of promoting all types of confidence-building measures among all parties. To this end, they welcomed the Indonesian initiative in sponsoring the workshop on managing the potential conflict in the South China Sea and other measures launched by the concerned parties in the region to enhance cooperation and to ensure the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Ibero-American Summit

180.They took note of the agreements reached within the framework of the Fifth Ibero-American Summit, held in Bariloche, Argentina.

Association of Caribbean States

181.They expressed their satisfaction at the entry into force of the Constitutive Agreement of the Association of Caribbean States, an organization established to promote consultation, coordination and cooperation and concerted action for the sustained cultural, economic, social, scientific, and technological development of the States of the region. They recognized that the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action in Tourism, Trade and Transportation adopted at the Inaugural Summit held in Port-of-Spain in August 1995 represented an important step towards the achievement of the goals of the Association.

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Haiti

182.They noted with special satisfaction the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his country and the reestablishment of democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation. In taking note of the establishment of UNMIH, they emphasized the need for the international community to offer Haiti the technical, economic and financial cooperation that is urgently required for its material reconstruction. They considered that the strength of democracy and freedom in that country depends fundamentally upon the capacity on the international community to contribute to its economic and social development.

Cuba

183.The Heads of State or Government called upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial measures and actions against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighborliness, cause huge material losses and economic damage. They called upon the United States of America to settle its differences with Cuba through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and requested strict compliance with resolutions 47/19, 48/16 and 49/9 of the General Assembly of the United Nations. They expressed deep concern about new legislation presented to the Congress of the United States that would intensify the embargo against Cuba and widen its extraterritorial nature. They also urged the Government of the United States to return the territory now occupied by the Guantanamo Naval base to Cuban sovereignty and to put and end to aggressive radio and TV transmissions against Cuba.

Puerto Rico

184.In the context of their commitment to self-determination, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in conformity with Resolution 1514 (XV) of the UNGA.

CENTRAL AMERICA

185.The Heads of State or Government took note of the important progress made by the peoples and governments of Central American countries toward the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Central American Presidents under the "Procedures for the Establishment of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America", approved in Esquipulas II, Guatemala (1987), and the subsequent Summit meetings.

186.They recognized that there can be no peace in Central America without sustainable development or democracy, which are fundamental objectives for the fulfillment of the aspiration of the Central American countries so that Central America could constitute itself in a region of peace, liberty, democracy and sustainable development. They called upon the international community to continue supporting these efforts with a view to consolidating peace and the strategy of sustainable development in the Central American region.

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187.They welcomed the efforts of the Central American countries in promoting economic growth in the framework of human development, as well as for the progress achieved in strengthening the Central American system of integration and called upon the international community for their continued support.

El Salvador

188.The Heads of State or Government recognized with satisfaction the ongoing evolution of El Salvador from a country riven by conflict into a democratic and peaceful nation. They also welcomed the continued commitment of the government and people of El Salvador to the consolidation of the peace process.

189.They further expressed their support to General Assembly resolution 49/21 J "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador", whereby all States, and international financial and development institutions are requested to continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace in El Salvador, urging them to respond swiftly and generously to the joint efforts by the signatories of the peace accords, to put together the resources needed to fully implement said accords, and other priority development programmes conducive to the establishment of a strong and lasting peace in El Salvador.

Guatemala

190.They took note with satisfaction of the latest agreements reached between the Government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG), and expressed the hope that the final Peace Agreement will be signed during the current year. They stressed their appreciation for the valuable contribution of the United Nations to the peace process in Guatemala.

191.They expressed the hope that Guatemala and Belize will resume and successfully conclude their negotiations at the earliest, in order to find a definitive settlement to the dispute.

Nicaragua

192.The Heads of State or Government took note of the efforts made by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a broad national reconciliation as the best means to consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development with social justice. They also expressed their support to the General Assembly Resolution 49/16, of November 17, 1994, "International Assistance for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", where the exceptional circumstances faced by Nicaragua have been acknowledged.

193.They further noted the advances of the Government of Nicaragua in promoting in a sustained manner its economic reactivation, social investment and development programs and to this end they called for the support of financial organizations and the international community.

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Panama

194.They noted with satisfaction the significant progress made in the implementation of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty and the Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, known as the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America. These treaties assure the effective exercise of the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Panama over its entire territory, and will culminate in the full transfer to Panama of the Canal and its installations at noon on 31 December 1999, through a smooth transition process currently undertaken by both countries.

195.The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of access to the Canal for world trade and shipping, as well as the adequate management of its water basin. They made a fervent call upon States to consider their adherence to the Protocol to the Treaty which declares the permanent neutrality of the interoceanic way.

196.They expressed their solidarity with the plans of the Government of Panama to hold a Universal Congress on the Panama Canal in September 1997, with the participation of governments, international organizations, public and private academic institutions, maritime users and international transport companies to jointly examine the role of the Panama Canal in the 21st century, on the basis of the full respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and under control of the Republic of Panama, and urged the specialized organisms and other organizations and programs of the United Nations system to collaborate with the Government of Panama in this objective.

Guyana-Venezuela Controversy

197.The Heads of State or Government noted the continuation of the Guyana-Venezuela controversy. They also noted the state of relations between the countries and expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made to reach a peaceful solution, through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his special representative. They reaffirmed the need for the parties to continue the process of dialogue with a view to finding a final settlement, based on the established principles of international law and the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

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CHAPTER III: ECONOMIC ISSUES

The New Context of International Economic Cooperation

198.Upon examining the evolution of the international economic situation since the Jakarta Summit in 1992, the Heads of State or Government observed that though there have been signs of progress in some countries, no indications can be seen pointing to a rapid and solid recovery of the world economy. They also noted that some of the positive trends observed in the developing countries in the last years, with respect to economic growth rates, increase in trade and foreign investment, as well as certain relief in the external debt problem, have only been experienced by a small group of countries. They concluded that the expectations for a more just, non-discriminatory and equitable international economic order have not been fulfilled.

199.The Heads of State or Government noted that the end of the Cold War, as well as the increased interdependence and globalization of the international economy, are giving rise to new tensions, imbalances and stagnation, and to the increasing marginalization of the large majority of developing countries. The gap between rich countries and poor countries continues to widen. Instabilities spread more quickly from one country to another, particularly to developing countries, which are now more vulnerable and sensitive to external factors. The liberalization and globalization of financial markets have turned into a source of volatility and imbalances.

200.The Heads of State or Government were concerned about the implications of the new priorities of the developed countries favoring the economies in transition and trading blocks in the North, while many of the countries of the Movement continue to be burdened by economic stagnation and social backwardness.

201.The Heads of State or Government acknowledged at the same time that the post Cold War era offers opportunities and challenges for the dialogue on international economic cooperation. They reiterated their decision to place development, with special attention to economic growth and the eradication of poverty, as a priority issue on the agenda of the Movement.

202.This will require greater coordination among the developing countries to enhance their capacity of action and approach new problems with an integrated vision. The Movement, whilst subscribing to the values of environmental protection, labor standards, intellectual property, sound macro-economic management and promotion and protection of human rights, rejects all attempts to use these issues as conditionalities and pretexts for restricting market access or aid and technology flows to developing countries.

203.The Heads of State or Government emphasized that international cooperation for development must be oriented toward creating a more favorable and dynamic international economic environment, a necessary condition to facilitate the efforts of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries in their struggle to eradicate poverty, attain economic and social progress and achieve conditions of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In order to achieve this aim, they reaffirmed the need to implement, as adopted and as a matter of priority, the agreements contained in the main international conferences in the area of

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development. They reiterated that those agreements should be implemented in a coherent and integrated manner.

204.The decision-making processes and mechanisms prevailing in international institutions in addressing the major issues of the world economy do not incorporate the developing countries nor take into account their interests and concerns. The need for the democratization of international economic relations is more urgent than ever. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for such democratization and transparency in international economic and financial decision-making in all fora and at all levels, with the full participation of developing countries, so as to ensure that their development interests will be fully taken into account.

205.The changes in the configuration of international economic institutions in the last years have produced debilitating effects on the most universal and representative organizations such as the United Nations, generating additional disadvantages against the developing countries and reducing even further their capability of influencing the major decision-making organs.

206.On the ocassion of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, the Movement acknowledges the role played by the United Nations in providing a universal, democratic and in-depth perspective on international cooperation for development and contributing to policy-making in this area. The Movement pledges to support the efforts to put development cooperation at the center of the United Nations mandate, role and functions. Promoting long-term social development and a more balanced universal economic growth and development should be the primary focus of the United Nations. For this to become reality there is a need for the United Nations to begin the process of reforming itself to better deal with the conditions of the new global economy.

207.The Heads of State or Government believed that it is imperative that the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO), play an effective role in correcting world economic imbalances. To this end, they reiterated the need to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Bretton Woods institutions, the WTO and the United Nations in order to achieve greater transparency and coherence in trade, monetary and financial policies. In this regard, they congratulate themselves that, on the King Hassan II proposal, a working group has been set up in WTO to review commercial, financial and monetary policy coherence. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for those institutions to adapt and adjust their policies and programmes to the critical needs of developing countries.

208.The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed the necessity that all members of the international community streamline their economic and financial policies with the requirements of an increasingly interdependent international economy.

209.To consolidate a new stage of partnership for development, overcoming confrontation and strengthening cooperation, there is no alternative other than a constructive dialogue between developed countries and developing countries. Such a dialogue should be based on common interests, mutual benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities.

210.In this context, Heads of State or Government underlined the significance of macroeconomic policy coordination in reducing the uncertainties pertaining to trade, financial flows, transfer of technology and investment worldwide. They further recommended the urgent need for the

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creation of a supportive international economic environment in the form of improved access to the markets of developed countries, the removal of unfair trade practices, the evolution of predictable and non-discriminatory trade policies, the greater encouragement of foreign investment and the reduction of the debt burden. In the area of development assistance, it is imperative that new and additional financial resources be provided by developed countries and for the transfer of technology on preferential and concessional terms to be promoted. The dialogue should also concentrate on projects and programmes of developmental priority and their management and execution in a manner conducive to obtaining concrete and effective results.

211.In this regard, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the call made by the President of the Republic of Tunisia, H.E. Mr. Zine El-Abidine BEN ALI, before the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, for a contract for peace and progress between the developing countries and the developed countries.

212.It is imperative that the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries draw up a common strategy, in consonance with the profound transformations of the international environment, in order to enhance their capacity for negotiation in the dialogue with the developed countries, taking into account the conclusions of the South Commission and the changes in the world situation. The Heads of State or Government agreed to convene an open-ended high-level group of experts to be entrusted with the task of formulating specific proposals for the common strategy. They further agreed that such recommendations will be presented to the Chairman of the Movement and submitted for consideration to a future Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement.

213.The Heads of State or Government also agreed to the establishment of an open-ended high-level expert forum with a view to evolving integrated and well-coordinated perspectives for international cooperation in the 21st century through closer interlinkages with the Group of 77 and other regional and sub-regional institutions.

214.The Heads of State or Government invited H.E President Ernesto Samper, as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, to continue to meet with the leaders of the developed countries, including the leaders of the Group of 7, so as to promote dialogue and foster greater understanding of the aspirations, views and positions of the developing countries on international economic and development issues. They also invited the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, in close cooperation and coordination with the Chairman of the Group of 77, to support the preparations for such meetings.

Agenda for Development

215.The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that no lasting peace and security can be assured without the eradication of poverty and the achievement of sustained economic growth and development of the developing countries. As a result of the increasing interdependence of countries, it is imperative to ensure effective responses and solutions through international economic cooperation so that significant progress can be made at the national, regional and global levels.

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216. The Heads of State or Government attached high priority to the Agenda for Development. It provides a unique opportunity to launch a process of constructive dialogue, aimed at the creation of a genuine partnership on development issues, and revitalize international cooperation for development. It will put to a test the political will for an effective resumption of the dialogue between the developing countries and the developed countries. In order for that dialogue and partnership to be effective it is essential that the Agenda reflect a new attitude and stronger commitment to address the existing fundamental imbalances in core areas such as international trade, investment, external finance, external debt, science and technology and external resources for development, including United Nations system resources for development.

217. The Agenda must also pay due attention to the human being, the improvement of the quality of life, the eradication of hunger, disease, illiteracy, overcrowding and unemployment. Based on the results of the World Summit for Social Development, the Agenda should reflect the practical measures required to eradicate poverty, the satisfaction of basic needs and the generation of employment. The improvement of education and the status of women are equally essential for development.

218. The Agenda must be based on a clear set of specific actions, oriented toward accelerated and sustained economic growth and social development. It must have as an initial basis the effective implementation of existing international commitments and agreements in the area of economic and social development, as well as the incorporation of actions and measures that would be necessary to face the new challenges and opportunities. It must be based, furthermore, on the fundamental principle that development is an essential requirement for peace and security.

219. The Agenda for Development must address the need to clearly specify, underline and strengthen the role of the United Nations in development, including international economic policy-making and coordination and the promotion of economic growth, taking into account the universal character and democratic principles of the Organization. Any attempt to divert the United Nations from its original mission in development must be resisted. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), should play a key role as focal points of the United Nations system in the areas, among others, of trade and development and the industrial development of developing countries. The Agenda should clearly spell out the means to intensify the relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other multilateral institutions, in order to enhance cooperation and greater coherence towards achieving the objectives of the Agenda for Development as set out above.

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International Trade and Commodities

220.The Heads of State or Government attached vital importance to international trade as a means of accelerating world economic growth and development and as an effective tool for international cooperation. They agreed that the expansion in trade will result in mutual benefit to the developing countries and the developed countries. It is necessary to give further impetus to trade liberalization efforts and expansion of trade for the benefit of all countries, particularly developing countries, while at the same time being attentive to any threat to the multilateral trading system posed by discriminatory restrictions, unilateral actions and/or onerous conditionalities.

221.The Heads of State or Government welcomed the signing in Marrakesh, Morocco of the Uruguay Round agreements. They emphasized that the new commitments and procedures contained in those agreements should be translated into a greater market access, an expansion of world trade and an increase in income and employment opportunities throughout the world, particularly in the developing countries. They hoped that with the entry into force of the World Trade Organization, rapid progress will be made to guarantee the full implementation of multilateral principles and commitments, and preventing or correcting unilateral protectionist measures.

222.The Heads of State or Government recalled that some of the analysis and projections had already indicated that, while the implementation of the Uruguay Round provides new trade opportunities, it might affect the interests of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, the net food importing countries and those which enjoyed trade preferences.

223.The Heads of State or Government declared that the World Trade Organization should contribute to realizing and expanding an open, predictable, equitable, non-discriminatory and secure multilateral trading system, based on clear and transparent procedures, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of the developing countries. They considered, furthermore, that it must be governed by principles of universality in its deliberations and equity with regard to participation and preferential and differential treatment for developing countries. It is also of primary importance that its relationship with the United Nations system be defined at the earliest, including the coordination mechanisms between both institutions.

224.The Heads of State or Government called on the World Trade Organization to consider specific activities including those in cooperation with the United Nations to contribute to the implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action.

225.The implementation of the Marrakesh accords must be subject to continued evaluation, in order to promote increased market access for developing countries in respect of commodities, manufactures and services of export interest to them and the expansion of international trade. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government considered that the Ministerial Conference of WTO which will be held in Singapore in 1996 should be an opportunity to assess the implementation of the commitments undertaken in favor of developing countries in order to evaluate their impact on trade, in particular on the agricultural sector. Furthermore, they decided to convene a Conference of Developing Countries under UNCTAD auspices to carry out an evaluation of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements. They stressed the need to take appropriate measures, consistent with the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, in favor of the

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Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the net food importing developing countries with the full implementation of the Ministerial Decision adopted in Marrakesh at the end of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in order to give these countries special attention with a view to enhancing their participation in the multilateral trading system and mitigating any adverse effects of the implementation of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round Agreement. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of the commitments concerning the special and differential measures in favor of the developing countries as well as those aimed at mitigating any adverse effects on those countries resulting from the implementation of the accords.

226.The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that some developed countries continue to ignore multilaterally agreed trading rules by imposing unilateral protectionist measures, allowing domestic policies to prevail over multilateral trading commitments. They deplored the fact that such an attitude comes right after the extraordinary effort that was necessary to conclude the Uruguay Round and the new context in which developing countries made substantial progress toward liberalizing their trade regimes and integrating their economies into the world trade. These efforts should be balanced by a recognition and credit for tariffs binding undertaken by developing countries. They emphasized the importance of an increase in non-discriminating market access to the products of developing countries in the markets of developed countries and the need to resist and roll-back all forms of direct and indirect protectionism.

227.The Heads of State or Government declared that the implementation of the Marrakesh accords should take into consideration the constraints derived from liberalization measures posed by international financial institutions in developing countries. It is paradoxical to expect developing countries to open their markets and lift international exchange restrictions, including non-tariff measures, while the developed countries adopt protectionist measures that make the developing countries unable to fully meet their commitments to the international financial institutions.

228. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the increasing trend towards new types of protectionism that are coming up in major developed country markets. It is in the interest of both developed and developing countries and of the multilateral trading system that this trend be reversed. While recognizing that to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, environment and trade should be mutually supportive, they cautioned that the introduction of environmental labelling or social clauses in the international trade regime would have a negative impact on economic growth and development, and would shift toward developing countries an unjustifiable economic and social burden. In this context, The Heads of State or Government also expressed their concern about attempts to overload the agenda of the nascent World Trade Organization, as it could unravel the carefully balanced package of rights and obligations even before the Uruguay Round Agreements have been implemented and the new WTO has had time and space to establish and consolidate itself in overseeing their smooth implementation. They stated that trade policy must be based on the fundamental principle of comparative advantage and should not be used as a panacea to resolve all problems. They also noted with concern the increasing use by developed countries of antidumping and compensatory measures with purely protectionist objectives as well as unilateral actions inconsistent with international commercial rules.

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229. The Heads of State or Government made manifest the need of developing countries for technical and financial assistance from developed countries and international organizations and trade institutions, in order to take advantage of the new opportunities of the multilateral trading system and to promote the diversification of their exports. They emphasized that developed countries should play a more active role in strengthening capacity of developing countries so that they can participate effectively in the trading system as full players.

230. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of enabling UNCTAD to fully perform its role as essential focal point of the United Nations system for, inter alia, promoting trade and development in the developing countries. They recognized that UNCTAD is the only forum within the United Nations where development issues are treated in an integrated manner and where interlinkages of issues and sectors and of countries and regions are addressed. Therefore, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the strong commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen UNCTAD, including its actions for the provision of adequate resources by the developed countries and expressed their firm determination to oppose any attempt to weaken or undermine the contributions of UNCTAD to the development process of the developing countries.

231. The recent developments and institutional changes, among them the creation of the World Trade Organization, have reinforced the need for UNCTAD as a policy-oriented forum with a strong development perspective. The Heads of State or Government considered it necessary that the output of its intergovernmental deliberations be more policy- and action-oriented, and that there be more participation by developing countries in UNCTAD's policy-making. The Heads of State or Government agreed that development policy-making should not be monopolized by a small directorate of countries and stressed that UNCTAD, as a universal forum, can help correct such imbalances by offering a wider range of policy choices to the developing countries and thereby further the development dialogue. In the formulation of new policies and direction a balanced approach in policy analysis is vital to take into account the limited capability of developing countries to adapt to the new multilateral responsibilities as well as the constraints that they face.

232. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the central role of UNCTAD as the universal forum for intergovernmental deliberations and negotiation, policy and consensus building, monitoring, implementation and follow-up and technical cooperation, with a view to accelerating economic growth and development, particularly of developing countries. They noted that UNCTAD offers an appropriate forum for building consensus on new and emerging issues and preparing the groundwork for negotiations of further trade agreements in the appropriate fora. They reaffirmed support for the mandate of UNCTAD for the integrated treatment of development and inter-related issues including trade, commodities, finance, investment, external debt, services, technology and environment. They stressed the critical importance of enabling UNCTAD to discharge its mandate fully.

233. The Heads of State or Government urged UNCTAD, in the context of preparations for UNCTAD-IX, to give increased focus to priority issues for development and to identify ways of maximizing the development impact of globalization and liberalization while minimizing the dangers of instability and marginalization. They requested UNCTAD to study trends and issues in the world economy, particularly those that have an impact on developing countries and propose policies and measures, both international and national, that can address projected problems. They urged UNCTAD to strengthen its think-tank role for developing countries in the context of a changing

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world economic environment and to identify, examine and present alternative paths to development.

234. The Heads of State or Government urged UNCTAD to perform the following tasks in the developmental context:

- undertake conceptual work through objective analysis and forecasts; audit of ideas and concepts with a view to identifying their implications for developing countries and suggesting corrective measures;

- revive and strengthen its role in the field of trade and development and related issues such as investment rules, competition policy, financial flows, environment, promotion of services sector in developing countries, science and technology, transfer of technology, and economic cooperation and integration;

- assess the impact of the implementation of Uruguay Round agreements, identifying market access opportunities and suggest measures to mitigate possible negative effects;

- reinvigorate its role in the areas of Generalized System of Preferences and trade facilitation; and

- support developing countries in formulating policies and strategies in specific areas including infrastructure development and development of small and medium enterprises.

235. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the hosting of the ninth session of UNCTAD by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in Johannesburg from 26 April to 11 May 1996, and looked forward to UNCTAD-IX as a means towards strengthening the mandate and role of UNCTAD on trade and development and providing important policy directions for global development. They committed themselves to launching a successful process of preparation and implementation of UNCTAD-IX.

236. The Heads of State or Government declared that an effective coordination of the positions of the Movement is essential to renew and enhance the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), with the aim of significantly promoting the stable and enhanced access for their exports of commodities, manufactures and services to the markets of the developed countries. They stressed their opposition to restrictions of GSP as tools of coercion reflecting protectionist trends in developed countries. They agreed that there was an urgent need for improvement in the GSP schemes by expansion of product coverage, lowering or removing of GSP duties on account of reduction in Most Favored Nation (MFN) clauses in the Uruguay Round, expansion of schemes to new products of interest to developing countries and establishment of objective criteria for graduation. They expressed concern that schemes would be weakened by linking them to new conditionalities. In this context, they also called upon GSP donors to simplify and harmonize the rules of origin.

237. The Heads of State or Government condemned the fact that certain countries, using their predominant position in the world economy, continue to intensify the adoption of unilateral coercive measures against developing countries, which are in clear contradiction with international law, such as trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and freezing of assets with the purpose of

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preventing these countries from exercising their right to fully determine their political, economic and social system and freely expand their international trade. They deemed such measures unacceptable and called for their immediate cessation.

238. The Heads of State or Government urgently called upon the developed countries to put an end to all political conditionalities to international trade, developmental assistance and investment, as they are fully in contradiction with the universal principles of self-determination, national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

239. The Heads of State or Government recognized that in many developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries, the commodity sector remains the principal source of export revenues, employment, income and savings, and a significant contributor to the goal of development. However, the deterioration of prices and disorganization in certain commodity markets have greatly undermined their development efforts, as well as their capacity to service the external debt. They made a call for the elimination of supply and demand distortions that precipitate such an uncertain situation.

240. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of maximizing the contribution of commodities to economic growth and development in particular in commodity dependant countries. In this regard, they stressed the need for the improvement of the functioning of international commodity markets through efficient, transparent, stable and adequate price formation. They also called for international support to the developing countries efforts to modernize and diversify their commodity activities, in order to increase their external revenues and to improve their competitiveness in face of persistent instability of prices and the general deterioration in terms of trade.

241. The Heads of State or Government committed themselves to strengthening international cooperation in the field of commodities. They called upon the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to improve the processing, marketing, distribution, and transportation of commodities and in this regard to take advantage of the new advances in science and technology. They also called upon the developed countries to improve the access to their markets through the lifting of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and the abolition of subsidies that obstruct commodity exports of developing countries.

242. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to accomplish existing commodity agreements and the negotiation of others. They welcomed the policy measures adopted by UNCTAD regarding the full and active participation of consumers and producers in international commodity agreements. They considered that the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund of Commodities, adopted after intensive negotiations but almost abandoned at present, deserve to be examined anew. Furthermore, they stated that complementary measures should be promoted such as diversification of exports and improving the quality and competitiveness of commodities. Compensatory financing for deficits caused by revenue shortfalls on export commodities of developing countries should be considered as a complementary and integral part of international measures in this area. They considered it appropriate for UNCTAD to renew consultations on the proposed convening of an international conference on commodities.

Monetary and Financial Issues

243. The Heads of State or Government declared that the implementation of the commitments adopted by various international conferences in the economic and social fields require the mobilization of a substantial volume of new and additional resources to developing countries. It is not sufficient to rely on the shifting of priorities or reallocation of national budgets and Official Development Assistance. They called upon the developed countries that have not done so to fulfill the commitment to allocate 0.7% of their GNP to official development assistance before the year 2000.

244. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the "20/20 concept" as endorsed by the World Summit for Social Development, calling for a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average 20 percent of the Official Development Assistance and 20 percent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes.

245. The Heads of State or Government registered their concern at the ever increasing diversion of financial flows from developing countries to countries with economies in transition. The needs of these countries should be met with additional resources, without detriment to the resources allocated to developing countries.

246. The Heads of State or Government noted how private financial flows to developing countries have been concentrated in a few countries and sectors, and do not compensate the effects of the long period of negative flows. At present these flows are mainly short-term and speculative in character and in many cases have produced serious exchange imbalances. They called upon the international community to design a multilateral surveillance mechanism to monitor short-term private capital flows from developed countries and to safeguard the developing countries from the adverse effects of the volatility of such flows.

247. The Heads of State or Government registered that despite the efforts undertaken by the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries to create a favorable climate for direct foreign investment, the present level of such flows is insufficient to meet their developmental needs. It is necessary to ensure their increase and diversification. The fulfillment of this objective should be facilitated with the support of developed countries, particularly through opening their markets, and the participation of international economic and financial organizations.

248. The Heads of State or Government were concerned on the impact that new protectionism in developed countries will have on FDI flows to developing countries. New stimulus and policy support needs to be given to foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to developing countries by home countries to complement efforts at attracting investments by host countries.

249. The Heads of State or Government noted that the measures adopted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund through their various concessional mechanisms have proved insufficient against the requirements of development. Equally insufficient has been the fourth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the restructuring and replenishment of resources of the Global Environment Facility. They called upon the donor developed countries to meet their commitments under the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and accelerate negotiations for its eleventh replenishment and trust that it will translate into a significant increase of funds.

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250. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need to increase the capital base of the World Bank and the regional development banks in order to contribute more effectively to mobilizing the world savings and to channel them toward projects and programs of developing countries. To this end, they also called upon the creditor developed countries for an increase of IMF resources, including the allocation of new development-oriented Special Drawing Rights.

251. The Heads of State or Government called the developed countries for an increase, in real terms, of resources for the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as a means of providing medium-term concessional flows to low-income countries. They also supported the transformation of the ESAF into a permanent IMF facility.

252. The Heads of State or Government declared that when the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are agreed to, they should be fully funded and include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment, and enhancing social integration.

253. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of strengthening the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as appropriate channels for allocating resources for international cooperation. They called for the adoption of necessary measures to guarantee the financing of the operational activities of the United Nations on a stable, predictable and assured basis. They considered that the imbalance between the volume of resources allocated to Peace-Keeping Operations and emergency humanitarian assistance activities, as opposed to those allocated to development, must also be corrected.

254. The Heads of State or Government noted that the prevailing international monetary and financial system has not succeeded in satisfying the requirement of the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries, in stimulating stable world economic growth, nor in creating a financial climate that is conducive to sustained economic growth and development. The consultations and decision-making processes of multilateral monetary and financial institutions should be democratized. The limited participation of developing countries in such consultations and processes has meant that their interests and needs remain largely unattended to.

255. The Heads of State or Government noted that the globalization of capital markets and the volatility of capital flows, interest rates and exchange rates, which have particular adverse impact on the developing countries call, among other factors, for a reform of the international monetary and financial system. They stressed that any evaluation of the functioning of such a system and the adoption of any measures aimed at its reform should be made with the participation of the developing countries. In this context, they held the view that a major intergovernmental review of the Bretton Woods Institutions was imperative. The rules and responsibilities of the IMF, the World Bank and the regional banks should be reviewed in an integrated fashion within the overall framework of the United Nations. Such a review should be carried out on a truly multilateral basis, and through a democratic process.

256. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the idea of creating a Ministerial Group with the participation of Ministers from developing countries and developed countries to jointly review the operation of the international monetary and financial system and formulate recommendations

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aimed at its reform. The reform should, inter-alia, be geared toward supporting the requirements of the developing countries and should promote greater interaction and cooperation between the Bretton Woods Institutions and the United Nations system. They also endorsed the initiative to convene an international conference on the financing of development to deal with issues on capital flows, resource mobilization, restrictions and exposures faced by the developing countries.

External debt

257. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the debt burden and the debt service overhang of many developing countries, in particular the most severely indebted countries, have significantly increased in the last decade and are far from being resolved. These countries repetitive rescheduling of debt diverts scarce resources from attending to problems of economic development and poverty alleviation. They regretted that in spite of some measures adopted as part of commitments agreed upon during that period, most developing countries continue to be affected by the debt crisis. They expressed their deep concern on the negative impacts of excessive external debt which impinge on the capacity of developing countries to generate economic growth and undertake development programmes.

258. The Heads of State or Government expressed that the solution to the debt problem can only come about through negotiations between debtors and creditors that take into account all the dimensions of this problem, and that should go beyond adopting new relief measures, by guaranteeing a net transfer of financial resources to indebted countries, thus providing the impetus for economic growth. To this end, efforts should be made to ensure a conducive international economic environment by strengthening international cooperation, through, inter-alia, improving market access, terms of trade, access to technology and the international financial and monetary system, in terms of their stability and provision of liquidity, as well as the transfer of new and additional resources for sustained economic growth and development of the developing countries.

259. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that measures that could jeopardize the political stability and the possibilities of economic and social development of the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries will not constitute a viable alternative to a durable solution to the debt problem. Any approach should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and all the indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for-all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development, and through meaningful reduction of all categories of debt by major groups of creditor developed countries including multilateral creditors. They called for broader implementation of mechanisms that have produced positive results such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps, as well as debt for social development swaps, without prejudice to a more durable solution such as debt reduction and/or cancellation.

260. The Heads of State or Government considered that in order to alleviate the commercial debt burden, the resources allocated to the international financial institutions for the reduction of debt service should be increased by the creditor developed countries among other measures. They stressed the need for the cancellation by the creditor developed countries of the bilateral debt of the heavily indebted low-income countries, the least developed countries and other countries facing special difficulties. They also called upon the creditor developed countries for a substantial reduction of the bilateral debt of the other developing countries.

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261. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for the Paris Club to continue to apply measures aimed at reducing bilateral debt, including cancellation or other relief measures, and to widen the scope of those measures to include different developing countries, and increase the concessional flow of resources to countries that face special difficulties.

262. The Heads of State or Government recommended that with a view to reducing the multilateral debt of the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries, serious consideration should be given to the possibility of the use of Special Drawing Rights and IMF gold reserves, without any prejudice to the gold-producing developing countries, as well as other modalities to implement multilateral debt reduction. They further recommended consolidating the financial assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund and its conversion into long-term financial assistance on concessional terms, rescheduling of the structural adjustment loans by the World Bank and their conversion into long-term loans, and adopting similar measures to those applied by the Paris Club.

263. The Heads of State or Government invited creditor developed countries to grant incentives to those countries which, at great social and political cost, have continued to meet their external debt obligations. They expressed that in the case of the commercial debt of the affected countries, there should be a more flexible application of the measures envisaged under the Brady Initiative.

Science and Technology

264. The Heads of State or Government expressed their warm appreciation to the Republic of Colombia for the valuable donation that this country did to humankind, of the Colombian malaria vaccine developed by Professor Manuel Elkin Patarroyo Murillo and offered to the World Health Organization (WHO) for its distribution and use in developing countries. They underlined that this valuable initiative is a clear example of solidarity and South-South cooperation that brings many benefits to the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and particularly to the most affected peoples in sub-Saharan Africa.

265. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the progress of developing countries is dependent upon their access to technology and the level of their endogenous capacity to develop it. The Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries are marginalized on account of their being precluded from participating in the process of technological revolution. The acquisition of technologies and the decision regarding the choice of those that are suited to particular needs is a legitimate right of the developing countries. They called upon the developed countries to promote and enhance the transfer of new technologies and technical know-how to the developing countries. The developing countries should be enabled to access high technology critical for their agricultural and industrial development as well as export competitiveness. They should not be held back from accessing and using them for peaceful, developmental purposes, on grounds of these technologies having dual use.

266. The Heads of State or Government attached special importance to the transfer of environmentally sound and safe technologies. They considered that negotiations in this regard should be oriented toward the acquisition of new technologies on preferential and concessional terms, and strengthening the capacity of the developing countries to fully utilize them.

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267. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need to promote technological cooperation through new partnership mechanisms between supplier and recipient countries, improve the endogenous capacity to propel scientific development, and facilitate the access of small- and medium-size enterprises to the development of technology. They recommended the adoption of measures with the aim of facilitating access to publicly-owned technologies and strengthening the mechanisms of the United Nations, in particular UNCTAD, so that they may satisfactorily fulfill their mandates in these matters. They emphasized that technology transfer cannot be left in the hands of the market or the private sector alone. The State must play an important role in the promotion of international cooperation in this area.

268. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at measures that aim to block, for political ends, the transfer of technology to developing countries. The controls imposed by the highly industrialized countries on the export of dual-use technology and other types of sensitive technology should not be used to prevent the access of the developing countries to technology for peaceful or developmental purposes. They emphasized that only the developing countries are in a condition to decide the type of technologies that are better suited to their resource endowments and needs.

269. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the application of procedures to protect intellectual property rights should take into account the needs of developing countries so as not to adversely affect the financial, commercial, technological and development interests of our countries. They expressed that the protection of intellectual property must be complemented with actions directed at stimulating the creation of new endogenous technologies and emerging technologies on favorable conditions.

270. The Heads of State or Government called for the full implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and called on all countries, especially the developed countries, as well as the international institutions, to consider measures to invigorate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action. In this context, they also emphasized the important role played by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development and urged that it should be strengthened.

271. The Heads of State or Government also recognized the need to further support the developing countries efforts on science and technology through, inter-alia, the multilateral financial institutions, the transfer of technology between small and medium size enterprises from developing countries and developed countries, foreign direct investment flows and strengthening information systems on environmentally sound technologies.

Industrialization

272. The Heads of State or Government agreed that industrialization remains an essential component of economic development, and that in the current globalized economy, economic success is synonymous with industrial and technological competitiveness. They considered that the relevance and importance of UNIDO lies in the fact that it continues to provide services to its own members that are deemed essential to their industrial development. Its unique capacity for

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impartial and independent analysis of global, regional, national and sectoral issues affecting industrial development is an invaluable source of information and advice for governments. Its wealth of information on industrial technologies and processes are a valuable asset to developing countries in their efforts to establish and modernize their manufacturing facilities.

273. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the continuing efforts of UNIDO to concentrate its resources and activities on the priority concerns of the developing countries, inter-alia, in addressing the needs of the poor, such as employment opportunities and poverty alleviation through industrial development; promoting environmentally sustainable industrial development through clean and safe production and energy efficiency; improving the international competitiveness of industries in the developing countries in the context of trade liberalization and globalization of production and capital flows; developing human resources for sustained industrial growth; and fostering international cooperation in industrial investment and technology.

274. The Heads of State or Government recognized, in the light of the present critical situation of the Organization, the necessity to support the mandate and existence of UNIDO and that its restructuring process should be conducted in such a way not to jeopardize the programmes of relevance to developing countries at the national and regional levels. In view of the new financial constraints affecting the regular budget of the Organization, they called on the developed countries to fulfill their obligations in this regard. The Member States also pledge to undertake their shared responsibility in accordance with their contributive capacity. They urged all Non-Aligned Countries Members of UNIDO to participate actively in the UNIDO General Conference to be held in Vienna in December 1995 and to contribute positively to the viable adaptation of its staffing programmes and budget.

Food and Agriculture

275. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern with the further deterioration of the food and agricultural situation, in the developing countries. They considered it their duty to accord high priority in the international agenda to the solution of food and agricultural problems, and advocate the adoption of measures by Member Countries of the Movement that would contribute to the solution of the problems of hunger in the world. They affirmed that achieving food security must be a fundamental objective of development. They found it to be paradoxical that despite the substantial increase that has taken place in world food production, the number of people affected by hunger and malnutrition has increased dramatically in the last years. The new world situation offers the opportunity to manage resources more productively in order to achieve food security, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable. In this regard, they called upon the developing countries to support the elaboration by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the code of conduct for responsible fishing with the aim of preserving resources and managing and developing bioaquatic resources, taking into account the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. They called upon FAO, other relevant United Nations specialized agencies and multilateral financial institutions to give priority assistance to the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries in order to strengthen their food security programs.

276. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the right to food is a fundamental human right and its promotion constitutes a moral imperative of the international community. Therefore, they emphatically rejected the use of food as an instrument of economic or political pressure.

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277. The Heads of State or Government noted that in spite of the advances made by the Uruguay Round, the accords on agriculture will lead only to a partial trade liberalization, and serious distortions will persist in the agricultural commodity markets even after their full implementation. They expressed their deep concern about the negative effects of these accords on the least developed countries and the net food importing countries. Accordingly, they considered it necessary to undertake studies on the impact of the new multilateral trading system on food supply and its possible consequences on food security, particularly in developing countries.

278. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the convening of a World Food Summit to promote international cooperation in this field and to formulate a programme of action on food security. They affirmed that the Movement will need to adopt a common position on this initiative which will require coordinated action by the Ministers of Agriculture in the framework of the Summit and its preparatory process.

Environment and Development

279. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that economic and social development constitutes a priority and a fundamental right of countries. Sustainable development, therefore, must be considered within the wider context of sustained economic growth. States have the sovereign right to exploit their resources in accordance with their own environmental and developmental policies.

280. Environmental protection, sustained economic growth and sustainable development require international cooperation based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that while the environmental problems of developed countries are associated with unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, those afflicting developing countries are to a large extent the by-product of poverty and underdevelopment and their technical and financial limitations. Therefore, they affirmed that the protection of the environment and economic growth should be mutually reinforced. While the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and other international instruments on environmental issues attest to a new spirit of partnership and cooperation in environmental matters, they were concerned with the fact that three years after the Earth Summit, the resources necessary to make these commitments a reality have not yet been allocated.

281. The Heads of State or Government committed themselves to make thorough preparations, in full collaboration with the Group of 77, for the Special Session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of the commitments, recommendations and agreements of the United Nations Programme of Action on Environment and Development scheduled for 1997.

282. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding of the First Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the First Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. They expressed their appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for offering to host the Second Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity in Jakarta from 6 to 17 November 1995 and urged Member Countries to participate actively. They also urged all Member States to support the adoption of a protocol on biosafety under the Convention on Biodiversity.

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283. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the conclusion in June 1994 of the negotiation of the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, as well as the proclamation by the General Assembly of 17 June as a World Day to Combat Desertification. Furthermore, they urged the international community to act towards a full and effective implementation of this Convention and its regional annexes as well as the resolution on the urgent action for Africa, in particular through the provision of new and additional financial resources, and to participate actively in the first session of the Conference of the Parties scheduled to be held in June 1997. They called upon the signatory States that have not yet done so, to accede to or ratify the Convention with a view to its early entry into force.

284. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the decisions adopted in the framework of the Basel Convention to ban, by the end of 1997, all transborder movements of hazardous wastes originating from Member Countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to third countries, and called for its strict and rigorous implementation. They declared that poor countries cannot afford to be the depositories of the hazardous wastes generated by the unsustainable production and consumption patterns of the Member Countries of the aforementioned Organization.

285. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to take the necessary actions to implement Agenda 21 through the allocation of new and additional financial resources, and the adoption of measures to enable the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms, as well as through scientific and technical cooperation and the dissemination of appropriate information.

286. The Heads of State or Government noted with particular attention the developments relating to the restructuring of the Global Environment Facility. They considered that the resources allocated to this mechanism should be significantly increased in order to ensure that its objective is fully achieved. They emphasized the need for decisions of the Facility to be taken in a democratic and transparent way. They committed themselves to continue reinforcing the developing countries joint participation in the activities of the Facility to safeguard their common interests, both in the orientation of its policies as well as in the financial allocation of resources.

287. The Heads of State or Government declared that the Global Environment Facility should not be the only mechanism for the financing of sustainable development and noted the necessity to insist on the identification of other sources of new and additional financial resources.

288. The Heads of State or Government were concerned that the developed countries, either directly or through international institutions, resort to environmental pretexts to increase obstacles to trade, intervene in the internal affairs of developing countries, and impose conditionalities on official assistance and the financing of development, while their unsustainable production and consumption patterns continue to severely affect the environment. They emphasized that in no case does the adoption of unilateral trade-restricting measures based on these pretexts make any positive contribution to the conservation of the environment, yet gravely weakens the multilateral trading system.

289. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of biodiversity as a strategic wealth of the developing countries, on account of both its present or potential value, and agreed that its adequate management and conservation are essential for sustainable development, especially

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in the most important areas of national economies such as forest utilization, agriculture, fishing, health, industry and tourism. They acknowledged that one million acres of virgin rain forest have been donated by the Government of Guyana for international scientific research which will be the property of the entire world community.

290. To this effect, the Heads of State or Government called upon the Members of the Movement to work for the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Conservation and Management of Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

291. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of technology applied to biodiversity as a necessary means of securing the benefits from productivity increases in agriculture or from new and better products so that they constitute a source of economic and food security for future generations. They considered it essential to develop an appropriate framework, in order to guarantee supplier countries of genetic resources, a fair and equitable participation in research and development of projects, and in the benefits and results derived from this process.

292. The Heads of State or Government underlined that, according with the Convention on Biological Diversity, technology transfer and the efforts aimed at establishing an international system for the protection of intellectual property rights, including those related to goods and processes, should guarantee an equitable distribution of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. In this respect, they recalled that the developing countries own the major proportion of the biological diversity in the planet. They also underscored that the local communities rules and habits must be respected and incorporated into the intellectual property rights norms. The market access should not constitute a mechanism to impose such norms.

293. The Heads of State or Government observed that, due to, inter alia, the lack of sufficient infrastructure for prevention preparedness, mitigation and disaster relief in the developing countries, these countries continued to be the main victims of natural disasters. They recommended that the Non-Aligned Countries follow-up the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World, and intensify cooperation among themselves in this area. They also pointed out that progress in economic development would contribute to building the infrastructure necessary for natural disaster reduction in the developing countries and that concessional resources together with technological transfer are critical to strengthen their efforts in this regard.

294. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the issue of water in the world is a problem of strategic and global nature. The water reserves in the world are constantly decreasing whereas human requirements are increasing enormously. Acute shortages of water resources and potable water may become, if the situation is not redressed the cause of social upheavals and international conflicts. In this context it is necessary for competent international organizations, particularly the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to develop intensified efforts to mobilize and generalize the use of pertinent techniques, such as aseptation of used water and desalination of sea water at the most competitive economic costs. In the field of international cooperation, the issue of water should be accorded a high priority and adequate resources be earmarked in the process of preparing the programs and budgets of interested international organizations.

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South-South Cooperation

295. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that South-South Cooperation is an essential mechanism for promoting accelerated economic growth and development, giving a greater dynamism to the international economy and promoting the restructuring of international economic relations. South-South Cooperation offers new opportunities for the expansion of trade and investment, access to financial resources, technology transfer, human resources development and other forms of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. The Heads of State or Government declared that only the nurturing of a spirit of collective self-reliance and the adoption of joint strategies will allow the effective implementation of socio-economic programmes based on their own political initiatives. Thus, the Heads of State or Government strongly reaffirmed their commitment to intensify South-South cooperation with a view to achieving greater collective self-reliance of developing countries.

296. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in the area of bilateral, subregional, and regional cooperation and integration among the countries of the Movement. The new impetus for cooperation and integration, in addition to the creation and strengthening of subregional and regional organizations and institutions, will contribute to building a more solid platform of negotiation and dialogue with the developed countries. The Heads of State or Government noted, however, that the potential and possibilities of South-South cooperation remain far from being fully realized.

297. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption by consensus of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/96, co-sponsored by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, regarding the convening of a United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and expressed their firm support for the holding of the Conference in 1997 at the latest. They called upon the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 to prepare a draft programme of action to serve as a basis of negotiation in the conference.

298. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of "The New Directions for TCDC" by the High-level Meeting on TCDC at its ninth session in June 1995, in response to General Assembly resolution 49/96. The new directions call for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) to be reoriented so as to enable it to focus on strategic initiatives that would have a major development impact on a large number of developing countries. In doing so, it should focus on major development issues such as trade and investment, debt, environment, poverty alleviation, production and employment, as well as macro-economic coordination and management. They agreed that a central element for the successful implementation of "New Directions for TCDC" is that of operational linkages between TCDC and Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (ECDC). In this regard, they called upon the Joint Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 to formulate recommendations, with inputs from the South Centre, for the implementation of "The New Directions".

299. In order to facilitate and further promote South-South programmes and projects, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that evolutionary and tripartite approaches, whose effectiveness have already been demonstrated, should be intensively explored and implemented. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that in promoting such programmes and projects, consideration should be given to the support and assistance that may be provided by developed countries and relevant multilateral institutions, including the provision of financial resources in accordance with the objectives of South-South cooperation.

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300. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the decision to give new impetus to the Action Programmes on Economic Cooperation (APEC) of the Non-Aligned Movement. The activities undertaken within its framework have been affected by the lack of financial resources and the loss of interest by Member Countries. The Heads of State or Government considered it necessary to establish priorities, to orient actions toward more clearly defined objectives, to set strict deadlines for the implementation of projects and simplify their activities. They considered that the institutions and mechanisms created by the Programme are of particular importance and therefore deserve all their support. Furthermore, they expressed the need to establish strong and effective linkages among those institutions and mechanisms, in order to facilitate effective network for information exchange, inter alia, matching exercises between capabilities and needs of developing countries in the field of technical assistance and the sharing of experiences. In this context, they made a commitment to reactivate the meetings within the framework of APEC for its revitalization and the implementation of programmes.

301. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the necessity of expanding trade among Non-Aligned Countries. The Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries constitutes an important means to promote and widen their mutual trade. They called upon the countries that have not yet signed or ratified the agreement, to do so as soon as possible, and invited other developing countries to join it. They called for the conclusion of the second round of negotiations of the preferential system. They took note with appreciation of the offer of the Republic of Cuba to host the Ministerial Meeting of the Negotiating Committee after the conclusion of the Round.

302. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that in order to fully take advantage of the preferences of the global system and to achieve a greater participation in the markets, the developing countries will need to modernize and make their productive sectors more competitive. It is suggested, furthermore, that their central banks, finance ministries and financial institutions seek greater interaction in order to promote trade and other South-South economic cooperation activities, in particular as regards new forms of trade financing and the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral payments arrangements among such countries.

303. Recognizing the evolving financial capacities of some developing countries, the Heads of State or Government pointed out the need to promote, through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, based on favorable and competitive terms, direct investment flows among developing countries, which in turn would generate larger markets at the bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional level.

304. The Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that regional and sub-regional economic cooperation and integration can play an important role in the promotion of North-South and South-South cooperation as well as contribute to global peace and security. They invited the international community to lend its full support to the efforts of the developing countries aimed at the expansion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and development. In this context, the Heads of State or Government took note of the upcoming Economic Summit Conference to be held in Amman from October 30 to November 1, 1995, and expressed the hope that this Summit will contribute to the promotion of regional and interregional economic cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa, according to the outcome of Casablanca Summit which was held in October 1994.

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305. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development: Sharing of Experiences, held in Jakarta in August 1994. They recognized that the negotiating power of the debt-distressed countries could be considerably strengthened if they were able to cooperate on the different aspects of the debt problem. Towards this end, they agreed to continue to convene meetings, such as the one held in Jakarta, in order to keep the debt situation under regular review and to exchange views and experiences, as well as to adopt common positions; to strengthen technical cooperation among developing countries on debt management and debt negotiating techniques and to enhance bilateral cooperative arrangements among developing countries on debt and development issues.

306. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of South-South cooperation in the area of science and technology and welcomed with satisfaction the adoption of the enhanced programme of cooperation by the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Countries and noted that in pursuance thereof and towards its implementation, a number of meetings, workshops, training programmes and collaborative projects have been undertaken and publications brought out in such priority areas as remote sensing in agriculture, anti-malarial, commercial tissue culture and biotechnology, rural telecommunications, technologies for small and medium enterprises and technologies to replace ozone-depleting substances. They stressed that the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Countries requires, however, a sufficient level of commitment and financial contribution in order for it to be able to adequately perform its role and functions. They, therefore, called upon the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries that have not yet done so to sign the Statute of the Centre and contribute towards their membership.

307. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that the establishment of regional centres for science and technology and the creation of a network of specialized institutions of developing countries can give new impetus to South-South technological cooperation. In this context, they considered it advisable to convene a meeting of experts on science and technology to exchange experiences and identify recommendations to Members of the Movement. They stressed the importance of supporting existing agreements among developing countries regarding the exchange of information and experience in the field of biotechnology and urged other developing countries to join those initiatives.

308. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the establishment of the Commission on Science and Technology (COMSTEC) following the first meetings of experts from several developing countries in October 1994 in Islamabad. The Commission would contribute towards enhanced networking for South-South cooperation in the field of science and technology.

309. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results of the Conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture of the Non-Aligned Movement on Food Security held in Bali, Indonesia from October 7 to 11, 1994. They recalled that the Conference had examined the dimensions of food scarcity, analyzed the future indicators pertaining to the persistent shortage of food products, and defined the solutions for this problem which depend mainly on the mobilization of collective action towards the utilization of the untapped resources in Non-Aligned Countries that posses a high potential of food production. In this regard, they underlined the need to intensify the implementation of the Bali Declaration and the Programme of Action on Food Security of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other Developing Countries adopted at the Conference.

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310. The Heads of State or Government underlined that information and communications constitute an essential means for the effective implementation of South-South projects and programmes. They committed themselves to facilitate the enlargement and consolidation of linkages among developing countries in these areas through the promotion of cooperation among their respective data exchange centres and in particular through the South Investment, Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC) in Kuala Lumpur in order to promote trade, investment and technology cooperation networks.

311. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, reaffirmed their commitment to South-South cooperation in the field of information and communication based on the principle of collective self-reliance. They called for enabling the functions and role of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP) and Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) and accelerating the process of setting up the New International Information Centres recommended by COMINAC-IV.

312. The Heads of State or Government underscored that Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, is an important catalyst for the development process. In this context, they endorsed the results and recommendations of the Joint Meeting of Experts and Decision-Makers on the Self-Propelling Growth (SPG) Strategy held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 12 to 15 June 1995. They considered that it is essential to promote and strengthen TCDC programs to encourage systematic exchange of information and experience in developmental matters, and the financing and technical support of the donor countries and international organizations.

313. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the establishment of the Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation in Indonesia as one of the vital and effective means for promoting and accelerating development in the developing countries. They also acknowledged the Centre as complementary to the existing centres of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as being an integral part of the endeavors of the Movement to strengthen South-South cooperation. They reaffirmed that the host country of the Centre should retain the existing financial arrangements of TCDC as a model of operational funding of the Centre and urged the developing countries and developed countries, as well as the multilateral and international organizations to take advantage of the modality offered by the Centre.

314. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of greater cooperation among the countries of the Movement in the fields of education and training, which are essential factors for economic and social development. They committed themselves to promote scholarship and student exchange programmes and increase the creation of centres of excellence in developing countries.

315. The Heads of State or Government called for the convening of a Conference of the Ministers of Culture of Member States during 1996 with the view to fostering cooperation among them. They stressed the need to further strengthen cooperation of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the fields of culture, and in this regard welcomed the offer for hosting of the Fifth Film Festival of Non-Aligned and other developing countries by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang to be held in September 1996, in accordance with action programme in the fields of education and culture.

316. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the results of the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Labor of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries held in

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early 1995 in New Delhi, in particular the decision to undertake cooperation programmes among developing countries in various socio-economic fields that have labor and employment implications. They endorsed the resolution of the Ministers to mobilize and bring together the capacities of the developing countries in the areas of cooperation identified in the Delhi Declaration and the Draft Program of Action.

317. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with interest the initiative presented within the framework of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, called "Partners in Population and Development: A South-South Initiative", and the progress achieved in this field. They considered it essential for all countries to join this initiative, and that the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries maintain an effective coordination in the implementation process of the agreements reached at the Conference. They promised to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning methods, techniques and modalities of implementation of population policies and programmes.

318. The Heads of State or Government committed themselves to seek a greater and more effective mobilization of the entrepreneurial sectors of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to take advantage of their financial, administrative and technological capabilities in the promotion of trade, investment and other forms of South-South cooperation. To that end, they will provide facilities and the support and incentives necessary to promote direct cooperation among the entrepreneurial circles of the aforesaid countries, through the holding of seminars, business round-tables, and the promotion of joint enterprises and other industrial cooperation activities.

319. The Heads of State or Government recommended harmonizing, consolidating, and integrating wherever possible the Caracas Program of Action of the Group of 77 and the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement, in order to take full advantage of complementary activities, achieve greater efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts. They considered that the Joint Coordinating Committee between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 has a vital role to play in this regard.

320. The Heads of State or Government observed with satisfaction the progress made in the adoption of the Terms of Reference and the operationalization of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), and emphasized the need to reinforce it as a means of strengthening coordination and cooperation between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in order to promote the interests and positions of the developing countries in the different international negotiations and fora. They also noted with appreciation the progress achieved by the JCC in pursuing the interests of developing countries as reflected in the joint submission by both the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Chairman of the Group of 77, in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of JCC, of the Message of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Chairman of the Group of 7 Summit in Halifax, as well as their joint efforts in strengthening the United Nations system undertaken during the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly. They underlined that the meeting of the Committee shall be open-ended, as appropriate, to allow for broader participation by all Members of the Movement as well as the Group of 77. They deemed it necessary that similar coordination between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 be established with regard to United Nations activities outside New York in the field of development and international cooperation, in order to reinforce the solidarity and cooperation among developing countries.

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321. The Heads of State or Government recommended the holding of a Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries on South-South Cooperation. They also invited the integration and cooperation organizations and groupings of developing countries to meet in the near future in order to exchange experiences, explore new schemes of cooperation and formulate proposals with a view to the Ministerial Meeting.

322. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the role and activities of the South Centre and stressed their commitment to fully support the Centre to enable it to effectively perform its tasks and mandates. In this regard, they welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement to establish the Centre and invited all Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries who have not done so to accede to the Agreement. They also welcomed the positive outcome of the First Session of the South Centre Council of representatives to strengthen further its relationship and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement. They invited the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries to consider contributing to its capital fund of the South Centre with a view of making the Centre self-sustaining.

323. The Heads of State or Government invited the South Centre to continue to assist in developing and formulating the positions and views of the developing countries across various global economic, development, political and strategic issues for the various meetings and conferences, particularly those under the aegis of the United Nations.

Information and Communication

324. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results of the 4th Conference of Ministers of Information and Communication of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-IV) held in June, 1993, Pyongyang, and examined the current development in the situation of information and communication relations. In this regard, they agreed that inequalities and imbalances prevailing in this field are distorting the image of the developing countries and stressed the urgent need to establish the New World Information and Communication Order on the basis of the principles of independence, progress, democracy and mutual cooperation.

325. The Heads of State or Government recognized the important role of international organizations including UNESCO in the establishment of information and communication infrastructures in the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. They stressed the need to cooperate with such international organizations and to coordinate effectively the positions of the developing countries with relevant international organizations.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa

326. The Heads of State or Government addressed the critical economic situation in Africa. They noted the determined efforts of the African governments and peoples to overcome the critical situation in Africa. They, however, expressed their deep concern at the persistent critical economic situation in Africa. The Heads of State or Government noted that despite numerous agreements and commitments on this issue, the results continue to be discouraging, which is an indication of the lack of sufficient will on the part of the international community to effectively deal with the economic constraints of the continent. They urged the international community, particularly the

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developed countries and the United Nations system, to adopt, strengthen and implement effective measures to support the efforts of the African countries in their economic reform processes. In this context, they reiterated their support for the appeal of the King of Morocco supported by other African Heads of State or Government to launch a Marshall Plan for Africa aimed at the revitalization of economic growth and development in Africa.

327. The Heads of State or Government declared that the United Nations system should, in particular, provide effective means, including new and additional resources, aimed at the development of the social sector in African countries, in order to alleviate the adverse consequences of the implementation of structural adjustment programmes at heavy social costs. They welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/42 and called for the timely implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's, as well as the consolidation of efforts directed at the diversification of the African economies.

328. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the problems derived from man-made and natural disasters, including drought and desertification, which further aggravate the situation in Africa in spite of the efforts undertaken at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

329. While emphasizing that the economic and social development of the continent depends primarily on the efforts of the African countries themselves, they reaffirmed the importance of external assistance as an essential support supplement. In this respect, they endorsed the recommendations contained in the Cairo Declaration on the Economic and Social Development of Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in March 1995 and in other relevant international instruments related to development in Africa.

330. The Heads of State or Government also noted that despite debt rescheduling and forgiveness, African countries are still confronted with an increasing debt burden. Although the application of the Naples Terms represent an encouraging step towards a solution to the problem of bilateral debt within the Paris Club, the debt of low-income African countries still remains a serious impediment to their development prospects. The situation is further exacerbated by the negative flow of resources toward the multilateral financial institutions. The progressive increase in the share of multilateral debt in their total debt stock requires the establishment of adequate modalities to implement multilateral debt reduction. Consequently they urged the World Bank in cooperation with the IMF to establish mechanisms that would not only seek lasting and effective solutions to the problem of multilateral debt, but also provide additional concessional resources to the concerned countries.

Least Developed Countries

331. The Heads of State or Government regretted that the commitments undertaken by the international community to address the persistent crisis of the least developed countries, have not been fulfilled, causing serious harm to their development efforts. In recent years the Least Developed Countries have been further marginalized and have also increased in number.

332. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern about the uncertainties surrounding the replenishment of IDA resources. They, therefore, appealed to the international community, particularly the major contributors, to show greater commitment to development assistance, by helping secure the already committed under the tenth replenishment of IDA and

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contributing more substantially to the eleventh replenishment of IDA and to adequately finance the Special Assistance Program for Africa.

333. The Heads of State or Government called for the effective, full and prompt implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990's, in order to facilitate the reactivation and acceleration of economic growth and sustainable development of those countries. In this regard, they welcomed the outcome of the High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-Term Global Review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990's, and called upon all concerned to take urgent measures to implement the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review Meeting.

334. The Heads of State or Government called upon the developed countries to fulfill the commitment of allocating at least 0.15% of their GNP as official development assistance to the least developed countries and to endeavor to reach the target of 0.20% by the year 2000. They called upon the developed countries, multilateral financial institutions and other creditors for intensifying their efforts for an effective, durable, and comprehensive solution of the debt crisis of the LDCs. In this regard, they called upon the developed countries to cancel all types of debt of the Least Developed Countries.

335. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to take concrete steps so that the exports of the Least Developed Countries are given wider and more preferential access to the markets of the developed countries, and for support to be provided in the area of trade services, as well as in facilitating direct foreign investment flows. They expressed further support for the compensation of the Least Developed Countries for the possible negative effect resulting from the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and for building capacities for maximizing opportunities arising from these agreements and in this regard, they called upon the international community for operationalizing the complementary provisions of the Marrakesh Agreement in favor of the Least Developed Countries.

Land-locked developing countries

336. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community to give special attention and support to the special development problems and needs of the land-locked developing countries, particularly through technical cooperation with and financial assistance by developed countries, and multilateral financial institutions to enable these countries to effectively participate in a rapidly globalizing world economy. They also noted that transit developing countries faced serious economic problems and that their efforts at developing a viable transit infrastructure also needed financial and technical support from the international community.

Small Island Developing States

337. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for the speedy implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island States. In this regard, they called on the United Nations Development Programme as the lead agency to intensify its efforts to organize the support of the United Nations system towards capacity building al the local, national and regional levels.

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338. The Heads of State or Government also recognized that many island developing countries experience specific trade and financing-related constraints, which are compounded by the growing frequency of natural disasters, resulting in economic and social vulnerability. In this connection, they underscored the importance of international cooperation to support policies and measures of island developing countries to mitigate the adverse effects of these constraints on their economic and social development.

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CHAPTER IV: SOCIAL ISSUES

Social Development

339. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in March 1995. They expressed their determination to adhere to the principles and fulfill the ten commitments contained in the Declaration adopted by the Summit. The Heads of State or Government underscored the urgent need to implement the Programme of Action which recommended actions to create, in a framework of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, a national and international environment favorable to social development, to eradicate poverty, to enhance productive employment with the goal of achieving full employment, to reduce unemployment and to foster social integration.

340. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the achievement of the goals established in Copenhagen demand the consideration of proposals regarding the provision of new and additional resources to finance social development of developing countries.

341. The Heads of State or Government further expressed the imperative need to promote development of developing countries, and affirmed that social development in conjunction with sustained economic growth is essential for the realization of the aspirations and welfare of people and, therefore, it is a primary responsibility of Governments and all sectors of civil society that the goals of poverty eradication, food, health, education, employment, housing, and social integration, to which they committed themselves in Copenhagen, are put into effect. They further affirmed that such action should be complemented by effective international cooperation.

342. The Heads of State or Government recalled the commitment by the World Social Summit that the eradication of poverty in the world requires decisive national action and international cooperation. The eradication of poverty is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative. It can only be achieved through a multi-dimensional and integrated approach that combines programmes targeted at the poor with policies and strategies that meet the basic needs of all, ensure access of all to productive resources, opportunities, public services and enhance social protection and reduce vulnerability. Sustained economic growth is crucial for raising living standards and for eliminating poverty.

343. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to substantially increase public expenditure for social development within their countries and called on the international community, and in particular the developed countries and international organizations, to assist in providing both the required financial and technical resources to the developing countries to support their efforts. They stressed that such investments would underline solidarity and afford increased equity, greater productivity and welfare. They underlined that such an investment would, in essence, be an act of solidarity and equity, and result in greater productivity and increased social welfare.

344.The Heads of State or Government pledged to facilitate and encourage the provision of more modern services, with wider coverage and better quality, and to accord special attention to those who have limited access to those services. They encouraged the active participation of the community in management of the social sector.

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345. The Heads of State or Government underlined the contribution of social development to economic progress, greater conditions of equity, economic productivity, social solidarity, political participation and tolerance and international cooperation. These should be translated into advances in competitiveness and improved social development indicators. Accordingly, they committed themselves to accord greater priority to the more vulnerable social strata and to the least advanced regions in their countries.

346. The generation of productive employment constitutes a vital factor of such a strategy which should combine the objectives of social and economic development. The strategy of economic growth should lead to the creation of more and better employment opportunities, while the social strategy should further emphasize the development of human resources in order to take full advantage of opportunities.

347. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that education should be one of the fundamental pivots of economic and social development. At the same time, culture and leisure are factors which enrich social relations and allow the reaffirmation of the identity of peoples.

348. The Heads of State or Government declared that development policies should incorporate social security systems which provide for widening the coverage of health services and improving its efficiency, including social security programs for the most vulnerable groups.

349. The Heads of State or Government declared that a safe and healthy habitat is indispensable for the improvement of the standard of living of each population. There should be adequate housing and public services, appropriate disaster prevention and response mechanisms, the rehabilitation of marginalized areas and recreational and other facilities.

350. The Heads of State or Government renewed their commitment to promoting social integration, striving to attain stability, safety and justice based on the promotion and defense of all human rights, as well as on tolerance, non-violence and non-discrimination, so that it is conducive to a greater understanding among peoples in more just and equitable societies in a spirit of solidarity.

351. The Heads of State or Government took note of the call by the President of Guyana H.E. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, to seek to establish a new set of relations between States, which places emphasis on ensuring international peace, addressing basic human needs and international social justice.

Human Rights

352. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their firm determination to promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments and with the commitments made in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Conference on Human Rights. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the position of the Non-Aligned Movement on human rights as stipulated in the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit and the Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo in 1994.

353. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are

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interdependent and mutually reinforcing. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of all human rights must be equally based on the principles of objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural characteristics of each country while respecting the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. They reiterated that it is a duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

354. The Heads of State or Government underlined that in the fulfillment of the international human rights obligations the promotion and protection of those rights is primarily the responsibility of Governments, with the support and collaboration of the relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant international instruments on human rights and the provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

355. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of international cooperation was a legitimate concern of the international community. They stressed that human rights should not be used as instruments of political pressure especially against the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. They emphasized that any attempt to use human rights as a condition for extending trade and economic assistance should be rejected.

356. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights are the responsible organs for the decision and policy-making and for the promotion and protection of all human rights. They also reaffirmed the need to rationalize the work of these organs with the view to avoid duplication and to promote consensus through a strengthened system of consultation.

357. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the balance between the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual on the one hand, and the obligations to society and the State on the other. They reiterated the concern over a tendency to address aspects of human rights selectively for extraneous new political motives and to neglect economic, social and cultural rights which relate more directly to human basic needs.

358. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that coordination of human rights activities must be carried out by United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies, whose activities deal with human rights.

359. The Heads of State or Government upheld the Vienna spirit of international cooperation that should exclude exploitation of the question of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous motivations.

360. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all forms of racism and xenophobia constitute a serious violation of human rights that must be combated by all political and legal means. They expressed serious concern over the emergence of stringent immigration policies in various developed countries which severely restrict free movement of people and breed xenophobia. In this respect, they stressed that special attention should be accorded to migrant

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workers and their families and encouraged all countries to become party to the relevant international instruments.

361. The Heads of State or Government noted the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and, in this regard, called upon the international community to support and cooperate with the work of the High Commissioner to materialize the objectives stated in those instruments. They welcomed the suggestion of the High Commissioner to establish a permanent dialogue with the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries towards better informing the Movement on the High Commissioner and conveying the input or feedback of the Movement regarding the work of the High Commissioner.

362. While stressing the indivisible nature of human rights, the Heads of State or Government made special emphasis on the importance of the right to development for all peoples, as an integral part of the fundamental human rights. The adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive and unilateral measures, rules and policies against developing countries constitute a flagrant violation of the basic rights of their populations.

363. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the limited progress made in the negotiations on the right to development. They called upon the organs and competent units of the United Nations through the coordination of activities and the elaboration of appropriate programmes. They emphasized also the efforts and initiatives undertaken by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to achieve the effective promotion of the right to development.

364. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue coordinating the different activities dealing with the implementation of the right to development and that the United Nations Centre for Human Rights be provided with adequate resources. They stressed the need to urgently adopt concrete measures to modify the unequal post distribution in the Centre for Human Rights through the appointment of personnel from developing countries.

365. The Heads of State or Government unequivocally condemned international terrorism as a criminal act and noted that terrorism endangers the very territorial integrity and security of States, due to acts of terrorism which take place within States, specially those which violate human rights in particular the right to life of all citizens and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempt to destabilize legitimately constituted governments. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism and urged all States to fulfill their obligations under international law, including prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of such acts and preventing the organization and instigation of terrorism against other third States from within or outside their territories. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and called upon all States to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other State, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commissioning of such acts.

366. The Heads of States or Government further called on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define

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terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also denounced the brutalization of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. The Heads of State or Government condemned the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent civilians struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They stressed the sanctity of this right and urged that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they also reaffirmed the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination did not constitute terrorism.

367. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with satisfaction the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49\185 entitled "Human Rights and Terrorism", and renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism.

368. They objected to the presence and participation in United Nations international conferences and meetings dealing with human rights or related issues, of individuals and organizations that are not committed to the principles and purposes of the Charter of The United Nations through misuse of the privileges to Non-Governmental Organizations with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Population and development

369. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the successful outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994, which was designed to integrate population issues in the development context. They noted that since the adoption of the General Assembly resolution on the Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, the first steps had already been taken to implement its provisions. They called for the speedy implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, as adopted, and underscored the importance of the role of both the international community and the United Nations system in mobilizing the necessary resources for this purpose. They also welcomed the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Population and Development held in Bali, Indonesia in October 1993.

International Migration and Development

370. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern for the problems faced by the migrant workers and their families, particularly women migrant workers, and committed themselves to give foremost attention to this matter and promote the convening of a Global Conference on Migration and Development to analyze the situation and to adopt pertinent actions to its treatment and solution. They also encouraged all countries, especially the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to become parties to the United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. They called upon States which have not yet acceded to the Convention to do so.

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Human Settlements

371. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996 and its preparatory process. They recognized the two themes of crucial importance for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action: "Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanized World" and "Adequate Shelter for All". Achieving adequate shelter for all is central to the socio-economic stability of human settlements and a basis for sustainable development. The Heads of State or Government supported the upgrading and incorporation in some form of the Global Strategy for Shelter for the Year 2000 in the Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and called on the international community to provide much greater level of financial and other forms of support. They called upon Non-Aligned Countries to actively participate in this important Conference and to coordinate their positions during the Conference and its preparatory process in full collaboration with the Group of 77.

372. The Heads of State or Government expressed hope that Habitat II would come up with a concrete plan of action that will provide an enhanced mandate and effective capacity to assist Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries to deal with the problems of human settlements and to realize shelter for all, taking into account that shelter is a basic human rights.

Refugees, repatriated, internally displaced persons and humanitarian problems

373. Deeply concerned about the considerable rise in the number of refugees in the world (from 17 million in 1992 to 27.4 million in August 1995), and the internally displaced (26 million), The Heads of State or Government called upon States and the international community to join forces to protect and assist people who are victims of this distressing situation, in particular women and children, especially the unaccompanied, who are in conditions of vulnerability and that comprise the majority of refugees and internally displaced.

374. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the valuable and efficient humanitarian work that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) carries out, even at the cost of painful and lamentable loss of life of staff members, and welcomed the relentless efforts by the UNHCR in the implementation of voluntary repatriation programmes which have been satisfactorily implemented in several African and Asian countries with the cooperation and contribution of host countries. In this regard, they called on the States and international organizations concerned to continue their utmost cooperation and to coordinate their efforts to ensure successful conclusion of the voluntary repatriation programmes.

375. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for international assistance, including development assistance, in order to achieve durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees and of displaced persons including internally displaced persons, and to mitigate the adverse effects on the socio-economic environment of the host countries. They called upon States to take the necessary measures to prevent situations that could give rise to new outflows of refugees and displaced persons.

376. The Heads of State or Government invited States that have not yet adhered to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the statute of refugees to do so, and renewed their

efforts to preserve the respect for the institution of asylum and the basic principle of non-refoulement.

377. The Heads of State or Government expressed their open support to the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations for the Internally Displaced, and in this framework, favored the initiatives directed to sponsor the elaboration of an international declaration on the group of principles and basic norms of protection and humane treatment for all the internally displaced in any situation or circumstance.

378. The Heads of State or Government stated that the major changes that the world has undergone over the past few years would lead to thinking about ways and means of a possible reduction of the number of victims of armed conflicts. Paradoxically, however, they noted that violence in all of its forms and armed clashes are on the increase. The availability of weapons and their low costs pose a grave problem. Furthermore, the constant development of new weapons, in particular those that cause blindness, as well as the production and the widespread use of land-mines, of which civilians are the main victims, remain a source of major concern.

379. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that priority should be given to promoting knowledge of, respect for and observance of the rules of international humanitarian law, based on fundamental principles, and universal values that have not yet been sufficiently implemented. They affirmed their conviction that knowledge of, respect for and observance of the rules of international humanitarian law not only helps to relieve the suffering of all victims and provides them with effective protection, but also creates an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and restoration of peace.

380. The Heads of State or Government underlined the importance of promoting the respect for the universally recognized humanitarian principles and for the international humanitarian law, particularly those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Additional Protocols. They invited those States which have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the two protocols additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949.

381. The Heads of State or Government recommended the Member States of the Movement to support the humanitarian organizations with a view to ensure that emergency aid for the victims of an armed conflict be provided in an effective and impartial manner.

382. The Heads of State or Government considered it essential to make the distinction among the different types of United Nations operational activities, in particular those related to humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations. In order to preserve the independence, neutrality and the impartiality of humanitarian action, such action must be kept distinct from, and independent of political or military action in accordance with the respective mandates while ensuring the observance of international humanitarian law.

383. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that humanitarian assistance is not an alternative to development assistance and to the durable solution of those problems that are at the origin of the need to grant emergency assistance. In this context, they stated that financial, material and human resources devoted to emergency assistance should not be taken from those geared at development assistance.

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384. The Heads of State or Government urged the Member States of the Movement to actively participate in the XXVI International Conference of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent to be held in Geneva from 3 to 7 December, 1995.

The Situation of Children

385. After reviewing the results of the World Summit for Children held in New York in 1990, the Heads of State or Government recognized the important advances that have been made in favor of children ever since. They made a fervent call for countries to undertake, as a matter of high priority, efforts leading to the fulfillment, within the established deadlines, of the Goals for Children and Development in the 1990's, agreed upon in the Plan of Action for implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990's. In this context, they particularly called upon all countries to complete and implement their respective national programmes of action, as well as to take all necessary measures to achieve the mid-decade goals by the end of 1995 and end-decade goals by the year 2000.

386. The Heads of State or Government commended the role played by UNICEF since its establishment in 1946 for the survival, protection and development of children worldwide particularly in the developing countries, and called upon the international community, particularly the donor countries, to provide increased resources to the organization to enable it to continue its work.

387. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the fact that as many as 180 States have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and called upon those few that have not yet done so, to adopt measures aimed at its universal ratification by the end of 1995, as reiterated by General Assembly resolution 49/211. They called upon countries to take urgent action for the full and effective implementation of the Convention at national and global levels, and commended UNICEF for its advocacy and support in this effort.

388. Deeply concerned about the difficult situation of many children who are innocent victims of armed conflicts in many parts of the world, the Heads of State or Government called upon States and the United Nations to adopt concrete measures to alleviate their painful situation, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/209. They further expressed concern at the intolerable social and economic conditions, of those in especially difficult circumstances, such as natural disasters, exploitation, illiteracy, malnutrition, disease, hunger and disability and called upon all States to intensify efforts to protect them.

389. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the call made at the World Summit for Social Development for labor policies and programmes to be designed to help eradicate family poverty, which is the main cause of child labor, to eliminate child labor and to encourage parents to send their children to school, through, inter alia, the provision of social services and other incentives.

390. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned those intolerable practices such as the abduction and sale of children and their organs, as well as the exploitation of children through pornography, sexual abuse, prostitution, child labor and other practices which have been on the rise as a result of the increasing demand in a number of countries. They called upon all States and the United Nations to adopt concrete measures for the eradication of these practices as called for

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in General Assembly resolution 49/210. They urged that special efforts be made, in measures taken against the trafficking in and use of illegal drugs, to end the exploitation of children in this trade and to protect them against drug use.

391. The Heads of State or Government also expressed deep concern over the recruitment, organization and employment of children in armed conflicts. They condemned this inhuman practice as a threat to the full and civilized development of children, and urged the States to raise their children to be future leaders of a peaceful world. They also condemned all forms of violence against children and urged all States to take the necessary steps to end this practice.

Advancement of Women

392. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Message of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Beijing on September 1, 1995, and reaffirmed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women. These, as adopted, constitute the expression of the real commitment of the countries of the Movement directed to adoption of effective measures to integrate the gender perspective, to removing the main obstacles to the achievement of equality between men and women, development and peace, and particularly eradicating poverty, and to providing sufficient and equal access to education and health, including information regarding preventive health care, and participation in decision-making processes, with due respect for religious beliefs and cultural values.

393. Convinced that women can play a decisive role in the search for the attainment of peace, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to continue to give recognition to the human rights of women and to stress the importance of equal access to all aspects of development activities, particularly education and training, health care, employment, access to credits, and preferential access to land holding and the use of new technologies. This contribution should also include provisions regarding efforts to develop a political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to full integration of women in development, as well as to take necessary steps to increase cooperation among developing countries and with developed countries and international organizations, in strengthening the role of women in development which enable women to participate fully and equally with men in all development activities, including in the decision making process. Convinced that women are entitled to play a decisive role in all fields of the natural life, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to continue to promote the condition of women as well as their full enjoyment of all human rights.

394. Considering that the exploitation of and discrimination against women have also their origins in the condition of girls in society, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their resolve to take effective and expeditious measures for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls. In this context, they particularly committed themselves to give priority attention to the education of girls.

395. In view of the fact that the increase of extreme poverty, especially in the developing countries, in particular rural women and those victims of natural calamity that affects the role of women to a greater degree, who in many cases are heads of households, the Heads of State or Government declared that it is indispensable that national and international efforts for its eradication be oriented as a priority toward the improvement of the situation of women.

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396. The Heads of State or Government noted that this alarming situation of women is caused, inter alia, by economic stagnation, negative economic growth, continued population growth, and increased external debt burdens, compounded by reductions in public expenditures for social programs, chiefly in the development of literacy and education. They also affirmed that a conducive international environment contributes and accelerates the achievement of equality between men and women.

397. The Heads of State or Government expressed their abhorrence on the increasing victimization of women, especially in situations of armed conflict, and the systematic use of rape as an instrument of war and ethnic cleansing. They called on countries to take necessary measures to put an end to such practices forthwith.

398. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction that a growing number of States have become parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and that several Parties have removed their initial reservations, making this Convention one of the most universal international human rights instruments. They invited Member States of the Movement that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so in order to reach the goal of its complete universality by the year 2000.

Youth

399. On the occasion of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year in 1995, and concerned about the persistence, in some instances worsening, of the factors that affect youth in the current world, the Heads of State or Government called upon governments and the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to make greater efforts in the design, improvement and development of policies, plans and appropriate programs to reach the goals that inspired the World Programme of Action for Youth toward the year 2000 and beyond.

400. In that connection, The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 49/152, which decided to devote up to four plenary sessions at its fiftieth session to, inter alia, mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year.

Racism and racial discrimination

401. Aware of the important role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, the Heads of State or Government expressed their concern about the new trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language, and vigorously rejected the contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

402. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Revised Program of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and called upon all countries to adopt measures at the national level that would help achieve the goals of the Programme of Action. They also underlined the need to convene, as soon as possible, a world conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance.

International Drug Control

403. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern for the serious threat that the rising trend in drug abuse poses for society and the lives and future of children and youth, and for the destabilizing effects that illegal use, production, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and drug-related offenses have for the affected countries. They renewed their most determined commitment in the fight against the illicit production, trafficking, distribution and consumption of drugs in all stages and modalities, as well as against money laundering, arms, ammunition and explosive trafficking, and the deflection of precursory and essential chemical substances.

404. The Heads of State or Government rejected the unbalanced, unequitable and selective form in which several developed countries seek to assign a major responsibility to a specific group of countries, in particular those in which the phase of the illegal production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances takes place, as well those countries which are used as transit countries for illicit drug trafficking. The phenomenon of illegal drugs and the participating criminal organizations, constitute a common threat to the countries and therefore requires the decided commitment of all members of the international community for its solution.

405. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the illicit drug chain begins with the insufficiently controlled trade of the precursory and essential chemical substances for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and is completed with the laundering of money through the international financial and commercial channels. Therefore they considered that, on account of its global nature, the drug problem can only be dealt with effectively through international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in which national measures are articulated with a global, integral, and balanced response to the illegal drugs problem.

406. The Heads of State or Government expressed their interest in that all countries participate in the development of common principles that would direct the programmes for the reduction of demand within an integral and balanced approach. They also emphasized the need to promote cooperation in the areas of drug rehabilitation, drug abuse prevention and enforcement measures.

407. The Heads of State or Government called for unity among the peoples and representatives of the States in all international fora, with the objective that drug-trafficking be considered and declared a crime against humanity.

408. The Heads of State or Government supported the initiative of the Government of Colombia to promote a convention against money laundering. They also commended the proposal to convene a world conference in 1998 against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to evaluate, inter-alia, the status of international cooperation in this subject and study the formulation of international mechanisms to face the challenge posed by transnational organized crime.

409. Since poverty and marginalization are factors that favor the problem of drug trafficking in the developing countries, particularly as they encourage illicit crop cultivation, the Heads of State or Government made a call for an increase in the international cooperation of a multilateral and bilateral character oriented towards socio-economic development programmes in affected areas.

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They also called for international cooperation to support programmes for alternative development and for environmental rehabilitation in areas where illicit crops have produced serious environmental damage.

410. The Heads of State or Government emphatically reaffirmed that the international fight against the illicit use of drugs and drug trafficking should be carried out in full accord and without violating the principles and norms of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations.

411. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proposal of the President of Panama, H.E Ernesto Perez Balladares, to host in his country the headquarters of a multilateral centre against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and drug-related offenses.

412. The Heads of State or Government called on the States that have yet not ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances concluded in Vienna on 20 December 1988, to do so at the earliest. They also urged giving effect to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action against Organized Transnational Crime.

413. The Heads of State or Government resolved to strengthen the international struggle against international criminal drug organizations which pose serious threats to the efforts to build and strengthen democracy. Therefore, they decided to strengthen international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug-traffickers and their paramilitary gangs and other armed criminal groups, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights.

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إعلان رؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة حول مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية

NAM Heads of State and Government Declaration on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD) AT THE ELEVENTH SUMMIT MEETING HELD IN CARTAGENA DE INDIAS, COLOMBIA, 18-20 OCTOBER, 1995 *

We the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Eleventh Summit Meeting of our Movement in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, are mindful that the United Nations has to play a crucial role in achieving widespread and equitable development by promoting an appropriate international environment for development and coordinating the broad contours and directions of international economic relations.

We stress that the issue of development remains the predominant concern of the international community, specially in view of the challenges and opportunities offered by globalization and liberalization, and the need to eradicate poverty, reduce disparities and redress imbalances in the world economy.

We are also desirous of bringing development back to the centre stage of international deliberations, promoting a constructive dialogue for development, and ensuring concerted international efforts to address the principal problems facing developing countries through a renewed sense of common purpose.

We, therefore, reaffirm the central role of UNCTAD as the primary economic organization under the United Nations and as a universal forum for intergovernmental deliberations and negotiations; policy and consensus building; monitoring, implementation and follow-up; and technical cooperation, with a view to accelerating economic growth and development, particularly that of developing countries.

UNCTAD, in view of its expertise and mandate, plays a cardinal role in providing the development perspective to international trade deliberations and offers an appropriate forum for building consensus on new and emerging issues and preparing the groundwork for negotiations of further trade agreements in the appropriate fora.

We, in this regard, welcome the appointment of the new Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the conviction that this will lead to the further strengthening of UNCTAD.

We reaffirm our support for the mandate of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues including trade, commodities, finance, investment, external debt, services, technology and environment.

We also stress the critical importance of enabling UNCTAD to discharge its mandate fully, making it a more effective instrument for promoting development, particularly that of developing countries.

UNCTAD, in the context of preparations for UNCTAD IX, is urged to give increased focus to priority issues for development and identify ways of maximizing the development impact of globalization and liberalization while minimizing the dangers of instability and marginalization.

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* NAC 11/DOC.5.

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UNCTAD is also being requested to study trends and issues in the world economy, particularly those that have an impact on developing countries, and propose policies and measures, both international and national, that can address projected problems.

We urge UNCTAD to strengthen its think-tank role for developing countries in the context of a changing world economic environment and to identify, examine and present alternative paths to development.

We further urge UNCTAD to perform the following tasks in the developmental context:

-undertaking conceptual work through objective analysis and forecasts; audit of ideas and concepts with a view to identifying their implications for developing countries and suggesting corrective measures;

-reviving and strengthening its role in the field of trade and development and related issues such as investment rules, competition policy, financial flows, environment, promotion of services sectors in developing countries, science and technology, transfer of technology and regional cooperation and integration;

-assessing the impact of the implementation of Uruguay Round agreements, identifying market access opportunities and suggesting measures to mitigate possible negative effects;

-reinvigorating its role in the areas of Generalized System of Preferences and trade facilitation; and

-supporting developing countries in formulating policies and strategies in specific areas including infrastructure development and development of small and medium enterprises.

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إعلان رؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة بشأن منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية، واللجان الاقتصادية الإقليمية للأمم المتحدة

Declaration of Heads of State and Government of the NAM on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) AND THE United Nations Regional Economic Commissions.

DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO) AND THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AT THE ELEVENTH SUMMIT MEETING HELD IN CARTAGENA DE INDIAS, COLOMBIA, 18-20 OCTOBER 1995 *

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries gathered at the Eleventh Summit Meeting of our Movement in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, express serious concern regarding the proposals and suggestions that UNIDO and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions have served their purpose and should therefore be closed down.

UNIDO plays a crucial role in economic and social transformation and industrialization and development especially of developing countries.

We note that without industrialization, developing countries will not be able to eradicate poverty, provide adequately for the basic needs of their peoples, generate jobs with rising wage levels, and achieve economic advancement in an integrated and balanced fashion.

The United Nations Regional Economic Commissions play a vital role in decentralizing the United Nations and in enabling developing countries to focus on their problems in a regional context and to link these to global processes.

We, therefore, reaffirm our vital interest in the continued existence of a strong and dynamic UNIDO, as an essential institution of the United Nations system to provide a policy forum, support for institution building and other forms of technical co-operation and assistance in the field of industrialization.

We further reaffirm our vital interest in the continued existence of the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions as critical institutional mechanisms that are responsive to the views and specific needs of the various regions of the Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries and which provide an important means of ensuring the democratic and pluralist character of the United Nations.

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القمـــة الثانية عشـــــرة

ديربان – جنوب إفريقيا

(٢٩ أغسطس إلى ٣ سبتمبر ١٩٩٨)

Twelfth NAM Summit

Durban – South Africa

(29th August to 3rd September 1998)

Twelfth NAM Summit	**القمـــة الثانية عشــــرة**
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بيان الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الثانية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**	
بيان الرئيس مانديلا رئيس جمهورية جنوب افريقيا أمام القمة الثانية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa before the Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**	
Declaration for the new Millennium	إعلان بشأن الألفية الجديدة
Durban Final Document	وثيقة دوربان الختامية

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

ديربن – سبتمبر ١٩٩٨

القاه نيابة عن سيادته السيد عمرو موسي وزير الخارجية

السيد الرئيس نيلسون مانديلا

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو

السيدات والسادة

إنها للحظة يشهد لها التاريخ: أن تجتمع آخر قمة لعدم الانحياز في القرن العشرين على أرض أفريقيا، وفي دولة أشرقت عليها بشائر الأمل في مستقبل مزدهر للجميع بغير تفرقة ولا تمييز، هي جنوب افريقيا.

ويسرني أن أعبر عن التقدير للرئاسة الكولومبية السابقة للحركة، وأن أنقل إليكم تحيات الرئيس حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية وتمنياته لكم بقيادة ناجحة لحركة عدم الانحياز، وبانعقاد مثمر يحقق لدول الحركة وشعوبها ما تصبو إليه من تقدم و حرية و استقرار، وقد كلفني الرئيس بأن أضع النقاط التالية أمام القمة الثانية عشرة للحركة:

السيد الرئيس

إن اجتماعنا هنا هو تتويج لكفاح طويل لشعبكم العظيم، كانت فيه حركة عدم الانحياز معكم بكل طاقاتها... وهي التي

جعلت من نضالكم الاسطورى رمزا لنضالها، فكان انتصاركم انتصارا لها ولمبادئها وأهدافها.

... وقامت الجمهورية الثانية فى جنوب أفريقيا من منطلق مسيرة ديمقراطية وفى إطار نسيج وطنى يلفظ التفرقة والتمييز. إنها مسيرة تثبت للعالم أن دول حركة عدم الانحياز، وبلدان العالم النامية، قادرة على أن تقدم للعالم نماذج ديمقراطية رصينة تقبلها مجتمعاتها وتحميها، وليست بالضرورة إستيراداً أو تقليداً.

وإذا كنا اليوم هنا وعلى اتساع العالم الثالث نجنى ثمار سنوات نضال طويلة مضت، فان تحديات المستقبل لا تقل شأنا عن تحديات الماضى. إن حصاد اليوم لا يجب أن يصرفنا عن غرس المستقبل, وأن نجعل من القرن القادم قرن إنتصار لنا نحن الدول النامية.

السيد الرئيس

اسمحوا لى، الآن، أن أضع أمامكم النقاط التالية التى تحدد الرؤية المصرية لما نحن بصدده فى هذه القمة.

أولا:

إن حركة عدم الانحياز حركة عالمية الأهداف والمبادئ، لا تحدها حدود جغرافية أو إقليمية أو عرقية، وهى حركة العالم الثالث التى يتعين أن تكون الاطار الأشمل والمرجعية الأساسية للحركة الجماعية سياسيا واقتصاديا لشعوب العالم النامى، بحيث تتوجه بكل طاقاتها نحو صيانة مصالح الدول النامية والتنسيق فيما بينها.

إن تجمعات العالم الثالث وهيئاته المختلفة، بغير استثناء، ينبغى عليها أن تعتبر التعاون مع حركة عدم الانحياز أمراً رئيسياً فى توجهاتها باعتبارها الحركة الأم والحركة الأعم.

ثانياً:

إن على حركة عدم الانحياز أن تقود الحوار بين الشمال والجنوب بايجابية و فعالية، وأن تديره باعتباره حواراً بين أصدقاء وليس مواجهة بين فرقاء. لقد أصبح هذا الحوار أكثر أهمية من أى وقت مضى، وأصبح لزاما علينا أن نضعه فى نصابه السليم من أولوية مستحقة ، وغنى عن البيان أنه لا ينبغى للحركة أن تقف بمعزل عما يجرى ويتحقق فى تجمعات

الدول الصناعية المتقدمة، ولنحاول أن نتجاوز مرحلة التأثر إلى مرحلة التأثير.

ثالثاً:

إن على حركة عدم الانحياز أن تطرح فكرها بل ومبادراتها اسهاماً فى الحركة الدائرة نحو إرساء معالم بنيان جديد للعلاقات الدولية، بما فى ذلك إصلاح الأمم المتحدة والقضايا الخطيرة الأخرى مثل نزع السلاح والارهاب والتنمية وغيرها.

رابعا:

ينبغى أن نعمل على تأكيد المشاركة الفعالة لحركة عدم الانحياز فى جميع أنشطة الأمم المتحدة وقراراتها على نحو متكافئ ومؤثر، وهذا أمر يتوقف على مدى التنسيق بين دولنا ومواقفنا، وفى هذا فان الأمر يتطلب تنشيط مكتب تنسيق الحركة ليتابع مختلف هذه الأنشطة.

إن المنظمة العالمية هى المدخل الطبيعى نحو إيجاد نظام عالمى جديد، يتم فى إطارها، وفى نطاق المبادئ والأهداف التى نص عليها ميثاقها. ولقد بات لزاما علينا وبخاصة فى ظل

الظروف الدولية الحالية والارهاصات بالنسبة لمستقبل العلاقات الدولية تحت هذه الظروف أن نعمل ونصر على أن تصبح هذه المبادئ جزءا لا يتجزأ من نظام عالمي جديد قائم على العدل والتكافؤ بين الأمم.

نعم... إن واجب بل مسئولية حركة عدم الانحياز هو القيام بدور فعال فى إصلاح الأمم المتحدة وإعادة هيكلتها، وإلا تركنا الأمم المتحدة نهباً للمعايير المزدوجة و الممارسات المتناقضة.

إن تطوير الأمم المتحدة ليس مجرد إضافة عدد من المقاعد هنا وهناك، وإنما هو فى المقام الأول، وضع حد لازدواجية المعايير وتخبط الممارسات، والعمل على إرساء بنيان سليم متوافق عليه للعلاقات الدولية وإطار سوى لعلاج المشاكل الدولية المتصاعدة وإرساء قواعد الديمقراطية فى العلاقات الدولية كما نسعى جميعاً لدعم الديمقراطية فى مجتمعاتنا الداخلية. وفى ذلك، فان التطوير لا يجب أبدا أن يتعدى أو يقفز على مصالح دول العالم النامى فى توسيع مجلس الأمن أو فى غيره، وأن يتوازى الاطار الزمنى المطلوب فى سرعته مع الاصلاح الموضوعى والتوافق حوله بين الجميع.

خامساً:

إن علينا نحن حركة عدم الانحياز أن ندرك الآن أكثر من أى وقت مضى، أهمية الحفاظ على وحدة الحركة وتماسكها. وهذه مسئولية كبرى والتزام رئيسى ومصلحة عالمية تقع على عاتقنا جميعا سواء بسواء .

إن أيا من القضايا التى وحّدت حركة عدم الانحياز فى الماضى، لا يجب أن تكون هى ذاتها سببا فى بث الفرقة بين صفوفها فى الحاضر أو المستقبل، وهنا تأتى المسئولية الأولى لرئاسة الحركة، كما أنها مسئوليتنا نحن جميعا معها، ودورنا أن نبقى مفتوحى الأعين لحماية الحركة من تحديات كثيرة، أخطرها ما قد يأتى من داخلها.

سادساً:

على حركة عدم الانحياز أن تضع ثقلها مع القضايا الرئيسية التى تشغلنا وعلى رأسها قضية السلام فى الشرق الأوسط أكثر من أى وقت مضى. إن أعداء السلام يتربصون به، والقوى المناهضة للسلام أصبحت ترتع بلا ضابط، ولم يعد الطريق إلى السلام معبدا، وإنما مسدوداً أغلقته قوى التطرف،

وحالت بيننا وبينه قوى الاحتلال والاستيطان، فأصبح التحلل من الالتزامات هو القاعدة، وبات الوفاء بها هو الاستثناء.

إن ذلك يعنى أن على حركة عدم الانحياز أن تؤكد دورها الفعال فى تأييد حق تقرير المصير للشعب الفلسطينى، وقراره باقامة دولته المستقلة على ترابه الوطنى فى الضفة الغربية وغزة.

كما أن على الحركة أن تعمل بكل طاقاتها من أجل أن يتحقق الانسحاب الإسرائيلى من الجولان السورى المحتل، وبغير شروط من الجنوب اللبنانى الذى أصبح مسرحا لممارسات الاحتلال وعملائه فى مواجهة حقوق سكانه الانسانية وحقوق لبنان السيادية.

إن العدالة والتوازن هما السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق آمال شعوب منطقة الشرق الأوسط فى سلام دائم مستقر. وفى تحقيق الازدهار والتقدم. أيها السادة... بغير عدالة وتوازن سوف يستحيل التوصل إلى سلام، وسوف يتهدد السلم والأمن الدوليان.

سابعاً:

ان الوضع فى افريقيا يتداعى ويتزايد خطورة، فالموقف فى الكونغو ومنطقة البحيرات العظمى خطير، وكذلك فى القرن الأفريقى بالاضافة إلى الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التى تتطلب رعاية خاصة، وهو ما نرى أن الحركة فى عالميتها – عضوية وأهدافا – يجب أن توليه عناية خاصة.

ثامناً:

إن ظاهرة الإرهاب الدولى التى إستشرت ولم يعد يسلم منها مجتمع، باتت تنذر بأسوأ العواقب وتهدد الأمن والاستقرار فى كافة المجتمعات دون تمييز. وعلى دول عدم الانحياز أن تتخذ موقفاً واضحاً وصارماً لمواجهة انتشار هذه الظاهرة الاجرامية التى تشكل تهديدا لمبادئ الحركة وأهدافها.

ولم تدخر مصر جهدا فى مكافحة هذه الموجة الاجرامية، فقد شاركنا فى إطار جامعة الدول العربية فى إعتماد إتفاقية لمكافحة الارهاب تضمنت أسس التعاون فى هذا المجال، كما إستضافت القاهرة فى فبراير الماضى اجتماعا لخبراء منظمة المؤتمر الاسلامى قام بالاتفاق على إطار لمشروع معاهدة لمكافحة

الارهاب الدولى، متخذا من مدونة السلوك الاسلامى لمكافحة الإرهاب التى اعتمدتها القمة الاسلامية الثامنة بطهران أساسا له.

وقد تابعت مصر باهتمام بالغ الأحداث الارهابية التى وقعت فى الآونة الأخيرة على أرض قارتنا الأفريقية والمضاعفات الناجمة عنها والخسائر التى سببتها فى الأرواح والممتلكات.

ومن منطلق المسئولية الانسانية والأخلاقية الواقعة علينا جميعا لحماية أرواح الأبرياء وحقوقهم، وللتصدى لهذه الظاهرة الاجرامية، تجدد مصر دعوتها لعقد مؤتمر دولى على مستوى القمة تحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة، يناط به تقنين تعامل المجتمع الدولى بصورة جماعية ومنظمة مع الارهاب بجميع صوره وأشكاله وبمختلف أبعاده، ووضع الضوابط والمتطلبات اللازمة لمواجهته، وردع الحكومات والجماعات والأفراد الذين يثبت ضلوعهم فى ارتكاب الأعمال الارهابية أو الاشتراك فى الاعداد لها والتحريض عليها وتنفيذها.

تاسعاً:

طالما ان على حركة عدم الانحياز أن تحشد كل قواها من أجل السلام العالمى، فان هذا لا يقوم إلا بالعمل على تحقيق نزع السلاح النووى الكامل والتام دون تفرقة والذى يجب أن يبقى هدفا لا نتراجع عنه، حتى لا تزيد مشكلة الانتشار النووى تعقيدا، ويتعذر حلها.

لقد أثبتت الأحداث المتعاقبة قصور نظام منع الانتشار فى صورته الحالية التى تفتقر ــ بين أمور أخرى ــ إلى العالمية، وأكدت الحاجة الماسة لاتخاذ خطوات جادة وعاجلة من أجل علاج هذا القصور ودعم النظام وتعزيز فعاليته بتحقيق عالميته، جنبا إلى جنب مع جهود نزع السلاح النووى، وإلا انتهينا إلى حالة شك كبيرة و انعدام ثقة واسع وسباق تسلح يؤدى إلى انتشار أسلحة الدمار الشامل جميعا.

تلك هى القضية الآنية، والتى لن يمكن علاجها بمعايير مزدوجة، أو ضوابط متناقضة أو متحيزة، أو بحرمان شعوب البلدان النامية من ممارسة حقها الطبيعى المشروع فى تنمية استخدام الطاقة الذرية للأغراض السلمية، وإنما علينا مواجهتها

برؤية واعية وإرادة مخلصة، توفر لشعوب العالم دون تفرقة الأمن والأمان، والاستقرار والازدهار.

من هذا المنطلق، دأبت مصر خلال العقود الثلاثة الماضية على الدعوة إلى إنشاء منطقة خالية من الأسلحة النووية في الشرق الأوسط، ثم عززت هذه الدعوة بمبادرتها عام ١٩٩٠ لاخلاء منطقة الشرق الأوسط من كافة أسلحة الدمار الشامل، إقتناعا منا بأن سباق تسلح فى المنطقة يشمل الأسلحة النووية وباقى اسلحة الدمار الشامل من شأنه أن يعقد جهود السلام، ويهدد الاستقرار فى المنطقة تهديدا خطيرا ويحرم شعوبها من غد أكثر رفاهية وازدهار.

ومن ذات المنطلق، ومن فوق هذا المنبر العظيم الذى صاغ وجدان الجزء الأكبر من شعوب العالم فى زحفها نحو الحرية والمساواه، ومن هذا البلد الكريم الذى تخلى بارادته المنفردة عن المضى فى برنامج نووى عسكرى، اسمحوا لى أن أتقدم للعالم أجمع بدعوة الرئيس حسنى مبارك إلى عقد مؤتمر دولى لبحث إخلاء العالم من أسلحة الدمار الشامل خلال فترة زمنية

محـــددة، والتى أعلنهـــا فى منتصـــف هـــذا العـــام، وأن أدعوكم للعمل سويا بذات الرؤية الواعية والارادة المخلصة مـــن أجل تفعيل هذه الدعوة الصادقة فى أقرب وقت.

عاشراً:

لقد أصبحت حركة عدم الانحياز بحاجة إلى إعـــادة ترتيـــب أولوياتها فى مجال إعادة هيكلة العلاقـــات الاقتصاديـــة الدوليـــة ووضع حد للتناقضات القائمة فى هذه العلاقات.

إن القضايا الاقتصادية والتحديات الدوليـــة المتفاقمـــة فـــى ظـــل ظاهرة العولمة والتوجه نحو التحرير تفرض نفسها علـــى الحركة وتحتم على دولنا التحرك ســـريعا وســـويا لمواجهتـــها أوملائمتها مع إحتياجاتنا وأولوياتنا. إن ظاهرة العولمـــة ليســـت الداء كما أنها ليست الدواء, ولكنها واقع ومن ثم يجب التعـــامل معها وأن نعمل على تجاوز وقع ســـلبياتها على اقتصـــادياتنا والاستفادة من إيجابياتها. حقيقة ... كيف يتأتى لنـــا أو لغيرنـــا وقف ظاهرة العولمة أو إبطائها فى عصر تكنولوجيا المعلومـــات والتجارة الألكترونية والتحرك السريع لتدفقات رءوس الأمـــوال.

ومن ناحية أخرى فان دول العالم النامى ليست مجرد قوة عددية ــ كما يرغب البعض فى تصويرها ــ بقدر ما أصبحت قوة تنافسية حقيقية فى السوق الدولى، وهو ما يجعلها اليوم قادرة على التفاوض بايجابية وقادرة على الدفع بمصالحها وإهتماماتها على مائدة المفاوضات.

إن تطوير الحركة وموائمتها مع التغيرات الدولية سريعة الايقاع مسئوليتنا جميعا، فقد آن الأوان لأن نقوم بانشاء فريق عامل للنظر فى تطوير الحركة من خلال قيادة جماعية تعمل على النهوض بأدائها حتى يكون الطريق إلى تحقيق مقاصدنا معبدا، وحتى تنطلق الحركة إلى الآفاق التى طالما كنا نصبو إليها.

وأخيرا:

فإن كل تقدم وإزدهار اقتصادى تحرزه أى دولة من دول حركة عدم الانحياز، ينبغى أن ينظر إليه على أنه رصيد إيجابى لغيرها من دول الحركة. ولذا فمن الضرورى تحقيق قدر من التضامن فيما بيننا من أجل الحفاظ على وإحداث تراكم فى

أرصدتنا من التقدم، ودفع الحركة نحو الازدهار. كما أنه من الضروري، في هذا الصدد، الاسراع بالنهوض بتعاون الجنوب والجنوب.

والتعاون بين دول الجنوب لا يقف عند المستوى الاقليمي أو بين دول جوار جغرافي فحسب، بل يجب أن يمتد إلى ما بين الأقاليم بعضها البعض على نحو ما تقوم به مجموعة الخمس عشرة المعنية بالتعاون والتنسيق بين الدول النامية، والتي تشرفت مصر باستضافة قمتها الثامنة مايو الماضي بمشاركة تسع رؤساء دول وحكومات، وجرى التباحث حول عدد من مسائل الاقتصاد العالمي التي تهم دول الجنوب كالتطورات في أسواق المال الدولية، وفي النظام التجاري متعدد الأطراف، بالاضافة إلى كيفية إحياء الحوار بين الشمال والجنوب، وسبل تعزيز التعاون فيما بين دول المجموعة.

ويهمني هنا أن اؤكد على أنه بالرغم من أن المجموعة محدودة في عضويتها، فإن المشاركة في مشروعاتها مفتوحة. وبالفعل تشارك عدة دول من خارج المجموعة والمنتمية إلى أسرة الجنوب في بعض هذه المشروعات. ان الموارد لدينا

وعوامل الانتاج متاحة لنا، ولكننا بحاجة الى قفزة شـــاملة للتكامل فيما بيننا تشكل مدخلنا الحقيقـــى نحـــو مســـتقبل أفعـــل وأفضل.

السيد الرئيس

إننا على ثقة تامة من أن قيـــادتكم الحكيمة لحركـــــة عدم الانحياز سوف تصل بها إلى مقاصدها السامية ، كمـــا أننـــى أود أن أؤكد لكم أننا سوف نتعاون معكم تعاونـــا وثيقـــا بغير توقـــف فى الحفاظ على مبادئ الحركة وأسسها، وفى كل مـــا يمكـــن أن يحقق لحركتنا ما تصبو إليه من نجاح وفعالية ،

وفقكـــم اللـــه

والسلام عليكم ورحمته وبركاته،،

Address by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

Before

The Opening Session of the 12th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

Durban, South Africa, September 1998

Delivered by His Excellency Amre Moussa

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Your Excellency President Nelson Mandela,
Your Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is a moment to which History shall bear witness: a soul stirring moment highlighting the fact that the last Non-Aligned Summit during the 20th Century has been held on Africa's soil, beneath her starry skies, cooled by the shade of emerging democracy and prevailing freedoms. A meeting held in a country, South Africa, above which the glad tidings of a prosperous future for all its people are shining, without discrimination or prejudice.

I have the pleasure to express our appreciation to the Colombian chairmanship convey to you the greetings of President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his best wishes for a successful chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement and a fruitful outcome of the meeting that would achieve for our States and peoples their aspirations to dignity, standing and progress.

I present you with the message that President Hosni Mubarak has entrusted me to convey to the 12th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr. President,

Our meeting here comes as a crowning of your long struggle, a harsh and painful struggle which you have stoically endured, with the Non-Aligned Movement and its powerful drive, heart and soul behind you. The Movement has made of your legendary struggle a symbol of its own. Your triumph is the triumph of the Movement, of the principles on which it was founded and of the objectives it has painstakingly sought.

Such a struggle paves the way towards the steady democratic process we are witnessing in South Africa in the context of one national fabric free of any discrimination or prejudice. This process is evidence that the Non-Aligned and developing countries have the means to present the world at large with sound democratic paradigms accepted by our communities, that stem from our own souls and are accepted by our societies, paradigms that are neither alien nor imported.

While today we may be enjoying the fruits of a lengthy struggle, the challenges we will face tomorrow are no less serious than those of the past Today's harvest must not divert us from sowing the seeds for the future, and to make of the coming century a triumph for the developing countries .

Mr. President,

Allow me now to set before you the following points which define Egypt's vision of what we have to contend with during this Summit.

First

NAM is a movement of the third world in its entirety, with all its groupings and bodies. As such, the Non-Aligned Movement must provide the comprehensive framework and become the prime reference for the common political and economic movement of the developing countries, thus coordinating all its potential towards safeguarding and concerting their interests.

All Third World groupings and bodies, without exception, must cooperate with the Non-Aligned Movement in order to achieve this important goal.

Second

The Non-Aligned Movement must be capable of leading the dialogue between North and South, which in turn should be viewed in a positive manner as a dialogue between friends rather than a confrontation between adversaries. This dialogue is more important now than ever before, and we are duty bound to accord it the proper priority, and view it within a sound conceptual framework.

Needless to say, the Non-Aligned Movement should never be isolated from current developments in the developed industrial States, if it is to achieve its goal of shaping events rather than being influenced by them, and if it is to convince others rather than be prevailed upon by them.

Third

The Non-Aligned Movement is called upon to contribute and introduce new concepts, and indeed take the initiative in laying the foundations for relations between nations with a view to guaranteeing security for all and preserving mankind's achievements; Foundations that would favour peace loving peoples, and discourage adventurous aggressors, and through which lasting peace and prosperity will prevail.

Fourth

The Non-Aligned Movement must be able to participate effectively in all UN activities and resolutions, on an equal footing with all others.

That global organization is the natural forum for establishing a new world order. Any world order worthy of the name can only be established through the organization itself and must be compatible with the principles and objectives enshrined in its Charter. Such principles which have been reflected in UN resolutions throughout successive years. We are duty-bound, especially in current international circumstances and with the premonitory signs of future relations, to insist that those principles become an integral part of a new world order based on justice and equality between nations, and take action to that effect.

It is incumbent on the Non-Aligned Movement to play an effective role in the reform of the United Nations.

If such a role were to vanish from the scene, it would be akin to squandering the fruits of lengthy years of the struggle by the Non-Aligned countries. Indeed, it would imply the destruction of their achievements and the loss of the Movement's credibility. It would leave the United Nations prey to double standards and contradictory practices.

The reform of the United Nations does not merely entail the addition of a number of seats here or there. It is primarily and specifically intended to put an end to practices fraught with discrepancies and double standards. It is an attempt to establish a solid foundation for international relations and a sound framework in which emerging international problems can be solved.

Within this context, there is a need to confirm the Non-Aligned Movement's previously adopted position whereby the reform of the UN must in no way preclude the interests of the developing world or be detrimental to them, whether concerning the increase in the membership

of the Security Council or any other body. The time allocated to the reform of the UN must take into account the importance of the issues and the need to achieve consensus.

Fifth

As members of the Non-Aligned Movement, we must be conscious more than ever before of the importance of maintaining the unity and cohesion of our Movement. This is not only a major responsibility but an ethical obligation and a common responsibility that all of us must bear equally.

The main issues that we are tackling, whether at the United Nations or elsewhere, cannot be gauged by a near-sighted vision or in terms of possible future gains. They are to be addressed through a firm commitment to the unity of the Movement and a conscious allegiance to its sustained and united being.

Any issue that has in the past unified the Non-Aligned Movement must not be allowed to spread discord among its ranks, now or in future. This is the primary responsibility of the Movement's leadership. It is also our responsibility. Our duty is to be on the look-out at all times in order to protect our Movement and enable it to face the increasing challenges that arise, particularly those which might emerge from within its ranks.

Sixth

The Non-Aligned Movement must bring its full weight to bear with the quest for peace in the Middle East.

The enemies of peace are alert. The forces that refuse peace are wallowing freely to their hearts' content without restraint. The road to peace is no longer as smooth as some of us expected. We have come to a dead end. The forces of extremism, occupation and illegal settlements have come between us and peace and brought us to an impasse. The denial of commitments has become the rule, to abide by them the exception.

This implies that the Non-Aligned Movement must regain its effective role in upholding the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to establish their independent state on their own soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Movement should also strive with all of its potential to achieve an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and an

unconditional withdrawal from Southern Lebanon, an area which has become the scene of unconscionable practices by the forces of occupation and their agents against the human rights of its people and the sovereign rights of Lebanon

Peace based on justice is the only course left for fulfilling the hopes of the people of the Middle East, an integral part of the developing world's population, for ensuring prosperity and progress after the suffering they have endured for so long. Any other course will not establish peace, but will only endanger international peace and security.

Seventh

The situation in Africa is deteriorating and becoming more dangerous, it has reached a critical stage in the great lakes region, and in the horn of Africa, in addition to the current social and economic state of affairs in the continent. It is our firm belief that the Non-Aligned Movement, in view of its global membership and objectives, must give particular attention to this issue.

Eighth

International terrorism has not spared any part of the world, and it now seems that no one can escape its claws. Such a phenomenon forebodes with the worst possible consequences and threatens the peace and stability of all communities, without any discrimination between rich and poor, or between advanced and developing. The Non Aligned Movement has to take immediate steps to take a firm and unmitigated stand to face the challenges of the spread of this criminal phenomenon, which in turn threatens the basic principles on which the Movement and its aims are based.

Egypt shall spare no efforts to combat this wave of criminal acts. We have adopted along with our Arab neighbours in the context of the League of Arab States a general convention to combat international terrorism. This convention includes the basic tenets of cooperation in this field. Last February, Egypt hosted a meeting of experts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which in turn agreed on a framework for a convention to combat international terrorism, based on the Islamic code of conduct to combat terrorism which was adopted by the eighth Islamic summit in Teheran.

Egypt has followed with great concern the recent terrorist acts on Africa's soil, the repercussions that have emanated from them, and the ensuing loss of lives and property.

Within the context of our collective human responsibility to protect the lives and the rights of the innocent, of our shared duty to combat terrorism, Egypt renews its call for the convening of an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to explore ways to institutionalize a synthesized collective approach to deal with terrorism in all its forms and aspects, to establish the basic principles for, and take the necessary measures to combat it in a decisive and forceful manner, to deter governments, groups, and persons which are proven to be entangled with the undertaking, planning, or encouraging of terrorist activities.

Ninth

The Non-Aligned Movement must mobilize all its potential for the sake of global peace. This objective is only possible if it is accompanied by general and complete nuclear disarmament without any form of discrimination. It should remain our prime goal to be attained without any concessions, otherwise the problem of nuclear proliferation will only become more complex and more difficult to resolve.

Recent events have provided ample and proof of the shortcomings of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime, and highlighted the critical and urgent need for serious measures to address them and to strengthen the regime and its effectiveness, parallel with the efforts toward nuclear disarmament, if we are to avoid an arms race that will lead to the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

This is the most pressing issue, and it cannot be resolved through double standards or contradictory and biased yardsticks, or by depriving developing countries from realizing their legitimate rights to develop nuclear power for peaceful uses. Rather, it requires a conscious vision and faithful commitment to providing peace and security, stability and prosperity for all the people of this world.

From this standpoint, Egypt has called during the past decades for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East, and further strengthened this call by the proposal of President Mubarak in 1990 for the establishment of a zone free from all of mass destruction in the Middle East. These initiatives stem from out conviction that an arms

race in the Middle East, particularly one which might include nuclear weapons, will only complicate efforts to achieve peace, and pose a serious threat to stability in the region and deprive its people of a brighter and more prosperous future.

From this same standpoint; from this forum which has guided the larger part of the world's population in their quest for freedom and equality, and from this generous land which has unilaterally opted not to pursue the option of nuclear weapons, I would like to present before the entire world the initiative announced by President Mubarak in June of this year, for the convening of an international conference to pursue the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction from the world within a limited time period. I ask you all to join in realizing this initiative in the very near future, with the same conscious vision and faithful commitment to ensuring peace and security.

Tenth

The Non-Aligned Movement needs to reconsider its priorities concerning the reform of international economic relations. It has become necessary to put an end to the existing discrepancies in these relations, and agree upon certain principles that shall govern the role of international financial institutions.

The NAM needs to reconsider its priorities and restructure international economic relations with a view to putting and end to the existing discrepancies in these relations.

Economic problems and growing international challenges in the framework of globalization and the trend towards liberalization impose themselves on the Movement and force its members to move promptly and in a concerted manner to face these challenges and shape them according to their needs and priorities.

Globalization is neither a universal panacea, nor is it at the root of all our ills, It is a fact of life, hence, we have to deal and live with it , overcoming its negative effects on our economy and make use of its positive ones.

How can we or others halt the process of globalization or reduce its pace while we are living in the era of information technology and electronic commerce and rapid movement of capital flows.

It must also be recognized that the developing world is a competitive power reckoned with in the global markets, and not simply a large numerical bloc as some would like to believe. It is this characteristic which makes it able to negotiate effectively and defend its interests on any negotiating table.

Any economic growth or prosperity achieved by any of the States of the Movement must be viewed as a positive asset for all other Non-Aligned States. It is therefore important to ascertain a degree of solidarity amongst us that would preserve those assets and increase them, while propelling the Non-Aligned countries towards prosperity. It is also necessary to speed up the process of South-South cooperation.

Cooperation and complementarity are now imperative for us, indeed a dire necessity. We must bypass the stages of rhetoric and wishful thinking and adopt pragmatic measures and a practical approach to turn the longed for cooperation into reality, to attain the necessary complementarity among our economies and ultimately to achieve the prosperity and power to which we aspire. The example of Africa and its economic setups is an important one in this respect to complement the real growth that has been achieved in Asia and Latin America, stemming from the collective cooperation and solidarity between groupings of developing countries in both continents.

Cooperation among countries of the South should not only be at the regional level or among neighbouring countries, but at an inter-regional level as well encompassing all regions of the south. In this context, one should emulate the example given by the Group of Fifteen for Consultation and Cooperation among Developing Countries. Last May, Egypt had the honour to host the Eighth Summit of the G-15, where nine heads of State and Government actively participated addressing issues pertaining to the international economic situation that are of special interest to developing countries, such as the financial crisis in capital markets, the multilateral trading system, revitalizing North-South dialogue, and means to enhance cooperation among G-15 countries.

I should like to emphasize here, that despite the fact the G15 has a limited membership, participation in its joint projects is open to all countries of the South. Today, quite a number of developing countries are indeed participating in these projects.

In this context, I would like to invite Non Aligned countries to view the G-15 as a burgeoning core for cooperation among all countries of the South.

Finally, The Non-Aligned Movement must develop its own entity and upgrade its instruments in order to acquire the effectiveness necessary for the conduct of international relations, which in turn are quickly changing, so that it is no longer logical or acceptable that our Movement stand still without adapting to them. This, by no means, implies that we should forsake the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement nor relinquish any of its objectives, for it is our duty to hold to them without concession.

What matters for us is the soundness of the Movement's structure and the quality of its performance. We are not advocating rigid molds, for no benefit can be drawn from any new pattern that falls prey to rigidity. Our highest ambition is to conduct a frank exchange of views amongst ourselves in order to identify any shortcomings and define areas for improvement, especially since the current international environment will tolerate only the best performance.

These were the points I wanted to present before this historic Summit, so that along with other points to be discussed, we can draw logical conclusions as to the best manner in which our Movement should enter to the 21st Century.

We must have a clear vision for the future. A healthy mixture of continuity and positive development that is agreed upon and consistent with the general trend of the Movement and its activities is the best guarantee of its effectiveness during the coming decades.

Mr. President,

We are fully convinced that your wise guidance of the Non-Aligned Movement will be instrumental in achieving its objectives. I should also like to assure you of our close cooperation in safeguarding the principles and foundations of the Movement and regarding any issue that is likely to lead our Movement's success.

May God lead you on to success.

Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings.

بيان الرئيس مانديلا رئيس جمهورية جنوب افريقيا أمام القمة الثانية عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Statement by H.E President Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa before the Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, NELSON MANDELA, AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE TWELFTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, DURBAN, 2 SEPTEMBER 1998

Chairperson,
Your Majesties and Your royal Highnesses,
Distinguished Secretaries General of the OAU and the United Nations
Honourable Ministers and Ambassadors,
Distinguished delegates, guests and observers,
Ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honour and a profound privilege for us, who have only lately become full members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to host the Twelfth Summit of Heads of State and Government.

We warmly welcome you all to our newly democratic country, still in the infancy of its freedom.

We are especially proud to do so because of the critical role of the Movement and its members in the liberation of all the people of our country from the system of apartheid. For your selfless support, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

In as much as the achievement of democracy in South Africa and our return to the community of free nations was your victory too, we say in all humility and gratitude - welcome home!

Steadily but surely, we are realising the vision of what you envisaged when you sacrificed so much to lend us your support. But like all developing countries, we are doing so within the constraints and difficulties produced by an international environment that neither we nor the visionaries of Bandung foresaw.

This situation is compounded by the terrible legacy of apartheid which defiles every aspect of South African life, sometimes in ways which even we, the natives of this land, could not conceive of.

However, let us recall too that this is the Fifth Summit of the Movement to be hosted by Africa itself - a further source of joy for us as hosts.

Free at last from colonial and white minority rule, Africa has the possibility now to focus all her energies on improving the lives of her children.

In this new phase of Africa's redemption, of a Renaissance whose time has come, we will count much on the principles of collective self-reliance and

relations of mutual co-operation which are embodied by the Non-Aligned Movement.

It is therefore with a deep sense of history that South Africa hosts this Summit. We are greatly honoured to be entrusted with the responsibility of chairing the Non-Aligned Movement at this challenging and momentous time for the developing world.

During its tenure, South Africa will seek further to strengthen the Movement as well as contribute to its renewal, so that the Movement can discharge its historic mandate into the next century.

We say this, knowing that the achievement of our goals depends critically on the collective interests of the developing countries being effectively addressed.

Our task in this regard is made easier by the leadership and co-ordination that has been provided by Colombia over the past three years as the Chair of the Movement and, not least, by Indonesia as the previous captain of our collective.

We pay tribute to them for the work they have done towards equipping us with the wherewithal to achieve our common goals in the new global environment.

Your Majesties,
Your Royal Highnesses,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen;

We have to remake our common world anew. The violence we see all around us, against people who are as human as we who sit in privileged positions, must surely be addressed in a decisive and sustained manner.

I speak here of the violence of hunger which kills, of the violence of homelessness which kills, of the violence of joblessness which kills, of the violence of malaria and HIV/AIDS which kills and of the trade in narcotics which kills.

I speak of the destruction of human lives which attends underdevelopment, of societies over which we preside in which the very poor prey on one another with knives and guns, in which we have to contend with the crimes of the abuse of children and the rape of and other violence against women and in which those who murder and rob seem to thrive.

The violence against which I speak is also the violence of war, whether in the Democratic Republic of Congo or in Kosovo, and whether in Afghanistan or in Sri Lanka, and of the frightening threat which hangs over all humanity that is

posed by the huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction, and especially nuclear weapons, which remain in the stockpiles of a few countries in the world.

You will, of course, have recognised the fact that what I am speaking of are the twin issues of development and peace which have been the central objectives of our Movement from its foundation and remain its principal challenges.

Today, one of the most immediate challenges that faces the developed countries is the need to remove the burden of the unbearable debt. Much has been said about this; what is
needed is action by the developed countries and their partners in the South.

From this, it would be correct to conclude that the problem of Japan is a problem of an excess of wealth.

Thus in our modern world we have to grapple with such conundrums as an excess of wealth in one area of the world which contributes to the creation of poverty in another.

The question arises naturally as to whether wealth in one corner of the globe can be preserved where deprivation thrives in another, as to whether the time has not come for us to take such steps as would assure that the development agenda of the Non-Aligned Movement informs the development agenda of the whole international community.

In this regard, let me say a few things which I trust that especially those who live in the developed North will hear and respond to.

As our Deputy President, Thabo Mbeki, said earlier this week, and as is *reflected by the problem* of the Japanese economy to which we have just referred, given the will, there are resources within the world economy which could and should be mobilised to address the development needs of the poor of the world.

The process of globalisation has imposed on all of us a fashionable orthodox uniformity according to which we must all address such questions as budget deficits, rates of inflation, interest and exchange rates, capital movements, the flexibility of labour markets, the affordability of social welfare systems and so on.

Might the situation not arise that these, and other phrases, occupy so prominent a place in our daily political vocabulary, that inadvertently, we end up deifying the means to an end, such that we forget that the purpose of it all is the continued and sustained improvement of the material and spiritual life of each and every citizen!

Might it not be that such concepts as "the end of ideology" and observation that have been made about the apathy and indifference of the masses towards politics in the countries of the North are, in fact, an expression of disillusionment.

The disillusionment we speak of is with a seemingly universal brand of politics, in which human values only assume prominence during election time. Otherwise these values, whose honouring in the practice should be the purpose of all politics, normally swirl around as unwanted debris in the wake of the turbulent march of a macho world of economic growth and intensely fought power games.

We speak of a world of the politicians that is without a sustained and hope giving vision about the human condition, without passion, without the capacity to inspire the people, as the peoples of the world, including the developed North, were inspired to act against the apartheid crime against humanity.

We hear the message repeatedly that the voter of the countries of the developed North have developed fatigue towards development aid to the countries of the South. We do not doubt the honesty of those who convey this report.

At the same time, we continue to see these same voters respond with great compassion whenever they see those terrible pictures with which we are all familiar, of victims of famine and civil strife, of refugees and of those who inhabit the ordinary world of the ordinary poverty of underdevelopment.

And so we come back to where we were earlier.

Accordingly, we ask whether the compassion of the ordinary people of our countries does not convey the message to us, who are their leaders, and particularly the leaders of the rich North, that a central challenge of leadership in our world of enormous economic possibilities is fully to grasp the significance of these possibilities.

Is there no requirement that our counterparts in the North recognise the door these possibilities open towards the achievement of the vision of a shared prosperity!

If such a determination were to be made, assuming that the will to do so exists, the question we must ask is whether the leaders in the developed world would have the vision and the courage to defy the inertia of orthodox prescriptions, and draw on the impulse which made it possible to have a Marshall Plan and inspired the more recent effort by the Western part of Germany to rebuild the Eastern lander.

Or will these leaders rather tell us that the values of the market are supreme and its instruments and mechanisms an ineluctable force, in the face of whose power all who aspire towards human dignity must bow in respectful obeisance!

In the twilight of our years, towards the concluding end of a route of march which was defined by the challenge to contend with an inhumane world of a sustained offensive against the very concept of human dignity, I believe we have a right to expect a quality of political leadership among those who are well-off, which rejects the concept of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost!

Surely it cannot be held to be a fault, that the elderly of our human society dream a dream, which leaves them in awe of the possibility of the emergence of a new political leadership which would represent the politics of a new era in human society.

That leadership must, indeed, comprehend the realities of our world and, having understood, nurture the boldness of vision which will enable us to act in furtherance of what is good for our common humanity and in a manner which has, up to now, neither been imaginable nor possible.

But if we make a demand on the peoples of the North that they produce a leadership of a new type, we cannot set different standards for ourselves. Indeed, the challenge we face is that we too should strive to lead by the example we ourselves set of leadership truly dedicated to serve the interests of our peoples.

I am confident that we will be able to give that leadership because of what we will do to give practical expression to the vision which includes respect for democracy and human rights, peace and stability in our own countries and regions, good governance and a principled opposition to corruption and the abuse of power, people-centred processes of development and the provision of a better life for all our peoples, the genuine independence of all countries and genuinely mutually beneficial co-operation among the nations of the world.

In this regard, and as a African speaking at this summit taking place on African soil, I would like to salute the Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria who is with us today, General Abdusalam Abubakar, together with his colleagues, who have opened the way towards the restoration of democracy in and the regeneration of this important African country.

We continue to be concerned about the grave situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In this regard, it is important for the Summit to understand that all the Governments of Southern, Central and East Africa, as well as the OAU, are acting together and will continue to act together, to

address the common agenda of peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the entire region of Central Africa and the Great Lakes.

Let me also salute the Government and the political leaders of the Kingdom of Lesotho who have co-operated to ensure that a political crisis which has emerged in the country is solved peacefully, with the assistance of the Southern African Development Community, of which Lesotho is a valued member.

All of us continue to do what we can to ensure the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol so that the people of the sister Republic of Angola can enjoy the peace, stability and development which are their due.

In the presence of the Secretary General of the United Nations. H.E. Mr Kofi Annan, whom we welcome to our country and the Summit, we would like to urge that the United Nations should continue to discharge its responsibility to the people of Angola to ensure that the expectations represented by the Lusaka Protocol are realised.

The conflict in the Sudan remains unresolved, despite sustained mediation efforts led by President Arap-Moi of Kenya. Once more, we appeal to all concerned to bring this long-standing civil war to a just end which addresses the interests of all the people of Sudan as well as her neighbours.

We are also convinced that the possibility exists to the so-called Lockerbie affair which has dragged on for too long and hope that all those directly concerned will co-operate with one another to remove this point of tension, enable the Libyan Jamahirriya to enjoy normal relations with all nations of the world as well as address the concerns of those who lost their relatives as a result of this incident.

We further urge that the process remain on course leading to the holding of a referendum over the question of Western Sahara and the final resolution of this matter.

We remain gravely concerned about the situation in the Middle East, especially the positions taken by the Netanyahu administration in Israel, which has blocked progress towards a just and peaceful solution, including the formation of a sovereign state of Palestine.

The international community, and the United States in particular, has a responsibility to ensure that this matter is addressed expeditiously. We should not allow that the narrow, chauvinistic interests of the current administration in Israel should succeed to block the prospect of a permanent and just peace throughout the Middle East.

The people of Cuba have an inalienable right to determine their destiny. All of us share an obligation to move beyond the difficult relationships of the Cold War period and should seek to establish new relations characterised by our vision of the New World Order.

Similarly, we must be interested that the continuing tensions in Korea come to an end and would therefore encourage all steps that might be taken to resolve this issue.

Equally, the long-festering problem of Cyprus has to be solved.

All of us remain concerned that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir should be solved through peaceful negotiations and should be willing to lend all the strength we have to the resolution of this matter.

The critical question of nuclear disarmament must remain high on our list of priorities. Therefore, as a Movement, we will have to continue to engage this issue to ensure that we achieve actual movement on this issue.

Correctly, we remain seized of the important question of the restructuring of the United Nations and will have to do everything we can to speed up the resolution of this question, ensuring that the restructured organisation becomes reflective of and responsive to the interests of the larger world which this Movement represents.

Our documentation deals appropriately, with other, similarly important matters such as the emancipation of women, terrorism, the environment and sustainable development, good governance, the multilateral organisations, including the WTO and the Bretton Woods institutions and science and technology.

We will also have to take decisions on these with a view to the pursuit of practicable programmes directed at translating our common vision into reality.

Through the work that it actually does, the Non-Aligned Movement must defeat the hostile offensive which seeks to present this glorious Movement representing billions of people as a mere talk shop and an anachronism in world politics.

To achieve this, we must decide firmly that those of our countries which are charged with the leadership of the Movement until we meet again should, in an accountable and transparent way, ensure the implementation of the important decisions we will take during the course of our work.

This must, however, also entail a commitment by all member states themselves fully to co-operate in all processes intended to achieve this objective.

It may also be necessary that the leadership we elect should further elaborate the mechanisms we may need so that the decisions we take at this Summit find expression in the things that actually happen between this and the next Summit, which I believe must also address any bureaucratic inertia which might kill any possibility of timely and effective action.

The peoples of our countries expect that out of high level meetings such as this august Summit which opens this morning, there will emerge practical results which will actually make a difference to their lives.

This is a legitimate expectation we must live up to.

As for my own Continent of Africa, our peoples dream of an African Renaissance, as a consequence of which we will overcome a devastating past and ensure that ours also becomes a continent of democracy and peace, respect for human rights, development, prosperity and the restoration of the dignity of all Africans.

These masses would like to see the same outcome for their brothers and sisters in Asia and Latin America and would need no urging to do what they could to ensure that all the peoples this Summit represents achieve the same objectives as they seek for themselves.

But this we must say, which I am certain you will understand, that the greatest challenge we face which will say that we are serious about the remarking of our world, is the obligation to ensure that the objective of the rebirth of the Continent of Africa should and must succeed.

Without this, all declarations of the emergence of a new world will be without meaning.

Out of this Summit must come the message to which all who adhere to the vision of a humane world should subscribe, that our entire universe has to respond to the challenge to ensure that Africa, recognised as the weakest link in the development chain, itself becomes an example of the new world whose time has come.

Inspired by that vision, informed by the obstacles and opportunities that arise from the realities of the world and driven by the cries of the orphans of an alterable fate, let us dare to take up the challenge of creating our world anew.

If the answers we give today are proved wrong and are therefore corrected by time it will not matter. To have erred because we tried will be no great fault.

But if we do not try, we will have committed a grave error which neither time nor the people will forgive.

My hope is that we who have the capacity to contribute to the making of a better world have dreamt that we were dreaming of the success of our common mission.

And as somebody wiser than I said - when we dream that we are dreaming, the moment of awaking is at hand!

We look forward to the outcome of our Summit with confidence.

Thank you

DURBAN DECLARATION FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries who have met in Durban, South Africa, on 2 and 3 September 1998:

At the dawn of the new millennium, aware of the symbolism of being on a shore where we get the first glimpse of the sun rising over the Indian Ocean, now pronounce ourselves as follows:

Our Movement embodies the aspirations, the hopes and the combined yearnings of the peoples of the South to live in peace and security.

We are the ones who have endured centuries of colonialism, oppression, aggression, exploitation and neglect. We have been the invisible people of the world. In recent times, spurred by our Movement and progressive forces, we see our rapid emergence from that condition. This despite vast obstacles deliberately placed in our way and new, totally unexpected, challenges facing humankind.

Indeed, our time has come.

In four and a half decades, the world has changed vastly from the days of the Bandung meeting. Yet the principles laid down by the founders of NAM remain valid, and the ideas, goals and vision articulated then, continue to guide our Movement.

The period has seen the break-up of the old international order based on superpower rivalry, and colonial domination. These were rooted in the North yet impacted globally.

We now stand on the threshold of a new era. An era that offers great opportunity yet poses special danger for the developing world.

The Non-Aligned Movement spread so widely and so representative of the majority – with such abundance in commodities and biophysical diversity – has a central role to play in regulating the advance of humanity. Tested over 43 years of experience, with a proud history of achievement and made wiser by our setbacks, the Movement is emerging as the power of the new millennium – striving to be open, democratic and a forward-looking group of nations.

The Cold War is over. The age that is at hand can, given the will and the focus, be a new age – the age of the emergent nations, the age of the South, the age of renewal and renaissance, the age of justified hope.

However, it is also a time where transnational phenomena and perils to sovereignty, independence, stability and economic development are prevalent dangers representing challenges that the Movement has to face and overcome.

This can be the age of the once downtrodden when the time for the South has come – as the old millennium bows to the new. The opportunities are there to grasp. The threats are there to contain.

We emerge from the XII NAM meeting acutely aware of the real difficulties ahead, not the least those threats, old and new, facing humankind such as drugs, AIDS, transnational crime, famine, terrorism and environmental degradation. We see dramatic evidence in the world at large, and in the developed world in particular, of exaggerated ethnicity, of chauvinism and xenophobia. These evils are subtly replacing the more formal racism that exists.

We see powerful processes that continue to marginalise many countries of our Movement. We see the twin forces of globalisation and liberalisation having adverse social and economic consequences, which add to the burdens of everyday life in much of the South.

Whilst globalisation holds out the promise of prosperity, it brings with it severe challenges for the developing countries. This promise of prosperity has not touched the vast majority of the world's population, especially in the least developed countries. In this lies the seed of a dangerous new process of uneven development.

We must take up the challenge to fundamentally transform international relations, so as to eradicate aggression, racism, the use of force, unilateral coercive measures and unfair economic practices, foreign occupation and xenophobia in order to achieve a world of peace, justice and dignity for all.

This revolution in waiting can bring delivery to the destitute and diseased, justice to the oppressed, relief to impoverished debtors, equality to women, succour to children, an end to discrimination and foreign occupation – and a burgeoning and dignified partnership, as full equals, with the North.

Unity of purpose and strategy among the nations of the Movement is of critical importance. Globalisation can be a threat to newly acquired freedoms, unless the interests of the South are carefully protected and promoted.

We must guard against forms of globalisation which impose solutions that ignore the historical, cultural and psychological elements peculiar to national or local economies. Globalisation must not sweep all before it. It must not

mean uniformity. Its impact must be channelled, not just by the large and powerful nations, but by the representatives of the majority of humankind.

Liberalisation must not provide a cover for the protectionist policies of the rich and powerful, securing their vital interests while the weak are beggared beyond description by being forced to "open up" to the world.

We must act positively to shape our future, advocating a new system of international relations that is both democratic and representative of all - particularly including developing countries - based on respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the sovereign equality of nations.

The creation of a multilateral rules-based system is fundamentally an advance, but to be successful it must carry the endorsement of and active participation by developing countries. If there is confidence in the system all parties will feel comfortable. That confidence flows from real involvement, and respect for the interests of all countries, large and small, rich or poor, weak or powerful. Developing economies must negotiate their specific needs within this framework.

South-South co-operation, is a major concern of this Summit. It is a central strategy for creating a new global environment and speeding up the eradication of poverty. The evolving international economic order offers a new, enhanced opportunity for greater co-operation, at different levels, among developing countries. We should resolutely incorporate regional economic affairs in our national agendas. And regional trade co-operation and economic integration should be an essential part of this. Such co-operation and integration should be fostered through our own structures.

South-South co-operation does not imply ignoring dialogue with the North. The world is interdependent, as never before. The security and prosperity of the North will disappear if there is endemic poverty and deprivation in the South and there are societies of the developed world which see, with growing unease, deepening inequality, refugee and alien distress, growing unemployment and social dislocation.

South-South solutions, if they are to be successful, require effective involvement of Governments and their citizens as partners in development.

Our Movement should reaffirm its philosophy of development assistance that moves beyond relations bound by charity and subservient dependency. Client states benefit only the master states. We must address the financing of development, capital flows and their stabilisation, resource mobilisation and trade restrictions faced by developing countries. It is imperative that we secure swift action on debt relief.

To achieve these objectives we have to ensure the democratisation of international institutions, with effective representation for the formerly excluded in the top councils of the world. The wind of democratic change must blow in the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, the World Bank, the IMF and all other international and regional organisations in order to meet the needs of the world's majority.

Our Movement has played a heroic role in the struggle against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and exploitation, and in support of self-determination. We need to ensure our contribution to a new, just world order free from unilateral coercive measures, free from weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, a world based on tolerance and genuine co-existence, a world based on respect for the United Nations Charter and the full observance of its principles and purposes.

As we mark the 50^{th} Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, nothing should be used as a convenient mask to hide genocide, gross violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, nor should human rights be used as a political instrument for interference in internal affairs. We must seek a world order of compassion for the weak, of human rights and development for all.

We recognise that human rights and democracy do not, of themselves, automatically bring a better world. They require an environment of peace and development, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Socio-economic rights, including the right to development, are inextricably part of real human rights.

We must act to achieve this state of affairs as part of the public trust that we owe our people. We must do this in a united, clear-headed way.

Finally, it is poverty that, more than any other of the devastating threats facing the world, must be ended. Eradicating poverty is a practical possibility, and an economic imperative for global well being. Looking at the hugely different worlds of Bandung and Durban it is gratifying to note that the numbers of people escaping the net of poverty have improved dramatically. This must spur us on to get rid of poverty in the 21^{st} century. Let this be the challenge and let the spirit of Durban be our determination to succeed.

Durban must mark the turning point where the formerly dispossessed, the majority, enter into their inheritance.

FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, HELD AT DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, FROM 29 AUGUST TO 3 SEPTEMBER 1998

THE FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE XIITH SUMMIT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT, 2-3 SEPTEMBER 1998, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in Durban, South Africa from 2 - 3 September 1998, to address crucial global issues affecting their peoples with the view to agreeing to a set of actions in the promotion of peace, security and development, conducive to a new system of international relations based on the principles of justice, equality and democracy.

2. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the work done by the Movement in the period since the XIth Summit, and decided to pronounce themselves on the following issues of concern to the Movement.

3. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation at the adoption by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Cartagena Document on Methodology, May 14 - 16 1996 and affirmed the need to adhere to the guidelines therein set.

CHAPTER I

GLOBAL ISSUES: REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

4. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that even when the spectre of a nuclear holocaust seemed more remote than in the recent past and several countries had resolved to reduce their military budgets in order to devote such resources to meet the social and economic development requirements of their people, great powers continue to endanger the future of humankind through the unjustified stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and a rampant traffic in armaments continues to put in jeopardy the security and stability of vast regions of the world.

5. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the world today is still far from being a peaceful, just and secure place. Simmering disputes, violent conflicts, aggression and foreign occupation, interference in the internal affairs of States, policies of hegemony and domination, ethnic strife, religious intolerance, xenophobia, new forms of racism and narrowly conceived nationalism are, inter alia, major and dangerous obstacles to harmonious coexistence among States and peoples and have even led to the disintegration of States and societies.

6. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the adverse external economic environment that continue to impact negatively upon the economies of the developing countries. The exports of these countries continue to be hampered by all forms of protectionism and their development efforts remain impaired by inordinate burdens of external indebtedness and restricted and volatile short-term financial flows, which have resulted in an overall net transfer of resources to the developed countries, and by a lack of adequate access to technology.

7. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that some States seek to unilaterally impose their policies, cultural and social criteria on developing countries and to exercise their power and influence in international organisations and agencies. The experience of the Member Countries of Non-Aligned Movement indeed show that some powerful members of the international community continue to insist on accepting their models, perceptions and norms set by them to perpetuate their privileges, as standards for universal behaviour. Moreover, attempts are increasingly being made to use the United Nations to this end. Consequently, countries of the Non-Aligned Movement are increasingly the object of unilateral or multilateral interventionism in their internal affairs under various pretexts. In this connection, they agreed that it is important to express solidarity with any member of the Movement who is a victim of economic coercive measures, interference in internal affairs, use or threat of use of military power, isolation and discrimination, imposed in opposition to principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Charter of the United Nations.

8. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement principles and the sanctity of the United Nations Charter and reiterated their firm condemnation of all unilateral military actions or threats of military action against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the members of the Movement which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. In this context they strongly condemned the policies and practices of those who had targeted some Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries for unilateral military actions.

9. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the collapse of the bipolar system, while raising hope for ensuring a universal, just and durable peace that are yet to be fulfilled, have resulted in a worrisome and damaging uni-polarity in political and military terms that is conducive to further inequality and injustice and, therefore, to a more complex and disquieting world situation. They felt that this fact has

been acknowledged in positions taken even by countries outside the Non-Aligned Movement, and emphasised that the Member Countries of Non-Aligned Movement should work further towards the establishment of a new system of international relations characterised by an absence of want, fear and all forms of intolerance, and based on peace, justice, equality, democracy and full respect for principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and international law. In this context, they reaffirmed their conviction that the Movement should continue to play an active and effective role in the attainment of that objective.

10. The Heads of State or Government recognised that Cold War era legacies such as foreign occupation, foreign military bases, the use or threat of use of force, pressure, interference in internal affairs and sanctions inconsistent with international law, still constitute a main disturbing factor to establishing fair and equitable international relations conforming with the strong desire of the overwhelming majority of governments and peoples and emphasised the need to continue with their consolidated efforts for the removal of such legacies.

11. The Heads of State or Government were also of the view that these circumstances compel the Movement more than ever to work towards co-operation and a sense of full partnership in the international field, for the promotion of peace and social and economic development.

12. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to protect and promote the principles and objectives of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States, the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the right of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation to realise their right to self-determination, equality among nations, full respect for international law, pacific settlement of disputes, the democratisation of international relations, economic and social development, an equitable international economic order, the development of human resources, the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and the coexistence of different systems, cultures and societies. In this context, they emphasised the need for the pursuit of their objectives through a dynamic adaptation to the new realities and the promotion of a more just and equitable system of international relations, as well as through the articulation of appropriate strategies, initiatives and projects.

13. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that while the end of the Cold War should have brought greater attention and concern to economic and social development issues on the part of the

international community, they had not yet reached the pre-eminence that was required nor the degree of commitment necessary to resolve the serious problems faced by countries such as those of the Movement. In fact, in recent years, there had been a decline in resources made available for international development co-operation. The emergence of the market-based paradigm of development had also been accompanied by efforts to shift the entire onus for international development co-operation to the private sector. They reaffirmed the role of the State in development and in international co-operation for development.

14. Furthermore, the Heads of State or Government had noticed the emergence of a trend in developed countries to ignore their past commitments and to marginalise financing of development from international negotiations, to introduce new conditionalities and to erode and distort long-standing concepts to the detriment of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. They therefore stressed the need for the Movement to ensure an active presence in international economic and commercial negotiations, with strong, concerted and common positions.

15. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the international situation continued to be very fluid. The climate of uncertainty persisted. The tendency to focus attention primarily on the interests and concerns of a limited number of developed countries continued, while recent commitments made in some major areas of international co-operation remained unfulfilled. The interests of the developing countries continued to be marginalised. Private foreign investment tended to be concentrated in a few developing countries and a few sectors, and a significant part of these flows was speculative and volatile in nature. The social and economic infrastructure in the developing countries was lagging behind, constraining growth prospects. It was imperative that this state of affairs be rectified as a matter of priority. The fundamental requirement of development must be reflected in the new priorities of international co-operation.

16. The Heads of State or Government underlined the fact that the gap between the developed and developing countries, especially the LDCs, continued to widen, and reiterated that the problems deriving from poverty and social injustices, far from being overcome, had been significantly aggravated. They expressed particular concern over the economic situation in LDCs, the majority of which were located in Africa. They noted further that economic underdevelopment, poverty and social injustice constituted a source of frustration and a cause of new conflicts, and that stability, security, democracy and peace could not be consolidated without rectifying the growing international inequalities. They therefore felt that there was an urgent need to

regenerate the economies of the LDCs in order to achieve sustained growth and sustainable development, including through the full and effective implementation of the special measures incorporated in the Programme of Action for the 1990's for the LDCs.

17. The Heads of State or Government particularly emphasised that the high social cost of the structural adjustment and opening up of the economies of the countries of the Movement should not be borne by developing countries alone, especially the poorest sectors of their population. It was the developed countries that have derived the greatest benefits from this change in the world economy, while the alarming concentration of wealth in a few hands, a consequence of the unbridled market economy, heralded social instability. Therefore they found it unacceptable that rich and powerful nations continued to establish unilateral conditionalities on open trade, a concept which they themselves promoted, to gain advantages from the countries of the Movement, or what was even worse, to impose standards or push through stances intended to satisfy their internal political needs. They declared that to demand from the countries of the Movement the opening up of their economies while imposing restrictions and tariff obstructions on their products is a morally reprehensible conduct.

18. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that the globalisation of the world economy, aided by the revolution in communications and data processing, had created new challenges and opportunities. However, this globalisation process had translated itself into an increased marginalisation for the majority of the developing countries.

19. The Heads of State or Government in this context, underlined that the prevalence of neo-liberal policies placed an even larger strain on the economies of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and stressed the need to enhance the role of developing countries in the international economy.

20. The Heads of State or Government noted that while the benefits of the deepening interdependence amongst economies were clearly manifested in the developed countries, they had been fragile in the case of the developing countries as a whole. They therefore called for the implementation of measures by the international community to create a more balanced and participatory system of international economic relations in which such interdependence would benefit all nations.

21. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all nations have the inalienable right to freely establish their own political and economic systems and take measures to safeguard their security on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

including respect for the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

22. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern over the tendency on the part of the developed countries to forge broad fronts against developing countries with a view to exerting economic pressures for securing their strategic and political objectives. In this context, they opposed the imposition of sanctions in blatant disregard of the UN Charter and the mandates of the international financial institutions.

23. The Heads of State or Government condemned the continued enactment by certain countries of extra- territorial legislation, and their imposition of unilateral coercive economic measures against certain developing countries, with a view to preventing these countries from the exercise of their right to determine, with their total free will, their own political, economic and social system. They called on all States not to recognise the unilateral, extra- territorial laws enacted by certain countries which impose sanctions on companies and individuals belonging to other countries, since such legislation is contrary to the norms of international law, and the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

24. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their satisfaction at the important role that the General Assembly exert in maintaining international peace and security in accordance with Resolution 377 of the General Assembly of 3 November 1950, entitled: "Uniting for Peace", which led to the convening of the Tenth Emergency Special Session on "Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory" as called for by the XIIth Ministerial Conference of the Movement.

25. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the most recent decisions adopted by the General Assembly to strengthen and revitalise its role as the highest deliberative and decision-making organ of the United Nations, in which all Member States participate equally. In particular, they cited the decisions related to the consideration by the General Assembly of the Reports of other main organs, especially the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly and the Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Organisation, as an important step towards a more balanced and sustained interaction between the General Assembly and these organs. Nevertheless, proposals to erode or weaken the comprehensive mandate of the General Assembly and actions geared at preventing it from fulfilling the leading role assigned to it by the United Nations Charter are totally unacceptable.

THE ROLE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

26. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Non-Aligned Countries' commitment to respect the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment and expressed their determination to make every effort to further strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete modalities to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on world affairs.

27. The Heads of State or Government believed that it is imperative for the Movement to fulfil its aims and objectives as a fundamental contribution to the development, peace and well-being of its Member Countries. In that regard, they underscored the need to realistically consider the Movement's priorities in a dramatically-changing global setting, where the threats to the security, stability and development prospects of Non-Aligned and other developing countries have become increasingly acute. In this context, the solidarity and unity among Non-Aligned Movement Countries should continue to be strengthened if the opportunities and challenges of globalisation and the dangers of the current world situation are to be efficiently faced. Priority should continue to be attached by the international community to development co-operation and equitable international economic relations. It is imperative for the Movement to set achievable priority areas for South-South Co-operation as part of a strategy to give renewed impetus to international co-operation for development.

28. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming their faith and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed the necessity for further co-operation in strengthening the important role played by the Non-Aligned countries within the United Nations, which more than ever should be increased.

29. The Heads of State or Government agreed to evolve a mechanism for the enhancement of the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in conformity with changes in the international situation, so that the Movement as spokesman representing the interests and aspirations of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, will be able to respond effectively and expeditiously to the challenges raised in a new millennium, on the basis of common positions agreed by members.

30. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation to the members of the Ad-Hoc Panel of Economists of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries who, in accordance with the mandate given by the XIIth Ministerial Conference held in New Delhi, prepared an assessment of the current international economic situation from the

perspective of the developing countries, in order to assist in developing a positive agenda of the South and, accordingly, reported to the XIIth Summit of the Movement, held in South Africa.

31. In connection with the formulation of a pro-active economic agenda for the South, the Heads of State or Government noted the proceedings of the Roundtable on the Report of the Non-Aligned Movement Ad-Hoc Panel of Economists. They also welcomed the Report of the Moderator on the Roundtable and the summary of the way forward contained in the Report. In particular, they agreed that South Africa, as the current Chair, carry out consultations with Member States, including through the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, members of the panel and other relevant experts to develop a proposal, including practical steps to devise a precise economic agenda for the South, which should be presented to the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation during the first half of 1999.

32. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with regards to the tasks performed by the Non-Aligned Movement Troika to enhance the role of the Movement and promote dialogue with the developed countries. In this regard, they underlined the importance of the full participation of all members of the Movement through the Non-Aligned Movement Co-ordinating Bureau, in shaping the mandate and agenda of Troika meetings. They also agreed on the timely reporting of the outcome of these meetings to the Co-ordinating Bureau.

33. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the message conveyed by the President of Colombia as the Chair of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to the Group of Eight in keeping with the mandate contained in "The Call from Colombia", adopted by the Heads of State or Government at the Eleventh Summit and as elaborated in the Final Document of the XIIth Ministerial Meeting held in New Delhi. They emphasised how important it is for the Movement to continue its consultations with the G-8 with a view to promote a meaningful and productive dialogue so as to reach better understanding and to respond more positively to the development aspirations of the developing countries.

34. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the mandate of the Cartagena Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government on the Non-Aligned Countries, and reiterated the need for the Movement to enhance its unity and cohesion and co-ordinate positions of Member Countries towards major international issues, with the view to strengthening their negotiating leverage vis-à-vis developed countries.

35. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that co-ordination was one of the bases of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and they called for the holding of joint Non-Aligned Movement actions in the context of important international conferences and meetings as a means of furthering Non-Aligned Movement's positions and aspirations in all fields of international relations.

36. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the leading role of the Co-ordinating Bureau and commended the work carried out by its Working Groups on various fields in New York. They were of the view that those Working Groups should continue and expand their activities and that new Working Groups should be created as necessary with the increasing complexities in the work of the UN.

37. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that in order for the Movement to enhance its role at the international level, it must continue to work on expanding and reinforcing its ability and capacity for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength as the principal forum representing the interests and aspirations of the developing world. In this regard, they reaffirmed that full respect for the founding principles of the Movement adopted in Bandung (1955) and the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter is its irrevocable political and moral commitment. They considered that the role of the Movement in the attainment of its objectives hinge upon the solidarity of its members, its unity and cohesion, founded on a culture of peace and development, and require joint efforts to overcome areas of disagreement and resolve differences in a peaceful manner.

38. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to strongly resist and take a unified stand against policies and practices predicated on power politics and hegemony including the pursuit of unilateralism through military or economic coercion, and resolved to defend the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of members of the Movement.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted the important and positive role played by the Joint Co-ordination Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 (JCC) over the past few years in advancing common positions of the developing countries on different global issues. They were of the view that such contacts should be further strengthened and increased in order to harmonise the efforts and activities with a view to avoiding duplication and bringing greater coherence and consolidation to the unity and promotion of common interests on various global issues as well as in furthering greater interaction among the developing countries.

40. The Heads of State or Government decided to convene a Working Group entrusted with the task of defining and preparing by mid-1999 a complete plan of action for the Movement, on the basis of the decisions taken by the XIIth Summit, which will be in force up to the XIIIth Summit in the year 2001. They decided further that the Working Group would report to the Ministerial Meeting on Methodology through Co-ordinating Bureau.

41. The Heads of State or Government underscored the role of Non-Aligned Movement in furthering economic growth and development of the Non-Aligned Countries and expressed their determination to promote programmes of economic and technical co-operation among its members. In this context, they were of the view that new economic and technical co-operation programmes should be realistic and concentrated in fields of common interest that would allow the enhancement of scarce resources and provide an aggregate value of interest to all NAM Countries.

42. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that solidarity among its members is a must for the Movement, mainly when NAM Countries are threatened from abroad through acts of aggression, the threat to use force or unilateral coercive measures, all of which are, by nature, contrary to the principles of the Movement and of international law. In this regard, they expressed their rejection of attempts by any Member Countries to take a position in contradiction to the principles and objectives of the Movement at the instigation of outside forces, which negatively affect the unity and solidarity of the Movement.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN CIVILISATIONS

43. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at attempts to suggest divisions between cultures and civilisations, and reiterated that despite conflict and war throughout human history, positive interaction and fusion between cultures and civilisations have continued for the benefit of all humanity, and expressed their resolve to facilitate and promote enhanced dialogue between cultures and civilisations at the turn of the millennium.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

44. The Heads of State or Government hoped that the next millennium would offer an opportunity to conduct a North-South dialogue based on the mutuality of interest and benefits, shared responsibilities and genuine interdependence. Therefore, recognising the importance of North-South partnership and dialogue, they called on the developed

countries to engage in constructive dialogue and partnership with the South. They emphasised that this dialogue and partnership should encompass the strengthening of intergovernmental co-operation, including the need to achieve the necessary coherence of policies of multilateral institutions.

45. The Heads of State or Government underscored the importance of North-South dialogue and partnership for the mobilisation of human and material resources for the elimination of global inequalities among States, taking fully into account the interest of the developing countries.

AGENDA FOR PEACE

46. The Heads of State or Government observed that efforts should continue to be made, taking into account the interests of all members of the Movement, to evolve a common position on the elements of "An Agenda for Peace" and its Supplement. They recognised that the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law were applicable to the elements contained in an Agenda for Peace and its Supplement.

47. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need for the United Nations to implement immediately the decisions as contained in the annexes to resolution A51/242 of the General Assembly, particularly in the area of sanctions imposed by the United Nations. They also underlined the request made to the President of the General Assembly to consult on the possibility of continuing the activities of the informal Open-Ended Working Group on An Agenda for Peace in the areas of Post-Conflict Peace-Building and Preventive Diplomacy and Peace-Making on the basis of the work already accomplished in these areas and with a view to concluding its work.

48. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the imposition of sanctions is an issue of serious concern for Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed that the imposition of sanctions in accordance with the Charter should be considered only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter has been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raise fundamental ethical questions of whether suffering inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions is not to punish or otherwise exact retribution.

49. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined. Sanctions should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. They should be imposed for a specified time-frame and based on tenable, legal grounds. The conditions demanded of the country or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Attempts to impose or to prolong the application of sanctions to achieve political ends should be rejected.

50. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated that all sanctions regimes must contain specific and appropriate measures to ensure that humanitarian supplies reach the affected, innocent populations. Efforts must also be made to ensure that the development capacity of the target country is not adversely affected by sanction regimes.

51. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the functioning of the Sanctions Committee require further improvement. In this context the Ministers welcomed the proposals that had been made by NAM in the Sub-group on Sanctions of the Open-Ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Peace. They called upon the Co-ordinating Bureau to pursue efforts to have those proposals implemented.

52. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need to operationalise Article 50 of the Charter, particularly by establishing a mechanism, including a Fund, to provide relief to third countries affected by United Nations sanctions.

53. The Heads of State or Government further expressed concern over the increasing use of the term "preventive action" in the absence of an agreed definition or understanding of this term, as well as inadequate clarification of its implications on United Nations activities and resources. They urged that the General Assembly develop guidelines for the UN on this matter.

54. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that without prejudice to the competence of the other principal organs of the United Nations' respective roles in Post-Conflict Peace Building (PCPB) activities, the General Assembly must have the key role in the formulation of PCPB activities. In this regard, they recognised as well the importance of the concerted actions of international agencies to support actively national programmes for reconstruction and rehabilitation, including the promotion of a culture of peace which paves the way for the achievement of economic and social development.

STRENGTHENING, RESTRUCTURING, REVITALISATION AND DEMOCRATISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

55. The Heads of State or Government noted the decisions adopted by the General Assembly with regard to the reform proposals presented by the Secretary General in his report: "Renewing the United Nations: A Program for Reform". They underscored the constructive and flexible attitude shown by the members of the Non-Aligned Movement while in the process of discussion of the above-mentioned decisions.

56. The Heads of State or Government recognised the importance of reinforcing the United Nations for the challenges of the new millennium and in this context stressed the need to keep under close intergovernmental oversight and review the implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/12 A and B with regards to the reform proposals presented by the Secretary-General in his report, "Renewing the United Nations: A Program for Reform", as well as a continuous assessment of their implications. While implementing those decisions, they also stressed the need to take into account the views expressed by Member States during the process of consideration of those decisions, including those subjects and aspects where the overwhelming majority coincided in formulating precise and clear guidelines.

57. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the success of reforms could only be judged by real improvements in the functioning of the United Nations and its ability to make its impact felt on the lives of all people, especially the citizens of the developing countries. They stressed that any further efforts regarding United Nations reform should focus on strengthening the role of the Organisation in the promotion of development. In this regard, they stressed that in conjunction with the Group of 77, they welcomed the establishment of a post of Deputy Secretary General with the duty of striving for a "more visible and distinguished role of the United Nations in the economic and social spheres, including the on-going efforts to re-enforce the work of the United Nations as a main centre for politics of development, as well as for assistance for development."

58. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the reform process should preserve the centrality and sanctity of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly mandates. The process should also enable the organisation to meet the challenges of contemporary times. In this regard, they reiterated the importance of the General Assembly as the main elaborative and decision-making organ of the United Nations in which all member states participate equally. They stressed that any reform proposals

challenging the importance of the General Assembly would be unacceptable.

59. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the concern expressed at the XIIth Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, at the weakening of the role and functioning of the General Assembly, the principal organ of the United Nations in which all Member States are represented, and called for the restoration of the balance between its role and that of the Security Council, as mandated in the United Nations Charter. In this context, the due accountability of the Security Council to the General Assembly should be encouraged. They also noted the conclusion of work of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System, and called for the full implementation of the recommendations as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/241.

60. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the proposals of the Secretary-General requiring further consideration by the General Assembly should be discussed through an open and transparent procedure, and not be subjected to any imposed time-frame. In this regard, all delegations should have the opportunity to participate effectively in discussions and negotiations on all proposals.

61. The Heads of State or Government discussed the proposal of the Secretary-General regarding time limits for new initiatives and/or future mandates of the United Nations and, in this regard, stressed the urgent need for the General Assembly to undertake a thorough and continuing examination and assessment of the proposal in all its aspects, notably its impact on the programmes and activities of the Organisation, fully taking into account its wide-ranging scope and diversity, as well as the existing mechanisms of evaluation. They instructed the members of the Movement to be vigilant on this proposal and examine it in depth and on a continuous basis during the General Assembly's consideration of this matter. In this context, they reiterated that the medium-term plan constitute the principal policy directive of the United Nations and reaffirmed in this regard, General Assembly resolution 41/213.

62. The Heads of State or Government also highlighted the urgent need to further reactivate existing mechanisms within NAM in order to build and strengthen developing countries' position in all pending issues on reform and called upon their Permanent Missions in New York to work actively in this regard.

63. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the institutional changes introduced in the United Nations relating to humanitarian assistance, including the transfer to the UNDP of the co-ordination of activities

related to natural disaster mitigation relief and preparedness. They welcomed the establishment of the post of the United Nations Emergency Relief Co-ordinator, who would continue to co-ordinate emergency relief and assistance to affected countries. They stressed that humanitarian assistance should be neutral and impartial, be provided at the request of the county concerned, and fully respect its territorial integrity and sovereignty. Existing capacities in developing countries which are available closer to the site of a disaster, and often at a lower cost, must be fully utilised. They noted that the separate "Humanitarian Affairs segment" of ECOSOC had provided the necessary profile to this issue and was useful in promoting enhanced co-ordination of humanitarian assistance.

64. The Heads of State or Government comprehensively reviewed discussions on the reform and restructuring of the Security Council, in the light of the position papers adopted by the Movement on 13 February 1995, 20 May 1996, the Non-Aligned Movement negotiating paper dated 11 March 1997, the decisions of the Cartagena Summit, the Twelfth Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, 7-8 April 1997, the Ministerial Meeting in New York on 25 September 1997 and the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Cartagena, 19-20 May 1998.

65. In conformity with the New Delhi Declaration regarding the necessity to attain general agreement, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination that any resolution with Charter amendment implications must be adopted by the two thirds majority of the United Nations membership referred to in Article 108 of the Charter.

66. The Heads of State or Government recalled that discussions in the Open-Ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged on a number of issues, important differences still exist on many others. They noted that the Open-Ended Working Group will resume its discussions and underlined the necessity of the Movement maintaining its unity and solidarity on this critical issue. They reaffirmed that the Movement should, in the ensuing negotiations, continue to pursue directives given by the Cartagena Summit and contained in the Movement's position papers. The Movement would be guided by the following considerations in approaching the issue of Security Council reform in discussions at the UN:

a. Both reform and expansion of the Security Council should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into

account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution, as well as the need for transparency, accountability and democratisation in the working methods and procedures of the Security Council, including its decision-making process;

b. The Non-Aligned Countries are grossly under-represented in the Council. This under-representation should, therefore, be corrected by enlargement of the Security Council which should enhance the credibility of the Council, to reflect the universal character of the world body, and to correct existing imbalances in the composition of the Security Council in a comprehensive manner;

c. The extent, nature and modalities of the expansion of the Security Council should be determined on the basis of the principles of equitable geographical distribution and sovereign equality of States. There shall be no partial or selective expansion or enlargement of the membership of the Security Council to the detriment of the developing countries. Attempts to exclude the Non-Aligned Movement from any enlargement in the membership of the Council would be unacceptable to the Movement;

d. There should be an increase in the membership of the Security Council by not less than 11, based on the principles of equitable geographical distribution and sovereign equality of States;

e. The negotiation process should be truly democratic and transparent, and negotiations on all aspects should be held, in all cases in an open-ended setting.

67. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time-frame. While recognising the importance of treating this issue as a matter of urgent attention, no effort should be made to decide this issue before general agreement is reached.

68. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the NAM proposal that if there is no agreement on other categories of membership, expansion should take place only, for the time being, in the non-permanent category.

69. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement proposal that the veto should be curtailed with a view to its elimination and that the Charter should be amended so that, as a first

step, veto power should only apply to actions taken under Chapter VII of the Charter.

70. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need for a coherent and co-ordinated approach by the Movement in the ensuing discussions in the Open-Ended Working Group. Mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement, as reflected, inter alia, in United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/26, they called for fuller discussions of various proposals submitted to the Working Group.

71. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of enhancing the transparency of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process. They called on the Open-Ended Working Group to agree on and the General Assembly to recommend specific substantive measures to be implemented by the Security Council based on the measures proposed in the NAM negotiating paper on Cluster II issues. They also urged the Security Council to institutionalise such measures, and stressed that a commitment to institutionalise them should be an element of a package agreement on the reform of the Security Council.

72. The Heads of State or Government called upon their Permanent Missions in New York to actively pursue the above positions in the framework of the ongoing discussions on Security Council expansion and reform.

73. The Heads of State or Government recalled United Nations General Assembly resolution 51/193 and in this regard called for a significant improvement in the annual report of the Security Council of the General Assembly. They also urged the Security Council to provide, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly in accordance with Articles 15 and 24 of the UN Charter.

74. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the active participation in and contribution to the work of the Open-Ended Working Groups on UN reform by the Non-Aligned Countries and encouraged them to continue to promote the Non-Aligned Movement positions in these and other fora.

75. The Heads of State or Government underscored the intergovernmental character of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. Efforts to strengthen the contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations to the work of the United Nations and its bodies should be through existing consultative arrangements of ECOSOC.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

76. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the guiding principles regarding peace-keeping operations contained in the Final Document adopted by the XIth Ministerial Conference in Cairo on the 3rd of June 1994.

77. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution 51/218E on uniform and standardised rates for the reimbursement of death and disability sustained by troops serving in UN peace-keeping operations.

78. They urged that it should be ensured that uniformed and standardised compensation is extended to all cases of death and disability of troops and observers deployed in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

79. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the funding of United Nations peace-keeping operations through voluntary contributions should not influence UN Security Council decisions to establish peace-keeping operations or affect their mandate. They stressed the need for regular and institutionalised consultations between troop-contributing countries and the Security Council. They also stressed the need to differentiate between peace-keeping operations and humanitarian assistance.

80. The Heads of State or Government, while fully appreciative of the important role played by the United Nations Special Committee on Peace-Keeping operations and welcoming its enlargement, stressed that it is the competent forum with the mandate to comprehensively review the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.

81. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the staffing structure of the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations of the UN Secretariat whereby NAM Member Countries were insufficiently represented. They welcomed the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 52/234 and 52/248 providing for the phase-out of all gratis personnel before the end of February 1999. They stressed that, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, personnel from Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries should be sufficiently represented amongst the personnel for the new posts to be created in lieu of the phasing out of gratis personnel.

82. The Heads of State or Government, while maintaining their view that every effort should be made to accelerate this process, reaffirmed their call to the United Nations Secretary-General that the recruitment and assignment of personnel for the posts previously occupied by loaned

personnel be consistent with the requirements of Articles 100 and 101 of the UN Charter. They particularly underscored the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

83. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the work of the Non-Aligned Movement Working Group on Peace-Keeping Operations, chaired by Thailand, contributing to enhancing the co-ordination of the Non-Aligned delegations on this important issue.

84. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the initiative by a few non-Non-Aligned Movement countries to establish their own Standby High Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG), which is not part of the UN Standby Arrangements System. In this regard, they reaffirmed that the UN Standby Arrangements System is key to the increased effectiveness and rapid deployment of United Nations peace-keeping operations. They also reaffirmed that the planning and deployment of United Nations peace-keeping operations should be within the context of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System, which is open to all Member States. They took note of the UN Secretariat's affirmation that the Standby Arrangement System is based on contributions from individual Member States and that there is no United Nations peace-keeping brigade. In this regard, they emphasised that the name of the United Nations should not be used arbitrarily by individual States or groups in their activities without a relevant UN resolution, since the United Nations is the world's most universal international organisation comprising 185 sovereign states.

85. The Heads of State or Government noted the increasing use of civilian police personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations. They stressed the importance of developing at an early date agreed guidelines on the principles governing the role of civilian police personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

86. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern over the continued delays in their reimbursement of troop costs and a contingent-owned equipment leases. These delays in reimbursement caused hardship to all troop and equipment contributing countries, specifically the NAM Countries, and adversely affect their capacity and possibly their will to participate in peace-keeping operations.

87. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the Secretary-General's proposals for procurement reform as outlined in A/52/534, emphasised the critical importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost effective procurement of goods and services in support of peace-keeping operations. In this regard, they reiterated the need to ensure greater United Nations procurement from developing countries, particularly the Non-Aligned Movement Countries.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

88. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the deteriorating financial situation of the Organisation and reiterated that the primary cause of the financial crisis continue to be the failure on the part of certain developed countries to discharge fully, without conditions and on time, their assessed contribution to the Regular Budget and peace-keeping operations.

89. The Heads of State or Government again urged all countries in arrears to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time, and without imposing preconditions.

90. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their concern at the continued cross-borrowing from the peace-keeping fund to the regular budget, resulting in the delay of reimbursement to the troop and contingent owned-equipment-providing countries, especially the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They strongly urged all Member States to fulfil their legal obligations under the Charter to bring an end to this extraordinary practice. They exhorted all countries in arrears to pay their contributions as soon as possible to avoid the prolongation of this practice.

91. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the expenses of peace-keeping operations are expenses of the United Nations to be borne by Member States in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, as well as the existing special scale of assessments established by General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of June 1963 and 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 which take into account the special responsibilities of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council as well as other economic considerations. These contributions must therefore be paid in full, on time and without conditions. They further stressed that the principles and guidelines for the sharing of the costs of peace-keeping operations contained in the two resolutions 1874 (S-IV) and 3101 (XXVIII) must be institutionalised and adopted on a permanent basis. The Heads of State or Government underlined that Members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries shall be classified in a category that is no higher than group C.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of maintaining the principle of capacity to pay as a fundamental criteria in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation. They noted with interest that the scale of assessments for the period 1998-2000

took into consideration the economic conditions of the developing countries. They reiterated as unacceptable any unilateral attempt at modifying the scale of assessment through conditionalities contrary to the principles of the United Nations. It was emphasised that a reduction in the ceiling of the scale of assessments, in the regular budget, will distort the principle of capacity to pay and is thus unacceptable.

93. The Heads of State or Government, while recalling the General Assembly resolutions on the programme budget for the biennium 1998-99, emphasised the need for having adequate resources in order to fully implement all mandated activities and programmes.

94. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the initiative to arbitrarily categorise the various programmes and activities of the United Nations as non-programmes costs which are likely to adversely affect the ability of the Organisation to perform its mandated programmes and activities. Noting that all UN activities are under programme, they urged the Secretary-General not to undertake any such review without satisfying the technical questions raised by various Member States and other UN bodies.

95. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all mandated activities and programmes should be carried out by international civil servants in accordance with Articles 100 and 101 of the United Nations Charter. They welcomed the provisions regarding the phasing out of gratis personnel as contained in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 52/234, and 52/248. They emphasised that the gratis personnel should be phased out expeditiously in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 52/234 and 52/248.

96. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/226 and expressed their concern at the negligible share of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the UN procurement. They also emphasised that the UN procurement should be on as wide a geographical basis as possible, with preferential treatment to the developing countries, with particular attention to the LDCs and African countries, in case of equally qualified vendors. In this connection, they noted the request made in resolution 52/226 to the Secretary-General for submission of a report on this subject during the 53rd Session of the General Assembly and instructed their respective delegations to work towards early adoption and timely implementation of the provision on preferential treatment to developing countries with regard to UN procurement.

97. The Heads of State or Government further underlined that the United Nations Suppliers Roster should be representative of the membership

of the Organisation. In awarding procurement contracts, preference should be given to Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the United Nations.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

98. The Heads of State or Government highlighted the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security, economic co-operation and economic and social development.

99. While reaffirming that the primary responsibility for international peace and security rest with the United Nations, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the role of regional arrangements or agencies, in that regard, should not in any way be substituted for the role of the United Nations, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of the United Nations and international law.

100. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that a process of consultations, co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, as well as on their mandates, scope and composition, is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

101. The Heads of State or Government stated that regional arrangements on economic co-operation can contribute to development and to the growth of the world economy through, inter alia, the promotion of trade, investment and technology transfer. They stressed the need for a firm commitment to enhance economic co-operation among developing countries within the framework of an open, multilateral, equitable and non-discriminatory trading system.

THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND DECOLONISATION

102. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the continued validity of the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, is essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They strongly condemned ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations for self-determination of peoples under colonial, alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world.

103. The Heads of State or Government observed with satisfaction the emergence into sovereign statehood and independence of peoples once under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples of non-self-governing territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources. They renewed their commitment to hasten the complete elimination of colonialism and supported the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. In this respect, the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Program of Action should be implemented in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with United Nations General Assembly resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

104. In the context of the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Heads of State or Government reiterated that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

105. The Heads of State or Government called for the full implementation of relevant UNESCO resolutions and decisions relating to the restitution of cultural property of peoples formerly under colonial rule and urged that payment of applicable compensation be made in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/24 and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the return of cultural property to their countries of origin. They also affirmed the right of Non-Aligned Countries to preserve their cultures and protect their national heritage which are the basis of the cultural identity of these countries.

106. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the right of all peoples that have been subjected to colonialism to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonialism. They reaffirmed the call contained in the Final Communiqué, of the XIth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, that colonialist countries should shoulder their responsibility and pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

107. The Heads of State or Government recalled that 1998 marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the territory of Puerto Rico by a foreign power, and reaffirmed the right of the people of Puerto

Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly. They took note of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Committee of 24 on 11 August 1998 and requested the Committee of 24 to actively pursue this issue. They reiterated, in the light of actions being carried out in the United States Congress with regard to Puerto Rico, that any self-determination exercise regarding the future political status of the people of Puerto Rico should be in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

108. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their strong support for the Committee of 24 and expressed their desire that in accordance with the UN reform process, the said body would continue to receive both the adequate human and financial resources aimed at actively pursuing its work in order to determine the interests of the peoples of non-self-governing territories regarding their future political status, for which a number of actions, such as visiting missions and regional seminars, are totally adequate and necessary. For this purpose, they once again called upon the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee.

109. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to bringing a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and in that regard, requested the Committee of 24 to look at its own work critically, making an assessment of the effectiveness of its activities and the areas where it can effect improvements, considering the significance of the end of the international Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. They called upon Non-Aligned Countries which are members of the Committee to devote their greatest efforts to this end.

MERCENARIES

110. The Heads of State or Government condemned the practice of recruiting, financing, training, transit, use or supporting mercenaries as a violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They reiterated their belief that mercenarism, in all its forms, constitute an obstacle to peace and the exercise of sovereignty by Non-Aligned Countries. This endanger the national security of States, especially small States, as well as the safety and stability of multi-ethnic States and impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination. They therefore urged adherence to the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/150, especially its call on States to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and reaffirmed United Nations General

Assembly resolution 52/112 as well as resolution 1998/6 of the 54th Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

111. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that various resolutions and conventions of the United Nations and regional organisations relating to mercenarism have not been implemented in full. To this end, they urged all countries to implement these unconditionally.

112. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to take appropriate legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to destabilise or overthrow the Government or threaten the territorial integrity and political unity of sovereign States, promote secession or fight the national liberation movements struggling against colonial or other forms of alien domination or occupation.

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

113. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that with the end of the Cold War, there is no justification for the maintenance of nuclear arsenals, or concepts of international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and policies of nuclear deterrence. They noted and welcomed the various international initiatives, which stress that with the end of the Cold War the opportunity now exists for the international community to pursue nuclear disarmament as a matter of the highest priority. They also noted that the present situation whereby Nuclear Weapon States insist that nuclear weapons provide unique security benefits, and yet monopolise the right to own them, is highly discriminatory, unstable and cannot be sustained. These weapons continued to represent a threat to the survival of the mankind. The Heads of State or Government recalled their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and the related issues of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear tests. They expressed their concern at the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which constitutes their primary disarmament objective. They noted the complexities arising from nuclear tests in South Asia, which underlined the need to work even harder to achieve their disarmament objectives, including elimination of nuclear weapons. They considered positively the commitment by the parties concerned in the region to exercise restraint, which contributes to regional security, to discontinue nuclear tests and not to transfer nuclear weapons-related material, equipment

and technology. They further stressed the significance of universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all Nuclear Weapon States, and commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on fissile materials (decision CD/1547), which, inter-alia, should accelerate the process of nuclear disarmament. They also stressed their positions against unilateral, coercive or discriminatory measures which have been applied against Non-Aligned countries. They reiterated the need for bilateral dialogue to secure peaceful solutions on all outstanding issues and the promotion of confidence and security building measures and mutual trust. They recalled that the Cartagena Summit had called for the adoption of an action plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework. They once again called upon the international community to join them in negotiating and implementing universal, non-discriminatory disarmament measures and mutually agreed confidence-building measures. They called for an international conference, preferably in 1999, with the objective of arriving at an agreement, before the end of this millennium on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.

114. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee to start in 1998 negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. The Conference on Disarmament shall take into consideration all relevant views and proposals, regarding this issue that have been submitted to it. They also insisted on the need to conclude a universal and legally binding multilateral agreement committing all States to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In this context they regretted that some Nuclear Weapons States had adopted inflexible postures which prevented the Conference on Disarmament from commencing these negotiations. They underscored the flexibility, which on the other hand has been demonstrated by the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, members of the Conference on Disarmament, in accepting the proposal to establish an ad hoc committee under item 1 of the Conference on Disarmament's agenda to negotiate a convention on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. They emphasised that this flexibility should be reciprocated by others through their agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as well as during the course of the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on fissile materials (Decision CD/1547).

115. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that a number of Non-Aligned Movement countries had taken collective initiatives at the United Nations General Assembly sessions to underscore the need for urgent action in the field of nuclear disarmament, as mandated by the Cartagena Summit. They recognised all of the constructive and useful proposals put forward by members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Conference on Disarmament on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee on nuclear disarmament including the useful work done by Non-Aligned Movement members of the Conference on Disarmament in developing a Programme of Action for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons within a time-bound framework. The Heads of State or Government took note of the Declaration issued on 9 June 1998 entitled - "Towards a World Free of Nuclear Weapons: Time for a New Agenda", supported and responded to by a number of States including by some members of the Non-Aligned Movement. They recognised that this Declaration, as well as all other initiatives which have consistently been proposed by the Movement and its members are contributions to the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and called upon the Nuclear Weapon States to react positively to these initiatives.

116. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the failure of the Nuclear Weapon States to demonstrate a genuine commitment with regard to complete nuclear disarmament, and to provide universal, unconditional, and legally binding negative security assurances to all Non-Nuclear Weapon States, and urged the Nuclear Weapon States to immediately commence and conclude without delay negotiations on these assurances.

117. The Heads of State or Government noted the establishment of an ad hoc committee on effective international arrangements to assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding assurances to all Non-Nuclear Weapon States. In this context, they expressed their conviction that efforts for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to Non-Nuclear-Weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority by the members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

118. The Heads of State or Government commend the establishment in the Conference on Disarmament of an ad hoc committee, under agenda item 1, entitled "The cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", to negotiate a convention on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and believe that the proposed convention must constitute a nuclear disarmament measure and not only a non-

proliferation measure, and must be an integral step leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The treaty should also promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and should not hinder access to nuclear technology, equipment and material for peaceful purposes by developing countries.

119. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction of the validity of the unanimous conclusion of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice that "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control", and recognised that the unanimous conclusion contained in the International Court of Justices' Advisory Opinion has identified existing international law obligations. In this connection, they reiterated their call upon all States to immediately fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of threat of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination.

120. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They emphasised that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. In this regard they also expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any member State to use the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) technical co-operation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA's Statute.

121. Consistent with the decisions taken by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Heads of State or Government of States party to the NPT called upon all States party, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States, to fulfil their commitments, particularly those related to Article VI of the Treaty. They also emphasised the need to ensure and facilitate the exercise of the inalienable right of all States to develop, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination under IAEA safeguards. Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented.

122. The Heads of State or Government of States party to the NPT took note with regret at the outcome of the deliberations of the Second Preparatory Committee held in Geneva from 27 April to 8 May, 1998. They further regretted that the Committee could not achieve a substantive result due to the insistence of one delegation to support the nuclear policies of a non-party to the NPT. They called upon the Preparatory Committees up to and including the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT to engage immediately, in good faith, in substantive work for the speedy and meaningful implementation of the obligations under the Treaty and the commitments in the 1995 Principles and Objectives document, and the resolution on Middle East. In this respect they further called upon the Preparatory Committee to make specific time available at its future sessions to deliberate on the practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and for the 2000 NPT Review Conference to establish a subsidiary body to its Main Committee I to deliberate on the practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government parties to the NPT, called for the establishment of a subsidiary body to its Main Committee I to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT.

123. The Heads of State or Government Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also called for the creation of an open-ended standing committee which would work intersessionally, to follow up recommendations concerning the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which would be agreed to at the Treaty's 2000 Review Conference.

124. The Heads of State or Government of State signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty expressed their satisfaction that 150 States have signed the Treaty and 20 States have ratified it thus far. They further expressed their general satisfaction at the progress of establishing the international verification system thusfar. They agreed that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realised, the continued commitment of all State signatories, especially the Nuclear Weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

125. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and regulations of the

International Atomic Energy Agency. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

126. The Heads of State or Government of the States party to the Chemical Weapons Convention welcomed the increasing number of ratifications of the Convention and invited all States who have still not ratified it to do so as soon as possible with the view to its universality. They also underlined the urgency of satisfactorily resolving the unresolved issues in the framework of the Organisation of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) with a view to paving the ground for the effective, full and non-discriminatory implementation of the Convention. In this context, they reiterated their call on the developed countries to promote international co-operation through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention.

127. The Heads of State or Government of the States party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, while stressing the importance of the full implementation of the Convention, and in this context, the provisions of Article X on Assistance, expressed their concern at the small number of responses received from the States parties to the Voluntary Fund on Assistance established by the OPCW and called upon all States parties to the Convention that had not yet acted in accordance with Article X, to reply to the OPCW and contribute to redress this situation.

128. While asserting that the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention inherently precludes the use of biological weapons, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the decision by the BWC Review Conference that the use by the States parties, in any way and under any circumstances, of microbial or other biological agents or toxins, that is not consistent with prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes, is effectively a violation of Article I of the Convention. In this connection they noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran has formally presented a proposal to amend Article I of the Convention to include the prohibition of use of biological weapons and urged an early reply from the States parties to the inquiries by the depositories on this proposal. They noted the progress achieved so far in negotiating a Protocol to strengthen the BWC and reaffirmed the decision of the Fourth Review Conference urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc group as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and for it to submit its report, which shall be adopted by consensus, to the States parties, to be considered at a Special Conference. Therefore, artificial deadlines should be avoided. They also expressed their concern at any attempts to reduce the scope and importance of

issues related to Article X of the Convention. Ensured access for peaceful purposes to the relevant materials, equipment and technology is essential to safeguard the economic interests of developing countries. Substantive progress in strengthening the application and full operationalisation of Article X is thus crucial for the conclusion of a universally acceptable and legally binding instrument designed to strengthen the Convention.

129. The Heads of State or Government expressed particular concern over the illicit transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their accumulation and proliferation in many countries, which constituted a serious threat to the population and to the national and regional security and were a factor contributing to the destabilisation of States. They urged States to take steps to deal effectively, through administrative and legislative means, with the increasing problem of illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons which exacerbate tensions leading to strife, conflict and terrorism, and impact negatively on the socio-economic development of affected countries. In this regard, they welcomed the adoption of guidelines in 1996 for international arm transfers in the context of General Assembly resolution 46/36H of 6 September 1991 by the United Nations Disarmament Commission. Moreover, they welcomed the initiative by His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare, President of the Republic of Mali, on the establishment of a moratorium on the production, transfer and illicit traffic of light arms in West Africa, adopted by member States of ECOWAS within the framework of on-going discussions and referring to the creation of a mechanism to prevent, handle and rule on conflicts in the sub-region. They also welcomed the decision adopted by the 34th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) regarding the problem of small arms and light weapons in Africa.

130. The Heads of State or Government recognised that there is also a significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialised and the Non-Aligned Countries and they called for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the States with the largest arsenals with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

131. The Heads of State or Government encouraged States, taking into account the legitimate requirement of States for self-defence and the specific characteristics of each region, to consider appropriate initiatives at international, regional and national levels to promote transparency in all types of armaments as an important element for building confidence and security. They also stressed that the concept

of transparency should encompass both conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons.

132. The Heads of State or Government called on States to become parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and the Protocols thereto, and expressed their satisfaction on the entry into force of its Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons on 30 July 1998 as well as the announcement by the UN Secretary-General that the Protocol II, as amended, on Mines, Booby-Traps and other Devices of the CCW would enter into force on 3 December 1998.

133. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to provide the necessary assistance to landmine clearance operations as well as to the rehabilitation of the victims and their social and economic reintegration in the landmine affected countries. They further called for international assistance to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance. They also called for continued humanitarian assistance for victims of landmines.

134. The Heads of State and Government deplored the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law, of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at terrorising civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence.

135. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern about the residue of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned Countries. They called on the States responsible for laying the mines outside their territories to assume responsibility for the landmines, to cooperate with the affected countries, to provide the necessary information, maps and technical assistance for their clearance, to contribute towards defrayal of the costs of clearance and provide compensation for any ensuing losses.

136. The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones (NWFZ's) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. They urged States to conclude agreements with a view to creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I). In this context, they welcomed the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones

established by the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba. The Heads of State or Government considered the question of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in other parts of the world and agreed that this should be on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned and in conformity with the provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-I. They concurred that in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is essential that Nuclear Weapon States should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone.

137. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and supported Mongolia's policy to institutionalise its single State nuclear weapon-free status.

138. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolutions 487 (1981) and 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they called on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the NPT nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) without delay, and to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States and they condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. They are of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons which allow one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel.

139. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative by H E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in June 1998, to achieve a world free from all weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons and to convene as soon as possible an international conference to consider this issue.

140. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the Israeli-Turkish military alliance as well as the naval manoeuvres carried out in the eastern part of the Mediterranean and the dangers that such manoeuvres pose to the security of the region.

141. The Heads of State or Government stated that in order to enhance international security and stability, all States parties to non-proliferation, arms limitations and disarmament treaties should comply with and implement all provisions of such treaties. They emphasised that questions of non-compliance by States Parties should be resolved in a manner consistent with such treaties. They further emphasised that any deviation from the role envisaged for the Security Council under the United Nations Charter or in certain circumstances under relevant provisions of multilateral treaties on non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament would undermine the provisions of these treaties and conventions, including the inherent mechanisms for securing redress of violations of their provisions. Such deviations would also call into question the value of painstaking multilateral negotiations on disarmament and arms control treaties in the Conference on Disarmament. They underlined that circumventing or undermining the provisions of existing treaties will seriously prejudice the role of the Conference. In this context, they also underlined that they were opposed to the assumption of a role by the United Nations Security Council inconsistent with the United Nations Charter.

142. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament are complementary and could be pursued simultaneously. They urged States in various regions of the world to negotiate agreements to promote greater balance in conventional armaments and restraint in the production and acquisition of conventional arms and, where necessary, for their progressive and balanced reduction, with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security. They stressed that the peaceful resolution of regional and inter-State disputes is essential for the creation of conditions which would enable States to divert their resources from armaments to economic growth and development. Regional disarmament initiatives, to be practical, needed to take into account the special characteristics of each region and enhance the security of every State of the region concerned. The question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate requirements of the

States for self-defence should also be addressed, taking into account the special characteristics of each region.

143. The Heads of State or Government took note of the relevant paragraphs of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 52/12A & B on international peace, security and disarmament, and insisted on the need that its implementation respects fully the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

144. The Heads of State or Government continued to stress their hope that the decision to re-establish at the United Nations Secretariat, the Department on Disarmament, headed by an Under Secretary-General from a Non-Aligned Country should contribute to greater disarmament efforts towards achieving general and complete disarmament in conformity with priorities set out in SSOD I and relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 52/220.

145. The Heads of State or Government expressed once again their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament. They welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, by consensus, of the resolution on the Convening of the IV Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. They took note of the deliberations on the matter held by the United Nations Disarmament Commission and directed the Co-ordinating Bureau to entrust the Non-Aligned Movement Working Group on Disarmament with the task of pursuing further the holding of the Fourth Special Session and the related co-ordination during the preparatory process. In this context, they reaffirmed the need to continue to press for further steps leading to its convening with the participation of all Member States of the United Nations as well as the need for SSOD IV to review and assess the implementation of SSOD I.

146. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision adopted by the General Assembly on maintaining and revitalising the three Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Nepal, Peru and Togo.

147. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the work of the Non-Aligned Working Group on Disarmament under the co-ordination of Indonesia and encouraged delegations to continue their active work in this regard.

INDIAN OCEAN

148. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. They reaffirmed the importance of international co-operation to ensure peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region. They noted that greater efforts and more time were required to facilitate a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the region. They also noted that in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/44, the Chairperson of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean will continue his informal consultations on the future work of the Committee.

TERRORISM

149. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with satisfaction the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/60) and the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted at the 52nd Session of the UN General Assembly and urged that they be implemented. They reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as they have adverse consequences, inter alia, on the economic and social development of States. They declared that terrorism also affect the stability of nations and the very basis of societies, especially pluralistic societies. They also called for the urgent conclusion and the effective implementation of a comprehensive international convention for combating terrorism.

150. The Heads of State or Government further welcomed the recent adoption by the Members of the League of Arab States in Cairo of the Convention on Combating Terrorism as well as the Teheran OIC Summit Resolution to conclude an OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and the strengthened efforts therein.

151. The Heads of State or Government further urged all States to cooperate to enhance international co-operation in the fight against terrorism, wherever, by whoever and against whomever it occurred, at the national, regional and international levels, and to observe and implement the relevant international and bilateral instruments, taking into account the Final Document of the United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime held in Cairo in 1995.

152. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes are, in any circumstance, unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them.

153. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all States are under the obligation pursuant to the purposes and principles and other provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international instruments, codes of conduct and other rules of international law to refrain from organising, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within the territories directed towards the commission of such acts, including allowing the use of national territories and territories under their jurisdiction for planning and training for that purpose, and/or the financing of terrorist activities. They solemnly reaffirmed their unequivocal condemnation of any political, diplomatic, moral or material support to terrorism.

154. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's principled position under the international law on the legitimacy of struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination which did not constitute terrorism.

155. The Heads of State or Government called once again for the endorsement in principle of the call for the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, for self-determination and national liberation.

156. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations regardless of race, religion or nationality of the victims or perpetrators of terrorism.

157. The Heads of State or Government also emphasised that the taking of hostages, wherever and by whoever committed, constitute a serious obstacle to the full enjoyment of all human rights and is, under any circumstances, unjustifiable. They therefore called on States to take all necessary measures to prevent, combat and punish acts of hostage taking, including strengthening international co-operation in this field.

158. The Heads of State or Government condemned terrorist attacks in fellow Non-Aligned Movement countries and other countries. They welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1189/1998 on 13 August 1998 which strongly condemned the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania on 7 August 1998 that claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people and caused massive destruction to property.

159. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that international co-operation to combat terrorism should be conducted in conformity with

the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and relevant international conventions, and expressed their opposition to selective and unilateral actions in violation of principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. In this context, they called upon the competent United Nations Organs to promote ways and means to strengthen co-operation, including the international legal regime for combating international terrorism.

160. The Heads of State or Government decided further to co-ordinate their efforts in the competent United Nations Organs to take appropriate decisions, consistent with the Charter, to fight and eradicate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

161. In light of all these considerations and the previous initiatives adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Heads of State or Government called for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

162. The Heads of State or Government recalled paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the XII Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting and directed that the Movement should promote jointly its collective position on terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

163. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Working Group on legal issues at the UN Headquarters in New York, chaired by Zimbabwe, which should contribute to upgrade the work and level of co-ordination of the Non-Aligned delegations on these important issues.

164. The Heads of State or Government underlined that with the conclusion of the Cold War, many new areas of concern have emerged which warrant a renewal of the commitment of the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as well as a fuller utilisation of the mechanism and means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, as envisaged in the United Nations Charter.

165. The Heads of State or Government agreed that peace and harmony among nations and peoples require States to respect and promote the rule of law. For this reason, they committed themselves to conduct their external affairs based upon the obligations of international law. They agreed that only an international society governed by law could assure peace and security for all its members.

166. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the United Nations Decade of International Law, which was proposed by the Movement in June 1989. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly resolution 52/154 on action to be taken dedicated to the 1999 Centennial of the First International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law. They reaffirmed the importance of the Programme of Action for the Centennial of the First International Peace Conference, including the meetings being organised by the "Friends of 1999" at the Peace Palace in the Hague, in St Petersburg and in Geneva. They called upon these meetings to support the historic and progressive positions of the Movement on the issues relating to international law, disarmament, prevention of conflicts, peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security. They stressed their hope that all Governments and relevant international organisations will support the Programme of Action which calls for the presentation of the results of the umbrella of meetings of the Centennial of the First International Peace Conference to the 54th Session of the General Assembly.

167. The Heads of State or Government stressed that further progress is necessary to achieve full respect for international law and the International Court of Justice and, inter alia, for promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes and a system of international criminal justice with respect to crimes against humanity as well as other international offences. The Charter refers to the International Court of Justice as the Organisation's principal judicial organ. The Security Council should make greater use of the World Court as a source of advisory opinions, and in controversial instances, use the World Court as a source of interpreting relevant international law and consider decisions to review by the World Court.

168. The Heads of State or Government took note of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. They emphasised the need to take all possible measures to ensure the coming into operation of the International Criminal Court without undue delay and to make the necessary arrangements for the commencement of its functions. The Heads of State or Government also emphasised the need to begin work on practical arrangements for the establishment and coming into operation of the Court. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Member States to sign and ratify the Statute of the Court at the earliest possible time. They also called for the early establishment of the Preparatory Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations to enable the commission to begin its work at an early date in 1999.

169. The Heads of State or Government encouraged the active participation of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the work of the Preparatory Commission and re-emphasised the need for co-ordination among Member Countries during the Preparatory Commission, in order to harmonise, as far as is possible, the positions of the Members of the Movement inspired by the Non-Aligned Movement's values and principles.

170. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and to apprehend and return for trial those who committed the crime of genocide in Rwanda to the country where the crime was committed. They also expressed appreciation to the countries who had already done so.

171. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of co-operation and compliance with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and reiterated that individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity and other serious violations of humanitarian law should be established.

172. The Heads of State or Government stressed their serious concern on the intention of a group of States to unilaterally re-interpret or re-draft the existing legal instruments in accordance with their own views and interests. They emphasised that the integrity of legal instruments adopted by Member States must be maintained. They also expressed their deep concern at the most recent experiences in the elections of members of several Treaty Bodies, which resulted in a loss of seats of experts from Non-Aligned Countries, which resulted in an unbalanced representation of all regions at these bodies. They called upon the Non-Aligned Countries that are Parties of the relevant legal treaties to work together in order to redress this anomaly, and underline the need for a more active solidarity and unity among the Non-Aligned countries by supporting the candidatures of experts from the Non-Aligned Countries.

173. The Heads of State or Government condemned the continued unilateral application, by certain powers, of coercive economic and other measures, including the enactment of extra-territorial laws, against a number of developing countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems. They called on all countries not to recognise the unilateral extra-territorial laws enacted by certain countries which impose sanctions on other States and foreign companies and individuals. They reaffirmed that such legislation contradict norms of international law and run counter to the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

174. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to refrain from adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral measures of coercion as means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They noted that measures such as Helms-Burton, D'Amato-Kennedy Acts and other laws recently enacted related to other issues, constitute violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the international community to take effective action in order to arrest this trend.

175. The Heads of State or Government rejected all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law geared at internationalising the essential elements contained in extra-territorial laws through multilateral agreements.

176. The Heads of State or Government agreed that Member States should effectively intensify their efforts in the 53rd UN General Assembly Session to negotiate an international instrument ensuring the inviolability of their territories from outer space, and to promote an internal mechanism within the United Nations for the exchange of information collected by means of modern space technology, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Government Group of Experts on confidence-building measures in outer space, submitted to the 46th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

177. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their rejection of evaluations, certifications and other coercive unilateral measures as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. In this context they reiterated their view that coercive unilateral measures and legislation are contrary to international law, the United Nations Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among states and furthermore, they also rejected the present trend geared at their strengthening and expansion through the Bretton Woods institutions. They expressed, once again, their concern over the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States. They called upon States applying unilateral coercive measures to put an immediate end to those measures.

178. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community, including the Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries, to redouble their efforts to combat corruption and organised crime and encouraged Member Countries to further enhance international co-operation in this regard.

179. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the Ten Bandung Principles, which constitute the foundations of the Movement,

expressed their deep concern over the air attack carried out by the United States Government against the El-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in the Sudan on 20 August 1998, and considered this as a serious violation of the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter and contrary to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes as well as a serious threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan and the regional stability and international peace and security. They further considered this attack as a unilateral and unwarranted act. The Heads of State or Government condemned this act of aggression and the continuing threats made by the United States Government against the Sudan and urged the US Government to refrain from such unilateral acts. They further expressed support to the Sudan in its legitimate demands for full compensation for economic and material losses resulting from the attack.

LAW OF THE SEA

180. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the International Seabed Authority had now begun substantive consideration of the Draft Mining Code for polymetallic nodules in the area and that the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea had received its first two cases. They noted further that the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf was now fully operational. In this regard, they urged all States party to fully support the institutions created by the Convention. The Heads of State or Government once again urged all countries, and especially the developed countries that have not yet done so, to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks at the earliest. They reaffirmed that the Convention and the Agreement represent significant achievements by the international community through multilateral efforts in creating a legal order for the seas and oceans which would, inter alia, facilitate international communications, promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilisation of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

181. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for a renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as

well as the means envisaged in the United Nations Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes. The role of the Movement in promoting a just international order would largely depend on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is therefore incumbent on all Member Countries to work earnestly towards promoting the solidarity and unity of the Movement.

182. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decisions of the Cartagena Summit to mandate the Co-ordinating Bureau to study further the question of a mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes between Member Countries, including proposals made and positions expressed at the Summit and to report to the Committee on Methodology. They noted that this study has yet to be submitted.

CULTURE OF PEACE

183. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption in the last session of the United Nations General Assembly resolution (52/13) on the Culture of Peace. The Heads of State or Government called for the promotion of a culture of peace based on the principles established in the Charter of the UN and on respect for human rights, democracy and tolerance, the promotion of development, education for peace, rejection of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and foreign occupation, the free flow of information and the wider participation of women as an integral approach to preventing violence and conflicts and efforts aimed at the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed that the Secretary-General is submitting a consolidated report containing a draft declaration and programme of action on the culture of peace to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the proclamation of the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace and the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

A. PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

PALESTINE

184. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their traditional long-standing solidarity with the Palestinian people, and noted that these

days mark the 50th Anniversary of the dispossession of the Palestinian people and the uprooting of hundreds of thousands Palestinians from their land, homes and properties. They called for the implementation of all United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine including those related to Palestinian refugees. They reiterated their support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and to have their own independent State with Jerusalem as its capital, and they reiterated their demand for the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967.

185. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their position on occupied east Jerusalem, the illegal Israeli settlements, and the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. They demanded that Israel, the Occupying Power, implement relevant Security Council Resolutions in this regard and abide by its legal obligations. They reiterated their support for the recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted during the Tenth Emergency Special Session (ES-10/2, ES-10/3, ES-10/4 and ES-10/5) including, inter alia, the recommendation to convene a conference of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in fulfilment of their collective responsibility as stipulated in common article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

186. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/250 on the participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations and expressed confidence that Palestine will enjoy full membership in the United Nations in the near future, preferably during the 53rd session of the General Assembly. They also reiterated that Israeli representation in the work of the General Assembly must be in conformity with international law, thus ensuring that Israeli credentials do not cover the occupied territories since 1967, including Jerusalem.

187. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the decision of the Government of Israel on 21st June 1998 to take further steps to expand the jurisdiction and planned boundaries of Jerusalem. In this regard, they highly appreciated the efforts deployed by His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairperson of Al-Quds Committee for the safeguard of Jerusalem. They fully supported the content of the Final Communiqué, and recommendations adopted by the Committee at its XVII Session held in Casablanca on 29-30 July 1998.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the current deadlock of the Palestinian-Israeli Track of the Middle East peace process as a result of the policies and actions of the Israeli Government, in violation of the existing agreements, including settlement activities, repressive measures and economic suffocation of the Palestinian people. In this regard, they condemned in particular the recent killing and wounding by the Israeli army of scores of Palestinian civilians. They called for increasing efforts to ensure compliance by Israel with the existing agreements and their timely implementation.

SYRIAN GOLAN

189. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purport to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void. They also reaffirmed that all such measures and actions constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 497 (1981), the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the protection of civilians in time of war, and a defiance of the will of the international community. They demanded that Israel comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan, to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

190. The Heads of State or Government affirmed their unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and right to fully restore the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Madrid peace process, the decisions of the international legitimacy, as well as the formula of land for peace. They demanded that Israel respect all commitments and pledges entered into, and resume the peace talks from where they stopped.

LEBANON

191. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, while expressing their deep concern over the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the ensuant illegal detainment of Lebanese nationals, loss of innocent civilian lives and extensive destruction of property, called on Israel to withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally from Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa to the internationally recognised boundaries in compliance with

Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and to fully and strictly respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon. They also maintained that any conditions put forward by Israel for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) would alter its legal and political structure and are hence unacceptable.

THE PEACE PROCESS

192. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to achieve comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They affirmed their determination to actively strive toward the attainment of this objective. They reiterated their support for the Middle East Peace Process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the principle of land for peace. They further reiterated the need for compliance with and implementation of the agreements reached between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel as well as the fulfilment of the commitments and pledges made in accordance with the terms of reference of the Madrid conference and the ensued negotiations. They expressed grave concern over the current plight of the process, the deadlock of the Palestinian-Israeli track and the total cessation of the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli tracks. They deplored the attempts of the Israeli Government to change the terms of reference of the peace process, to create facts on the ground which are obstacles to peace and to try to develop unacceptable concepts which are contrary to the principle of land for peace and the national rights of the Palestinian people.

193. In view of the urgency and seriousness of the situation, the Heads of State or Government request the Non-Aligned Movement Countries to increase pressure and use all available measures on regional and international level to ensure Israel's compliance with the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference and the land for peace principles and its full implementation of all agreements, undertakings, and commitments reached by the concerned parties on all tracks during the peace talks. They also affirmed that failure by the Israeli government to respond positively would require the Non-Aligned Movement Members to take further appropriate measures.

B. EUROPE

CYPRUS

194. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous positions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Cyprus and expressed deep concern and disappointment over the fact

that no progress has been achieved in the search for a just and viable solution due to the Turkish intransigence and the attempt of the Turkish side to introduce preconditions to the two rounds of direct negotiations, held in July and August 1997, between the President of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, at the United Nations Secretary-General's initiative.

195. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and their solidarity with the people and the Government of Cyprus. They called once again for the withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, the restoration of and respect for human rights of all Cypriots and the accounting for all missing persons.

196. While reiterating their position that the present status quo in Cyprus, created and maintained by the use of force, is unacceptable, the Heads of State or Government underlined the importance and urgency for the effective implementation of all United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 365 (1974), 541 (1983), 550 (1984) and 939 (1994), and to that end, for the Security Council to take resolute action and appropriate measures including the holding of an international conference and the demilitarisation of Cyprus, as repeatedly proposed by the President of Cyprus. They expressed grave concern about recent continuous Turkish threats of use of force against Cyprus and integration of the occupied territory by Turkey and deplored threats by the Turkish side that it will not attend any new round of talks unless the purported state in the occupied territory is recognised. They condemned the declared attempts of the Turkish side for a change of the basis of the inter-communal dialogue under the mandate of the United Nations Secretary-General. They considered such demands contrary to the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Non-Aligned Declarations and the principles of international law and called for their withdrawal.

197. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the continuing lack of political will on the part of the Turkish side, as confirmed by the report of the United Nations Secretary-General (document S/1994/629, dated 30 May 1994). They reaffirmed their support for the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts for a just, comprehensive and workable solution, as provided in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 939 (1994) and decided to request the contact group of Non-Aligned countries to remain seized of the situation and actively support such efforts.

SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

198. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the developments that occurred in the Mediterranean region since the Cartagena Summit. They reaffirmed their determination to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations in the promotion of comprehensive and equitable co-operation in the region in resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region, in the elimination of the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security. They stressed that respect for the right to self-determination, elimination of foreign occupation and foreign bases, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty of States are prerequisites for the establishment of peace and stability in the Mediterranean region.

199. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the various initiatives advanced to promote Mediterranean co-operation and security as reflected in the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of Cartagena. In welcoming the decision taken by the IPU Second Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean to set up an association of Mediterranean States, they stressed their conviction that parliaments should be actively involved in bringing the peoples of the Mediterranean region closer together. In this regard, they took note of the conclusions reached on the CSCM process at the IPU Conference held in Windhoek, Namibia, in April 1998. They also welcomed the convening of the second IPU thematic preparatory meeting of the 3rd CSCM held in Evora, Portugal on 25 and 26 June 1998 on Facilitating access to information and culture exchange in the Mediterranean.

200. The Heads of State or Government took note of the ongoing Euro-Mediterranean process and welcomed the holding of the Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers Meeting in Malta in April 1997 and the Ad Hoc Ministerial Meeting held in Palermo in June 1998. They also took note of the meetings of the Mediterranean Forum in Algiers in July 1997 and in Palma de Mallorca in April 1998. In this regard, they recognised that prospects for a closer Euro-Mediterranean partnership in all its fields, including at the parliamentary level, would enhance such process and would benefit from the participation of all Mediterranean States in strengthening the co-operation in the region.

201. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the first preparatory meeting at parliamentary level between the European Parliament and Parliamentarians from the Mediterranean countries involved in the Euro-Med, process, held in Malta in May 1998, to agree on objectives, participation and venue for the first Euro-Mediterranean Meeting at Parliamentary Level to be held later this year, with the aim to further explore the potential for developing the parliamentary dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and to better define its specific

objectives and modalities. In this context, they also welcomed the Joint Final Statement by the Speaker of the Maltese House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the European Parliament as Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Meeting of the Euro Mediterranean Forum.

202. The Heads of State or Government commended the efforts of the Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries in meeting the emerging multiple challenges heightened by terrorist activities and organised criminal activity, including drug trafficking, money laundering and illegal migration, which are posing a serious threat to security and stability in the region. In this context, they committed themselves to strengthen further their co-operation with the view to eliminating these threats and thus enhancing the current political, economic and social situation in the Mediterranean region.

C. AFRICA

203. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent developments in Africa to enhance economic co-operation and social development in the continent. They particularly welcomed the signing and ratification of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community and urged all participating countries to create the necessary environment within their countries and sub-regions to give full expression to the ideals embodied in the Treaty.

204. In this regard they noted with satisfaction the measures taken by African States to restructure their economies in order to improve their economic situation. However, they regretted the fact that despite all the efforts made in a context of serious social and economic constraints, the situation remain disturbing, especially as a result of the persistence of the serious debt burden. They underlined the need for concerted action by the international community including the international financial institutions and developed countries to find a durable solution to the problem of external debt.

205. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the continued acts of violence perpetrated by terrorist groups against States or Governments and innocent civilians, causing instability and severe disruption of development efforts in the continent. In this regard, they welcomed the efforts undertaken by African countries towards the resolution of incipient and persistent conflicts in the continent and called on the international community to support these efforts.

206. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the existence of an intrinsic link between peace and development which requires an

integrated approach to ccnflict prevention, resolution and management. In this regard, they reiterated their support for the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity, sub-regional organisations and the United Nations to resolve conflicts in Africa to enhance durable peace and sustainable development.

207. The Heads of State or Government called upon all African countries, to continue to resolve their differences and conflicts, including those related to international boundaries in accordance with the OAU Charter and relevant Principles. They stressed that the use of armed force is not acceptable as a means of addressing border disputes or changing established borders. They reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations, especially the Security Council in the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the continent.

208. The Heads of State or Government took note of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on "The Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa". They commended the Secretary-General for his timely and comprehensive report proposing guidelines on conflict prevention management and resolution.

209. The Heads of State or Government commended the Security Council for establishing a follow-up mechanism to implement the recommendations contained in the Secretary General's report, within its own competence, and encouraged the Council to pursue its efforts in this regard.

210. The Heads of State or Government recommended that the General Assembly, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and other appropriate bodies consider the Secretary-General's report and to follow up the recommendations contained therein.

LIBYA

211. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the United Kingdom and the United States of America to finally accept the positions advocated by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya supported by the Non-Aligned Movement, OAU, Arab League and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and other regional organisations of the South to try the two suspects of the Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie in a neutral country. They expressed their regret that it has taken so long for them to accept this position.

212. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their continuous support for the stand of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to secure a fair and just

trial for the two suspects. They called upon the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Netherlands to engage in discussions with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the objective of implementing the initiative referred to in the Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) including trial arrangements and the appropriate safety measures for the two suspects.

213. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their shock at the immense harmful effects both human and economic sanctions imposed upon Libya by Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) have caused on the Libyan people. They further deplored the threats to further tighten the sanctions imposed by the said resolutions of the Security Council in total disregard to the positive compliance by Libya to the demands of those resolutions. They noted that this continued despite repeated calls by international and regional organisations, including, Non-Aligned Movement for the lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Libyan people.

214. In the light of these new developments, the Heads of State or Government decided that the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must be suspended once an agreement has been reached between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the concerned countries on the arrangements and the guarantees leading to the appearance of the two suspects before the Court. They further decided that the sanctions must be totally terminated once the suspects have appeared for trial and decided that the Non-Aligned Movement shall act accordingly.

WESTERN SAHARA

215. The Heads of State or Government, noting the latest progress in resolving the question of Western Sahara, reiterated the support of the Movement for the efforts of the United Nations to organise and supervise an impartial, free and fair referendum in accordance with the Settlement Plan, the Houston Agreements and with relevant Security Council and United Nations resolutions.

SIERRA LEONE

216. The Heads of State or Government reviewed events in Sierra Leone since their last meeting in New Delhi and regretted the deterioration in the political situation in that country occasioned by the forcible overthrow of the constitutionally-elected Government of H.E. President Tejan Kabbah by a group of military putschists. They deplored the considerable havoc wreaked thereby on the social and economic

infrastructures of the country, and the terror and destruction experienced by its peace-loving people. However, they noted with satisfaction that through the determined efforts of the sub-regional peace-keeping force, ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), acting with the full and express authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government and within the purview of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolution, the situation has been reversed and H.E. Mr Abmed Tejan Kabbah restored to power in Freetown on Tuesday, 10 March 1998, as the Head of the legitimate government of the country. This development has facilitated the return of peace and stability to the country, thus creating the basis for the resumption of the development programme earlier initiated by his government. They therefore commended countries in the sub-region for their positive role as well as the collaborating efforts of OAU and the United Nations, in the process. They appealed to the international community to respond positively to the urgent reconstruction needs of the Sierra Leonean people through the provision of requisite assistance. In this regard, they welcomed the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General in convening the Special Conference on Sierra Leone, which took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 30 July 1998, and urged that the pledges made at that conference would be fully redeemed and in a timely manner.

SOMALIA

217. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the lack of progress in the resolution of the crisis of Somalia. They reiterated the call that all Somali factional leaders cooperate in the search of a comprehensive and durable peace in Somalia by adhering to the various agreements reached over the past years, in particular the agreements concluded at Sodere (Ethiopia), Nairobi and Sanaa.

218. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Cairo Accord signed in Cairo by the Somalia Factions in December 1997, and noted the outcome of the Addis Ababa Meeting of the National Salvation Council held in January 1998.

219. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for all efforts made by the international community, including regional actors, in particular the countries of IGAD, to assist in the resolution of the problem of Somalia. In this context, they stressed the need for co-ordination of all efforts for peace in Somalia with the regional initiative of IGAD.

220. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for the efforts of the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League, and the

Organisation of the Islamic Conference to assist in the resolution of the crisis in Somalia. They called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to assist in peace efforts in Somalia.

221. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern at the spiralling violence and increased insecurity arising from the intensification of intra and inter-clan disputes, and called upon the Somali faction leaders to make a determined effort to bring an end to these intra and inter- clan disputes, which have led to death and destruction of property and threaten to undermine humanitarian relief deliveries and impede the advancement of the peace and national reconciliation process in Somalia.

222. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to provide humanitarian, economic and reconstruction assistance to the people of Somalia in a well-calibrated manner and with the goal of advancing the peace process and strengthening constituencies for peace.

LIBERIA

223. The Heads of State or Government recalled their position on the political situation in Liberia at their XIIth Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, India, 7-9 April 1997. In this connection, they commended the people of Liberia for their resolve in bringing about a peaceful resolution of their civil conflict through the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections which were monitored and observed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. They also commended the democratically-elected government of H.E. Mr Charles Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia. They noted that the peace process in Liberia was principally advanced by the efforts of the Sub-Regional Organisation ECOWAS and whose leadership they commended for displaying the strongest commitment to the resolution of the Liberian civil conflict. They expressed their appreciation to the international community for its humanitarian assistance to Liberia and welcomed the initiative of the donor community through the holding of a successful Donors Meeting on Liberia in April 1998, in Paris, France, and called upon the international community including Member States to support the reconstruction programme of Liberia

ANGOLA

224. The Heads of State or Government examined the situation prevailing in Angola in the framework of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. They commended the Government of Angola for the flexibility and political will demonstrated, aiming at a long and lasting peace in that country.

225. The Heads of State or Government held the leadership of UNITA, and specifically Mr Jonas Savimbi, personally accountable for the resumption of hostilities and deteriorating security situation in Angola, as evidenced by their persistent refusal to conform to the relevant decisions of the United Nations Security Council, regarding the implementation of the Military and Political Aspects of the Lusaka Protocol, particularly the demobilisation and disarmament of its troops, as well as the extension of State administration. In this regard, they strongly condemned UNITA for its acts of armed aggression and re-occupation of the territory already handed over to the State Administration thus creating an unfortunate outflow of refugees to the neighbouring countries and displaced persons, and called once again on the Leaders of UNITA to undertake the total and unconditional demobilisation of their troops in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol.

226. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community, in particular the United Nations Security Council to use all its power with a view to obliging UNITA to conform the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. They also reiterated their appeal to the international community to increase the amount of humanitarian relief provided to the needy population as well as assistance for economic and social rehabilitation of Angola.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

227. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Mauritius. In this regard, they reiterated their call to the former colonial power to pursue constructive dialogue expeditiously with Mauritius for the early return of Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, to the sovereignty of the Republic of Mauritius.

COMOROS

228. The Heads of State or Government, recalling that the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 3385 (XXX) admitted that Comoros, on 12 November 1975, as a Member State composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mayotte and Moheli, noted with deep concern that the separatist crisis, currently besetting the people and

Government of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, took inspiration in the decision of the former colonial administrative power to perpetuate its rule on the island of Mayotte.

229. The Heads of State or Government recognised that this initial violation of principles of United Nations resolution 1514 (XV), and the OAU Charter, was a major factor behind the chronic institutional disabilities, imposed by European mercenaries through repeated coups, political destabilisation, the assassination of two Heads of State, in May 1978 and November 1989, and the deportation of the third Head of State, to the French Overseas Department of Reunion, in September 1995. They expressed serious concern that the current separatist trends may be nourished to foster and ensure a total dislocation of the Comoros as a sovereign State and a recognised member of the International Community, with guaranteed territorial space along the lines fixed by the former colonial administrative power. They have expressed similar concern that this state of affairs may lead to total chaos and anarchy, within the island communities of the Archipelago, and thus enhance the potential for instability in the entire sub-region.

230. The Heads of State or Government supported repeated calls by the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organisation of Islamic Conference, for the former colonial power to genuinely commit itself to the preservation of National Unity and Territorial Integrity of the Archipelago-State of Comoros, as demanded by International Law. They commended and underscored efforts to look into all options for an early and peaceful end to the separatist crisis, to be undertaken by the Regional Co-ordination for Crisis Resolution in the Comoros, as enacted and mandated by the Decision CM/Dec.405 (LXVIII)-Doc.Cm/2602 (LXVIII) of the 34th OAU Summit, held in June 1998, at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

231. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all parties concerned by the current level of the separatist crisis in the Comoros, to help pave the way for an early convening of an Inter-Comorian Conference, based on respect for National Unity and Territorial Integrity of the Archipelago-State, calling for larger autonomy, peace and shared prosperity for all the island communities. They welcomed and encouraged the firm commitment of the OAU Secretary General to organise, soon after the return to constitutional normality, a Round Table Donor Conference for Economic and Social Recovery of the Comoros, in close collaboration with specialised development agencies, at both regional and international levels.

GUINEA BISSAU

232. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the joint mediation efforts of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), within the framework of ECOWAS aimed at restoring peace in Guinea Bissau. In this regard, they recognised the need to respect the cease-fire agreed upon in Praia, Cape Verde on 26 August 1998, which constitutes an important step in enhancing peace and security in the sub-region. They therefore urged for the continuation of meaningful negotiations aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict.

ERITREA - ETHIOPIA

233. The Heads of State or Government examined the situation prevailing between Eritrea and Ethiopia. They expressed their deep concern at this crisis between two brotherly countries. They welcomed the 34th OAU Summit decision sending a high level delegation to Addis Ababa and Asmara, as well as the efforts subsequently deployed by OAU with the view of helping promote a peaceful, fair and lasting solution to the crisis.

234. The Heads of State or Government firmly supported the mediation efforts being undertaken by the OAU and appealed to Ethiopia and Eritrea to continue to cooperate fully in the search for a peaceful, fair and lasting solution to the dispute.

D. ASIA

IRAQ

235. The Heads of State or Government deplored the imposition and continued military enforcement of "No Fly Zones" on Iraq by individual countries without any authorisation from the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly.

236. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to work diligently towards resolving the fate of 700 Iraqi civilians and military personnel who went missing after the military actions of 1991, and whose individual files have been submitted to ICRC. They also urged that help be extended to Iraq through UNESCO and other competent bodies for the restoration of all objects of art and antiquity stolen or smuggled out of Iraq during past years.

TURKEY-IRAQ

237. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the repeated actions of Turkish armed forces violating the territorial integrity of Iraq under the pretext of fighting guerrilla elements hiding inside Iraqi territory. These actions of Turkish armed forces constitute stark illegal violations of the international boundaries mutually recognised between the two countries and a threat to regional and international peace and security. They also rejected the so-called "hot-pursuit" measures adopted by Turkey to justify such actions which are abhorrent to international law and to the norms of practice amongst States.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

238. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and emphasised that all Member Countries in the Movement are committed to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of both Kuwait and Iraq. They also emphasised that the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions constitute the means of establishing peace, security and stability in the region. In this respect, they stressed the importance of Iraq to its completion of implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions.

239. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to resolve expeditiously the fate of all prisoners/detainees and missing persons of Kuwait and third country nationals by means of serious and sincere co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to reach a solution of this particular issue and to return the properties of the Government of Kuwait including official documents removed from national archives seized by Iraq.

240. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support and appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, for the timely exercise of his leadership on seeking a diplomatic and peaceful solution on the crisis on Iraq as it was suggested by the Non-Aligned Movement on 11 February 1998. They also expressed their confidence that the agreement reached in Baghdad provided a diplomatic way out of the crisis on Iraq endorsed by the Security Council and contributed positively to the preservation of peace and security in the region.

241. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the issue of human suffering in Iraq and positively noted recent developments that allow the import of essential civilian necessities by Iraq. In this respect, they welcomed the Security Council resolution 1153 (1998).

242. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian conditions of Iraqi population due to sanctions. Based upon the principles and decision of the Movement, they urge Member Countries of the Movement to deploy their efforts to halt this tragedy and help in lifting the sanctions as soon as possible in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

KOREAN PENINSULA

243. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the fact that the Korean Peninsula still remain divided in spite of the desires and aspirations of the Korean people for reunification, and reaffirmed their support to the Korean people to reunify their homeland in accordance with the three principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972 and through dialogue and negotiations on the basis of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, and Co-operation and Exchange between the North and South concluded in February 1992.

244. The Heads of State or Government considered the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean People as well as peace and security in North-East Asia and the rest of the world.

AFGHANISTAN

245. The Heads of State or Government expressed their commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and called on all States strictly to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They stress that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties themselves.

246. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the continuation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, and called upon all States concerned to immediately end the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan, including the presence and involvement of foreign military personnel.

247. The Heads of State or Government condemned the capture of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and demanded the safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan of

the personnel of the Consulate-General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan.

248. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that there was no military solution to the Afghan conflict and called upon all Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force and to engage, without preconditions, in a political dialogue aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement of the conflict.

249. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the Afghan parties would move towards national reconciliation in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 52/211, 51/195 and 51/108 in co-operation with the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

250. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern about actions undermining the security of State frontiers, including the growing illicit traffic in arms by criminal elements and groups from certain areas of Afghanistan and about the use of Afghan territory for the training and harbouring of terrorists, which create a threat to peace and stability in the entire region, including Afghanistan.

251. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government underlined the significance of Security Council resolution 1193 (1998) calling for an immediate and durable political solution to the situation in Afghanistan and urged all parties to implement this process.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

252. The Heads of State or Government recognised the role of ASEAN in maintaining peace, stability and prosperity in the region and in enhancing co-operation in the wider Asia-Pacific region, and that of ARF in promoting dialogue and mutual confidence amongst its participants. They welcomed the progress of ASEAN's continuing efforts to realise the objective of establishing a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in South-East Asia (ZOPFAN) and the entry into force of the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ). They regarded the establishment of SEANWFZ as an important contribution to peace, security and stability in the Asia Pacific region. For the effectiveness of the Treaty, they encouraged all nuclear-weapon States to extend their support and co-operation by acceding to the Protocol of the Treaty.

253. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to resolve all sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes concerning the South China Sea by peaceful means without resort to force and/or threat to use force, and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. They expressed concern over recent developments that may lead to a deterioration of peace and stability in the region. In this context, they supported the principles contained in the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea, and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all concerned. They expressed the hope that all concerned will refrain from further actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region, including possibly undermining freedom of navigation and aviation in affected areas. They likewise urged the claimants to address the issue in various bilateral and multilateral fora, and in this regard reiterated the significance of promoting all types of confidence-building measures among all parties. To this end, they welcomed the Indonesian initiative in sponsoring the workshop on managing the potential conflict in the South China Sea and other measures launched by the concerned parties in the region to enhance co-operation and to ensure the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

254. The Heads of State or Government commended the Cambodian people and their King, His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, for the successful organisation of a free and fair and democratic election on 26 July 1998 as witnessed by the international observers. They shared the satisfaction expressed by H.E. Mr Kofi Annan, the United Nations Secretary-General on 7 August 1998 on the peaceful and orderly election. They urged the Cambodian parties to work towards the formation of a new government in a spirit of national reconciliation, in order to enable the Cambodian people to promote reconstruction and economic development. They expressed their appreciation to ASEAN, the Friends of Cambodia and the international community for their contribution to the efforts to restore political stability in Cambodia.

E. LATIN AMERICA

CUBA

255. The Heads of State or Government once again called upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial actions against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, cause huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. They called once again on the United States of America to settle its

differences with Cuba through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and requested strict compliance with resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, and 52/10 of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and over continuous new legislative measures geared to intensifying it. They also urged the US government to return the territory now occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base to Cuban sovereignty and to put an end to aggressive radio and TV transmissions against Cuba.

GUYANA AND VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY

256. The Heads of State or Government took note of the firm commitment of Guyana and Venezuela to peacefully resolve the controversy which exist between them. In this regard, they fully supported the Parties in their decision to continue to avail themselves of the good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Representative in order to reach a final settlement as called for by the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

PANAMA

257. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the significant progress made in the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1997 between Panama and the United States of America, known as the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, which recognises the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama over the entire extension of its territory and ensures the effective exercise of Panamanian jurisdiction.

258. They noted with satisfaction that the transition process established in the said treaty for the orderly transfer of the Canal to Panama was taking place with cordiality between the two countries. They especially welcomed the fact that this process will culminate on 31 December 1999, at which time the Canal and its installations will be fully transferred to the proprietorship of the Republic of Panama and the total withdrawal of all foreign military bases from Panama should be completed. They expressed their appreciation of the Panamanian people for these historic achievements, which will be milestones in the process of world decolonisation.

259. They further noted with deep satisfaction the measures adopted by the Government of Panama for the purpose of continuing to guarantee the efficient functioning of the Canal and its uninterrupted use by ships of all nations once Panama assumes full responsibility for its control, operation and administration.

260. They recognised the importance of the peaceful and secure use of the Canal to world commerce and navigation, and in that context, underlined the importance of its policy of neutrality and called upon the states to adhere to the Protocol to the Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, which proclaim the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal.

CHAPTER III: ECONOMIC ISSUES

THE NEW CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

261. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the dramatic changes underway in the global economy through the deepening and widening processes of globalisation and liberalisation. They noted that the global economy continues to be characterised by rapid growth in flows of trade, finance, information and technology, which has led to increased interdependence among countries. They also recognised that countries interact with the global economy from vastly different levels of development and that, accordingly, the impact of globalisation and liberalisation is highly uneven. They stressed that while the current trend was expected to lead to increasing economic opportunity for developing economies, it is evident that a large number of the Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries continue to be marginalised and thus unable to share the benefits of these processes. The Heads of State or Government observed that most developing countries continue to confront problems of access to markets, capital and technology, and many grapple with the institutional transformation necessary for meaningful integration into the world economy. They expressed their deep apprehension at the onset of weakening and intensifying financial crises that undermine both the progress and the prospects for development. The ability to exploit new opportunities depends on the economic, technological and institutional capacities of individual developing countries to enter the global market. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the globalisation process has deepened the technological, financial and productive gap between developed and developing countries, as well as widened inequalities between the rich and the poor. Hence, they agreed that the central focus of international development efforts should be in the creation of an enabling environment where developing countries would be able to acquire the requisite capacities to successfully enter, compete and benefit from globalisation.

262. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the emergence of the strengthened rules-based trading system, as institutionalised in the newly-established World Trade Organisation (WTO), may facilitate

positive integration of countries into the global trading system if the commitment to this objective is strengthened. In this regard, they noted with concern that LDCs, most of which are in Africa, and other developing countries remain constrained by weak supply capacities and are unable to benefit from the growth in international trade. At the same time, many developing countries, including LDCs, continue to face tariff and non-tariff barriers in industrialised country markets to their exports in sectors where they have achieved comparative and competitive advantages. They expressed grave concern that the combination of constraints on supply capacity and persistent restrictions to access to large industrial markets has resulted in a situation where many developing countries' share of international trade continues to decline.

263. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the first ever special meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with the participation of the Bretton Woods Institutions held in New York on 18 April 1998 and encouraged the holding of such high-level meetings on a regular basis. They welcomed the United Nations General Assembly's decision to hold the first two-day high level dialogue in September 1998 on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalisation and interdependence and their policy implications. They further encouraged both developed and developing countries to actively engage in such dialogue in the spirit of genuine partnership with a view to reaching a meaningful and successful conclusion and strengthening international and economic co-operation for development.

264. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing marginalisation of the Least Developed Countries in world trade, with their total export continuing to be under 0.4% of global exports. The prospect of their losing out further had considerably increased with ongoing globalisation. In particular, the Least Developed Countries had encountered this process with a distinct disadvantage. They therefore urged all countries, particularly the developed ones, to co-ordinate and implement strategies so that the products from all least developed countries gained easy and preferential access to external markets.

265. The Heads of State or Government noted that high growth in some developing countries was contributing significantly to the locomotive forces of world economic growth and thus the process of global integration of developing countries was paying dividends to the industrialised countries as well. In recent years, the economic growth of developing countries had continued to outpace that of developed countries as a whole. It was, however, regrettable that the voice of developing countries in decision-making still did not realistically reflect their emergence as important actors in the world economy. They urged

developed countries to give this cumulative contribution and role meaningful and commensurate recognition. The participation of developing countries in global economic decision-making, particularly in the international financial institutions, as well as in trade and other economic areas, should thus be enhanced. They reiterated the need for such democratisation and transparency in international economic and financial decision making in all fora and at all levels, with the full participation of developing countries so as to ensure that their development interests would be fully taken into account.

266. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to establish an open, rule-based, accountable, predictable, just, equitable, comprehensive, development oriented and non-discriminatory global system of economic relations, especially at a time when developing countries are actively engaged in the process of liberalisation and integration into the global economy. They therefore reaffirmed that there is no alternative other than a constructive dialogue between developed and developing countries. Such a dialogue should be based on common interests, mutual benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities.

267. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that low wages and environmental standards in developing countries were not responsible for the loss of jobs in developed countries. Developed countries should address their unemployment problems through the implementation of appropriate macro-economic and structural policies. The problem of unemployment would not be solved by protectionism. However, while developing countries were committed to promoting all relevant labour standards, they rejected their use for protectionist purposes. They urged the developed countries to undertake necessary structural adjustments and refrain from protectionist tendencies against competitive imports from developing countries and against FDI outflows to them, in the interest of new growth opportunities.

268. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the ILO is the only international body competent to set and deal with labour standards. They reaffirmed that the most urgent task before the ILO is to promote social justice through the creation of employment in the developing countries, thereby ensuring the greatest good of the greatest number of workers in all parts of the world, particularly in the developing countries. They reiterated that there is no linkage between trade and labour standards and rejected all attempts to establish such a linkage as well as the use of labour standards as a pretext for unilateral actions in the field of trade. They reaffirmed that efforts to link trade with labour standards obstructed the attainment of the objectives for which the ILO was created and rendered the implementation of values and principles of the ILO more difficult.

269. The Heads of State or Government were concerned about the implications of the developed countries favouring certain economies in the North and trading blocs, while many of the countries of the Movement continue to be burdened by economic stagnation and social backwardness. They stressed the need for developing countries to seize the initiative by placing on the multilateral agenda issues that are of particular interest to them. They agreed to the need for developing countries to become more pro-active in devising a positive WTO multilateral agenda that will address their pressing and unique socio-economic needs.

270. The Heads of State or Government noted that the above will require greater co-ordination among the developing countries to enhance their capacity for action and approach new problems with an integrated vision. The Movement, while subscribing to the values of environmental protection, labour standards, intellectual property protection, sound macro-economic management and promotion and protection of human rights, rejects all attempts to use these issues as conditionalities and pretexts for restricting market access or aid and technology flows to developing countries.

271. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the achievement of the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement of poverty eradication, economic and social progress, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, depended on a more favourable and dynamic international economic environment and revitalised international development co-operation supportive of developing countries' efforts.

272. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the significant and far-reaching reforms undertaken by the United Nations especially during the 52nd Session of the General Assembly. Mindful of the United Nation's developmental role, they stressed the need to provide to the United Nations timely and adequate resources for the fulfilment of its mandate in the economic and social fields. They also called for the reform of the Bretton Woods institutions and the WTO to enhance their efficiency in meeting global challenges.

273. The Heads of State or Government noted the decision by Ministers at the Second WTO Ministerial held in Geneva in 1998 to work towards improving coherence in international economic policy-making, while avoiding the imposition on Governments of cross-conditionality or additional conditions, with a view to maximising the contribution that an open, rule-based trading system can make to fostering stable growth for economies at all levels of development. In the case of LDCs, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the call by Ministers at the

Second Ministerial that WTO members, in co-operation with the WTO Secretariat and other agencies, implement the Integrated Plan of Action for the Least Developed Countries which had been agreed to at the First WTO Ministerial, in Singapore in 1996, and taken forward at the High-Level Meeting on Least Developed Countries held in Geneva, October 1997.

AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

274. The Heads of State or Government urged that the role of the United Nations in promoting international economic co-operation for development be strengthened. They reiterated their support for United Nations bodies, programmes, funds and specialised agencies which served the developmental objectives of developing countries. They stressed that in strengthening the role of the United Nations in development there was a need to preserve and reinforce the distinctive and separate role and identity of the operational Funds and Programmes. They welcomed the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance, including for Human and International Capacity Building, to support Least-Developed Countries in their trade and trade-related activity endorsed by the High Level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for Least-Developed Countries' Trade and Development, held in Geneva from 27-28 October 1997. They urged that these initiatives be implemented to integrate Least-Developed Countries into the global economic system under the WTO.

275. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in the areas of commodities, trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. They highlighted the role of UNCTAD in assisting developing countries to integrate themselves into the world economy and in building a development perspective within ongoing and future trade negotiations. In this respect, they recalled the Midrand Declaration and, while looking forward to the consolidation of UNCTAD's reforms, stressed the role of UNCTAD in operating the International Trade Centre (ITC). They emphasised the essential restoration of the Centre's current budgetary and administrative arrangements.

276. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the continuing decline in the availability of core resources to the United Nations Funds and Programmes, especially the UNDP. They noted with satisfaction the growing number of programme countries which contributed to enhance core resources of the United Nations Funds and Programmes, despite constraints, and stressed the need for donor

countries to substantially increase their voluntary contributions to these resources. They also urged the United Nations Funds and Programmes to utilise the available resources for the essential priorities of the developing countries, which remained eradication of poverty and sustained economic growth and sustainable development. They stressed the central role of the United Nations in promoting international co-operation for development and facilitating an international economic environment conducive to development, and called for this to be strengthened. They called on the United Nations system to support the developmental objectives of developing countries through greater emphasis on technical assistance. They also urged the United Nations Funds and Programmes to enhance the utilisation of available resources for the essential priorities of the developing countries for eradication of poverty and sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including through increased provision of technical assistance.

277. The Heads of States or Government expressed their concern for the evident lack of political will by the developed countries to revitalise international co-operation for development. In this sense, they expressed their deep concern at the reduction in official development assistance and called on the developed countries to ensure the fulfilment of their commitment to meet the United Nation target of 0.7% of the GNP as official development assistance for the developing countries and also to ensure that within that target 0.15% to 0.2% of GNP be earmarked for the least developed countries.

278. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need for strong political commitment by the international community for the successful implementation of the Agenda for Development. They also stressed the importance of mobilising adequate resources for the implementation so that it can contribute effectively to diminishing existing imbalances and guarantee sustained economic growth in the developing countries. To ensure the effective implementation of the Agenda, they urged that the follow-up and assessment mechanism of the Agenda be seriously undertaken by the General Assembly. They also stressed the importance of dialogue on strengthening international co-operation for development through partnership based on the mutuality of interests and benefits, shared responsibilities and genuine interdependence.

279. The Agenda must also pay due attention to the human being, the improvement of the quality of life, the eradication of hunger, disease, illiteracy, overcrowding and unemployment. Based on the results of the World Summit for Social Development, the Agenda should reflect the practical measures required to eradicate poverty, the fulfilment of basic needs and the generation of employment. They emphasise that

the improvement of education and the status of women were equally essential for development.

280. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need to hold a high level international conference on financing for development. In this context, they noted the process launched by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 52/179. They stressed that an international conference on financing for development should be held no later than the year 2001.

281. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/179, paving the way for a preparatory process for high-level, international, intergovernmental consideration on financing for development. They reiterated that finance for development was crucial for developing countries and that consideration of this issue should build on existing processes and commitments, review of institutional and other mechanisms and address the new challenges arising both from the growing significance of new stakeholders and the dynamics of globalisation and liberalisation. They believed that there was an objective need for and an acknowledged interest to the entire international community to engage into a thorough study of the underlying global causes of the current financial crisis as well as on how best to safeguard against future occurrences. They noted that the process launched by the adoption of resolution 52/179 provided the international community with the historic opportunity to enable the United Nations to discharge its responsibilities in the area of development, as envisaged under the Charter.

282. The Heads of State or Government underlined that in the area of development assistance, it was imperative that new and additional financial resources be provided by developed countries, and that technology be transferred on preferential and concessional terms to developing countries, if the consensus built in the recent series of United Nations international conferences and other consensus agreements were to be kept.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITIES

283. The Heads of State or Government noted that this year marks 50 years of the multilateral trading system, and although the international community has reason to celebrate the progress that has been made towards the establishment and consolidation of the multilateral trading system, however, much more remains to be done to ensure that the global trading regime is truly equitable, benefiting developing and developed countries alike. In this regard, the strengthening of special

and differential treatment for developing countries, removal of market access barriers, in developed countries, against the exports of developing countries, and full implementation of commitments in areas of particular interest to developing countries, such as textiles and agriculture, are some of the measures that need to be taken urgently. In support of this, they proposed the timely phasing out of restrictive quotas under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. These measures need to be accompanied by an unequivocal commitment that non-trade issues as social issues, will not be introduced in the agenda of the WTO.

284. The Heads of State or Government stressed that in a considerable number of crucial areas the negotiated results of the Uruguay Round fell short of the expectations of the developing countries. They regretted that the implementation of the Uruguay Round in areas of export interest to developing countries has been inadequate and tardy. Trading opportunities of developing countries were neutralised by the use of protectionist measures by developed countries, including those taken unilaterally and in the guise of technical standards, environmental, social, or human rights-related concerns. They agreed that developing countries should consult closely while formulating their positions on the issues being addressed by the World Trade Organisation. In this regard they urged developing countries to work together to elaborate a forward looking agenda in the framework of multilateral trade negotiations which would incorporate issues of concern to the developing countries, and would thereby enable them to take the initiative in such negotiations. They therefore reaffirmed the full implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements and to that end, urged developed countries and the WTO to provide technical assistance to enable them to carry out their commitments.

285. The Heads of State or Government declared that the World Trade Organisation should contribute to realising and expanding an open, predictable, equitable, non-discriminatory and secure multilateral trading system, based on clear and transparent procedures as well as the protection of the rights and interests of the developing countries. They considered, furthermore, that it must be governed by principles of universality in its deliberations and equity with regard to participation and preferential and differential treatment for developing countries. It is also of primary importance that its relationship with the United Nations system be defined at the earliest, including the co-ordination mechanisms between both institutions. Pursuant to the 1996 Singapore Ministerial Declaration, they noted the progress made in defining the WTO's relationship with UNCTAD, including the co-ordination mechanisms between both institutions, which should be further strengthened.

286. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern over the disturbing tendencies of developed countries to link further liberalisation in agreed upon areas with concessions to liberalise areas of interest to them. They emphasised that for the success of the multilateral trading system, and for equitable benefits for all, it was essential to ensure the full and faithful implementation of the existing multilateral agreements. They also noted the decision by the Second WTO Ministerial Meeting to establish a process to agree on a work programme that should respond to the particular interests and concerns of developing countries.

287. The Heads of State or Government urged the developed countries to:

- Urgently implement the Uruguay Round Agreements, especially in areas of export interest to developing countries, including the agricultural, textile and clothing sectors, and decisions and measures in favour of least developed countries, as provided for in the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration.

- Provide preferential market access through improved and strengthened GSP and other preferential schemes, and extension of their scope to cover new areas and sectors now in the World Trade Organisation.

- Refrain from introducing extraneous issues into the agenda of the WTO, particularly issues with no direct relevance to trade.

- Assist developing countries to take advantage of new trading opportunities and address difficulties faced by them in major markets and trade in services, such as tariff peaks, preference erosion, tariff escalation and the multiplication as well as misuse of anti-dumping measures and countervailing duties.

- Ensure that the international trading system fully reflected the development perspective by ensuring implementation of the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries.

- Ensure the participation of developing countries in standard and quality setting.

- Implement TRIPS commitments related to the provision of technical assistance to developing countries.

- Provide greater concessions for the implementation of WTO agreements by the developing countries.

Promote a more flexible access to developing countries' trade organisations to the WTO markets information.

288. The Heads of State or Government invited preference-giving countries to continue to improve, renew and widen the scope of coverage of their Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) schemes in keeping with the post-Uruguay Round trading system and with the objective of integrating developing countries, especially the least developed countries, into the international trading system, and stressed that ways and means should be found to ensure more effective utilisation of those schemes, particularly by the least developed countries. They stressed their opposition to the use of GSP as a tool of coercion. They also stressed that it was essential to enhance the GSP with the aim of significantly promoting certainty, stability and predictability in market access for developing countries' exports. They agreed that there was an urgent need for improving the GSP schemes deepening the preferences and widening the coverage of products of interest to developing countries, and the establishment of objective criteria for graduation. They called for the granting of duty-free market access to the Least Developed Countries as a matter of urgency.

289. The Head of State or Government welcomed the offer by the Government of Thailand to host the tenth session of UNCTAD in Bangkok in the year 2000. They looked forward to UNCTAD X as a means towards strengthening the mandate and role of UNCTAD on trade and development and providing important policy directions to advance global partnership for economic co-operation for the next millennium. They committed themselves to launching a successful process of preparation for UNCTAD X.

290. The Heads of State or Government called upon UNCTAD to play an active role in the following broad areas:

(a) providing objective and in-depth analyses of the effects of liberalisation and of any proposals for further liberalisation,

(b) strengthening the capacity of developing countries to participate in trade negotiations,

(c) strengthening the supply capacity of developing countries especially the LDCs in order to ensure that these countries are able to benefit from the opportunities that may be created as a result of liberalisation,

(d) make recommendations to promote coherence between global economic policies so that the ability of the developing countries

to benefit from increasing trade is not compromised by imperfections in financial markets, and

(e) to examine and make recommendations to ensure that structural factors such as debt, inadequate concessional development finance and restrictions on the transfer of technology do not impede the developing countries from availing the opportunities presented by the Multilateral Trading System.

291. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the discussion taken by the Second WTO Ministerial Conference which recognised the risk of marginalisation of least developed countries and small economies. In this respect, they proposed that the specificities and needs of small States be taken into account, bearing in mind their remoteness, diseconomies of scale, lack of natural resource endowment, lack of resilience of their economies, limitation of their domestic markets and capacity for mobilising domestic savings, disadvantages in attracting foreign direct investment, vulnerability and fragility of their economies. In this regard, they strongly recommend that, in the preparation of the Third WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled in 1999 in the United States, consideration be given for the adoption of a Programme of Action in favour of small economies with a view to facilitating their integration into the world trading system.

292. The Heads of State or Government condemned persistence by certain states in intensifying unilateral coercive measures and exercise of domestic legislation with extraterritorial effects against developing countries. Such actions include blockades, embargoes and freezing of assets with the purpose of preventing these countries from exercising the right to fully determine their political, economic and social system and freely expand their international trade. They further stressed the need to contribute more effectively to increase the role of developing countries in the international economic system and the need to equal and non-discriminatory rights of all countries to join the international trading system and the necessity to keep the World Trade Organisation and its membership procedure non-political and economic-oriented.

293. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the increased recourse by the major trading countries to actions, such as extraterritorial measures, that are incompatible and in conflict with international rules and regulations agreed upon in the WTO. They were further concerned at the unjustified and excessive use of anti-dumping measures to the detriment of the trade of developing countries.

294. The Heads of State or Government condemned the present trend geared at strengthening coercive economic measures on developing countries and reaffirmed that no state may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another state, including non-extension of MFN status. They also rejected the expansion of such trends, and called upon states applying unilateral coercive measures to put an immediate end to those measures.

295. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern about the adverse effects of the use of coercive economic measures on the economy and development efforts of developing countries and noted that such measures had a wide negative impact on international economic co-operation and on world-wide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open trading system.

296. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to preserve and widen the preferences received by a significant group of developing countries under the Lom, Convention and other such agreements recognised by the WTO.

297. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of commodities in a large number of the countries of the South who overwhelmingly depend on commodities and raw material. The share of these commodities in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and export earnings largely conditioned not only their other economic growth and development but also their ability to service their respective international debt obligations.

298. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to equal and non discriminatory right of all countries to join the international trading system and the necessity to guaranty the Universality of WTO and its membership procedure thus excluding political and non-economic conditionalities or obstacles.

299. The Heads of State or Government observed that developments related to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) had brought little or no tangible benefits to the countries of the South because of the lukewarm treatment given to commodity issues. On average the overall benefits to the North had tended to be much steeper than was the case for the developing countries of the South. Over and above this, the escalation of tariffs had also lessened prospects for the countries of the South, given the removal of preferential margins earlier enjoyed under the former Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

300. The Heads of State or Government therefore underscored the need to focus more attention on commodities and extend the range of commodities traded. They called upon the international community to

support the efforts of developing countries to improve the production, processing, product diversification, marketing, distribution and transportation of commodities, and to facilitate the exploitation of opportunities resulting from advances in science and technology. They agreed to strengthen the role of the Common Fund for Commodities in line with the Five Year Action Plan (1998 - 2003) adopted at the Ninth Annual Session of the Common Fund in Bali, Indonesia.

301. The Heads of State or Government committed themselves to strengthening international co-operation in the field of commodities. They called upon the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to improve the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of commodities and in this regard to take advantage of new advances in science and technology. They also called on the developed countries to improve access to their markets through the lifting of tariff and non-tariff barriers and the abolition of subsidies that obstructed commodity exports of developing countries.

302. The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound concern over the continued decline of agricultural products in the international trade system and urged the developed countries to refrain from new and hidden protectionism against the agricultural products of the developing countries.

FINANCIAL, INVESTMENT AND MONETARY ISSUES

303. The Heads of State or Government stressed that aid could not be replaced by foreign direct investment, which so far had been restricted to a handful of developing countries. Indeed, the flow of aid was required for the creation of conditions in developing countries, particularly the least developed, which would enable them to invest in their infrastructure and make the investment climate more favourable to foreign entrepreneurs.

304. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the considerable importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the development of their respective countries, promotion of transfer of technology, including environmentally sound and safe technologies, building up of endogenous capacities and generation of employment. They attached particular importance to FDI inflows in the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors. They noted that NAM countries had taken several steps to create a climate conducive to FDI inflows. They called upon major industrialised countries to take complementary steps so that the actions undertaken by the developing countries could have maximum impact and prevent their marginalisation in the global economy. They also noted that the extent and spread of FDI inflows

into developing countries remained uneven. Furthermore, many developing countries were not in a position to attract sufficient FDI. They, therefore, reiterated that FDI can only complement concessional finance and cannot replace it.

305. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the globalisation process had encouraged flows of FDI from industrialised to developing countries and highlighted the role of transnational corporations (TNC's) in economic growth. However, a concentration of these flows in some geographic areas had continued, leaving some others, in particular LDCs, without access to them and without the possibility of having the investment multiplier effect to generate the necessary developments for some important sectors. FDI had been selective, and its flows had been driven to countries where the rates of return were importantly high.

306. The Heads of State or Government noted the continued examination of the relationship between trade and investment issues by UNCTAD and the WTO. They called on UNCTAD to continue its work in identifying and analysing the implications for development of issues relevant to a possible multilateral framework on investment, taking fully into account the interest of developing countries. They stressed the need for this work to be conducted on the basis of universality and democratic participation taking into account the interests and concerns of developing countries. They also reaffirmed their commitment to actively participate in discussions on this issue, so as to promote and defend their interests.

307. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the recent financial and economic crisis experienced by Asian countries. The extremely large funds moving in and out of countries with unprecedented rapidity and unpredictability as well as the massive trade in currencies for speculative purposes, had certainly contributed its share to the making of the crisis. Recognising the possible global repercussions, they underlined the need for a specific regulatory framework for the financial and exchange markets. They further recognised the essential need to ensure the transparency of the capital flows of private sectors with a view to strengthening the early warning system and improving the crisis management to mitigate the possible adverse impact of such financial crises in the future.

308. The Heads of State or Government urged UNCTAD, in collaboration with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to study the abovementioned developments and to suggest measures in order to strengthen the global financial system. The international financial institutions should create and enhance mechanisms, including surveillance mechanisms, technical assistance and adequate

information facilities, so as to prevent financial crises and neutralise their adverse effects, and recommend ways and means on how developing countries could implement mechanisms to discourage speculative capital flows.

309. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1983 called for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, to pursue the comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. In this context of profound changes in the international economic environment, the Heads of State or Government also recognised the need to initiate the necessary measures to realising the convening of an international conference on international financial and monetary co-operation with a view to reforming the prevailing international monetary and financial system and meeting effectively the development and other financing requirements of the international community, particularly the developing countries.

310. The Heads of State or Government noted the proposal by Madagascar of appropriate mechanisms of the Movement, for the development of its Members, such as a monetary fund, a commodities fund, a fund for social and economic development, in addition to the actions of the international financial institutions and the international community.

311. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Bretton Woods Institutions not to link their credit facilities with non-economic issues particularly security matters. They emphasised that these Institutions should resist efforts by certain countries to use them to promote their narrow interests. They stated that these institutions should extend their maximum help to developing countries facing serious liquidity problems.

312. The Heads of States or Government further urged the developed countries, acting in concert with developing countries, as well as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations, to accelerate the review of the world financial system with the objective of ensuring that short-term capital flows were supportive of expanding trade, employment and development. They also stressed that a review of the world financial system and the Bretton Woods Institutions should be carried out on a truly multilateral basis, and through a democratic process.

313. The Heads of State or Government, while welcoming the liberalisation of the financial sector in many developing countries, and while recognising the growing importance of finance, especially banking and securities trading, the Heads of State or Government called on

developed countries and the international financial institutions to assist developing countries that undertook financial liberalisation with adequate resources to address the destabilising effects of short-term capital flows. They therefore agreed that there was a need for the existence of a multilateral surveillance mechanism, the main responsibility of which was to identify the nature, and minimise the impact of speculative flows on the developing world's financial stability and ensure the soundness of the financial system. The nature, form and mandate of such a multilateral surveillance mechanism should be the subject of universal consultations on the basis of mutuality of interests and interdependence of world economies.

314. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the International Conference on Money and Finance should go far beyond Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows. It should define an international economic climate conducive to creating a model for a new international financial system capable of preventing financial crises which often threatened the sovereignty of states.

315. The Heads of State or Government declared that the implementation of the commitments adopted by various international conferences in the economic and social fields required the mobilisation of a substantial volume of new and additional resources to developing countries. It is not sufficient to rely on the shifting of priorities or reallocation of national budget and Official Development Assistance. They called upon the developed countries, that have not done so, to fulfil the commitment to allocate 0.7% of their GNP to Official Development Assistance. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to continue utilising aid effectively.

316. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the "20/20 concept" as endorsed by the World Summit for Social Development, calling for a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average 20% of the Official Development Assistance and 20% of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes. They also called on the Bretton Woods institutions to respect the "20/20 concept" in their dealings with the developing countries that have accepted the "20/20 concept".

317. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need to increase the capital base of the World Bank and the regional development banks in order to contribute more effectively to mobilising world savings and to channel them towards projects and programmes of developing countries. To this end, they also called on the creditor developed countries for an increase in IMF resources, including the allocation of new development-oriented Special Drawing Rights.

318. The Heads of State or Government noted that the content and objectives of Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) should be transformed, as in their current emphasis, the issues of poverty reduction are not given much attention. Although there is empirical evidence for some of the developing countries, that economic growth improves the socio-economic conditions of the people, for most of the developing countries especially the least developed countries (LDCs), a rather poor response to adjustment highlights the fact that ESAF has not sufficiently solved the problem of poverty. This calls for the IMF and the World Bank to incorporate poverty alleviation and employment creation policies when designing the financial programmes for developing countries, which act as a framework upon which ESAF programmes are designed. They expressed concern that a large number of countries that have been performing well, using ESAF benchmarks as criteria, are still facing increasing levels of poverty and unemployment.

EXTERNAL DEBT

319. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the evolving debt strategy must be accompanied by a favourable and supportive international economic environment, including the full implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, and the Marrakesh Ministerial decisions in favour of the least developed countries and the nett food-importing developing countries.

320. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries from all sources, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt cancellation, and debt-relief measures, and urged creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries (LDCs), in order to support the implementation of economic reforms and stabilisation and structural adjustment programmes by the developing countries that will enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and attract new investment and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. Cancellation of the debt of developing countries is a request to be addressed in particular to developed countries so that they will shoulder their responsibilities towards debt-related problems and work for the reduction or cancellation of LDCs debts. In this context, they recalled the appeals presented for the solution of the problem of external debt through, inter alia, its recycling into development priorities of the developing countries concerned.

321. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that for many developing countries, in particular LDCs, the external debt service still constituted a major factor of resources deviation, some of which could be used to alleviate such urgent needs as infrastructure, basic services, education and health. In this regard, they welcomed the initiative of the international financial institutions to support the heavily-indebted poor countries in their endeavours to resolve the external debt problem of those countries. However, they noted with concern the slow progress made in implementing the HIPC Initiative. They further encouraged early and urgent application of debt relief measures, particularly within the context of the HIPC Initiative, and committed themselves to creating the environments within their countries that were conducive to exploiting the benefits these countries would derive from relief and assistance measures. In this context, they reiterated the message conveyed by the Chair of the Movement to the Leaders of the Group of Eight on the occasion of their Summits in Lyon, Denver and Birmingham, regarding the refinement of the HIPC Initiative so that the requirement of a six-year period of structural adjustment be reduced to three, that the level of debt reduction by the Paris Club be increased from 80% to 90% and that the terms for reduction of multilateral debt be substantially eased. They also pointed out that it was important not to introduce new conditionality.

322. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community, including the United Nations system, and invited the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as the private sector, to take appropriate measures and action for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits organised since the beginning of the 1990's on developments related to the question of external debt.

323. The Heads of State or Government noted that while acknowledging the importance of the HIPC initiative, the fiscal burden of meeting debt-service payments, even after debt relief, would remain heavy for most of the least developing countries. They called upon the Bretton Woods institutions to increase HIPC debt relief so that scarce resources were released to cater for economic development and poverty alleviation.

INDUSTRIALISATION

324. The Heads of State or Government recalled the Declaration on UNIDO adopted at the XIth Summit of the Movement and stressed the continuing importance and relevance of UNIDO as the central co-ordinating agency in the UN system in the field of industrial development. They welcomed the reform process undertaken successfully by UNIDO, to enhance its effectiveness with a firm stand

for supporting and promoting industrial development and for providing specialised technical services. They re-affirmed their commitment to support and strengthen UNIDO in the spirit of global partnership and mutual benefit. They underscored the need to secure the future of UNIDO as a specialised agency vital to the promotion of industrial development in developing countries in the context of the multilateral development co-operation system.

325. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of industrial development for developing countries, especially those in Africa and the important role played by UNIDO in this regard. They called upon the international community including the relevant organisations and bodies of the United Nations and in particular UNIDO to support the implementation of the Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa so as to enable African countries to intensify and expand industrial co-operation among themselves.

326. The Heads of State or Government welcomed UNIDO's new Business Plan which includes a focus on LDCs and Africa, emphasising SMME development and agro-based industries, and decentralisation by strengthening field representation to ensure greater contact with developments within countries and regions.

327. The Heads of State or Government, recognising the critical role foreign direct investment (FDI) plays in the economic growth and development process in developing countries, pledged their support for the strategic investment alliance between UNCTAD and UNIDO, to work towards enhancing the complementarities and co-ordination of their work with regard to promoting investment in developing countries.

328. The Heads of State or Government noted that many developing countries face serious constraints in their industrialisation and diversification efforts due to lack of technical, financial and human resource capacity. Such impediments undermine the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME's) which are important sources of employment for the vast majority in these countries. They therefore called on developed countries, multilateral institutions and donors to provide the necessary resources to assist developing and least developed countries (LDCs) in overcoming these obstacles to their industrialisation programmes.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

329. The Heads of State or Government recognised that pressure on the natural resource base coupled with inter alia economic and social

factors limit growth and development in developing countries, particularly those still dependent on agriculture as a lead sector. They reiterated the need to improve agricultural performance to ensure sustainable use and proper management of natural resources by, inter alia, adopting policies that promote sustainable agricultural technologies and practices that improve productivity. Thus, they urged Member Countries to implement comprehensive approaches to development that will take into account the existing conditions and requirements in individual countries.

330. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the right to food was a fundamental human right and its promotion constitutes a moral imperative for the international community. Therefore, they emphatically rejected the use of food as an instrument of economic or political pressure.

331. The Heads of State or Government noted that in spite of the advances made by the Uruguay Round, the accords on agriculture will lead only to a partial trade liberalisation, and serious distortions will persist in the agricultural commodity markets even after their full implementation. They expressed their deep concern about the negative effects of these accords on the developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries and the nett food importing countries. Accordingly, they considered it necessary to undertake studies on the impact of the new multilateral trading system on food supply and its possible consequences on food security, particularly in developing countries.

332. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that agricultural export subsidies, market price support schemes and direct payments paid by major developed countries, have had serious negative impact on prices and trade in agricultural products of developing countries. These subsidies have restricted developing country access to industrial country markets and third markets, and have limited the ability of developing countries in general and least developed countries (LDCs) in particular, to produce and export on the basis of their comparative advantage. In the circumstances, they identified their interest in developing and sustaining a vibrant rural and agricultural economy based on comparative advantages and free from these distortions. To this end, they expressed the need to address these and related issues in the next round of multilateral trade negotiations on agriculture scheduled to commence in 1999.

333. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the commitment of the WTO at its Second Ministerial Conference held in Geneva in May 1998 to continue to improve market access for products exported by the developing countries and the least-developing countries on as broad a basis as possible, and called upon developed countries to remove any

distortionary measures in their agricultural policies that impact negatively on international trade in agricultural products.

334. The Heads of State or Government noted the increasing attention paid to product standards and standards for production and process methods, particularly in agricultural products, aimed at ensuring food safety in developed countries. They recognised the need to ensure that systems and processes of production and control deliver wholesome and healthy products. However, they pointed out that such technical regulations, particularly in agriculture and health, should be transparent and applied in a non-discriminatory manner, based on scientific information, research and international standards in order to ensure that they are not used for protectionist purposes and thereby create an unnecessary obstacle to legitimate international trade. To this end, the Heads of State or Government committed themselves to monitor international developments and practices in the area of technical regulations and work together in co-ordinating their efforts in this regard, in order to ensure that these measures are not used to undermine or prejudice their legitimate trade interests, particularly in those areas in which they have or are able to develop comparative advantage.

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

335. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, includes a statement of commitment to Agenda 21 and to the goals of sustainable development; an assessment of progress made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in all main areas of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference; a broad range of decisions and recommendations aimed at fostering progress in various sectoral and cross-sectoral areas of Agenda 21 and, in particular in its means of implementation; decisions aimed at strengthening global and regional institutional arrangements for achieving sustainable development; and recommendations on the future methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the programme of work of the Commission for the period 1998 - 2002. They noted the setting up of a High Level Task Force on strengthening of UNEP and Habitat by the United Nations Secretary General and reiterated their commitment to these two bodies. They called for provision of necessary resources to enable them to strengthen their capacities for implementation, within existing mandates, including technical assistance to developing countries. In this regard, they noted the report prepared by the Task Force and called for its thorough consideration by the UN General Assembly during its Fifty-third Session.

336. The Heads of State or Government recognised that since UNCED, substantial efforts have been made by developing countries to integrate environmental, economic and social objectives into decision-making by elaborating new policies and strategies for achieving sustainable development. At the same time, they expressed their concern at the disappointing lack of fulfilment of international commitments voluntarily undertaken by industrialised countries at the Rio Earth Summit. They drew attention to the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 agreed at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) in June 1997 which, inter alia, calls for urgent fulfilment of commitments for the transfer of environmentally sound technology, including time-bound commitments, as appropriate, to developing countries.

337. The Heads of State or Government, while recognising that a number of positive results have been achieved, were deeply concerned that the overall trends with respect to sustainable development are worse today than they were in 1992, that new and additional financial resources to developing countries have not been provided, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on favourable, concessional and preferential terms has not been realised, and that the developed countries have not assumed the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Hence, they emphasised that the implementation of Agenda 21 in a comprehensive manner remains vitally important and is more urgent now than ever.

338. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the First Assembly of the GEF, which was held in New Delhi, India, from 1-3 April 1998. They noted the statement by the Assembly that for the GEF to meet its deepening potential and fulfil its multiple missions, it should be a facility at the cutting edge, innovative, flexible and responsive to the needs of recipient countries, as well as a catalyst for other institutions and efforts. They welcomed the completion of the second replenishment of the core fund of the GEF. They emphasised the need for decisions of the GEF to be taken in a democratic and transparent way and for co-ordination between the implementing agencies of the Facility to be strengthened. They committed themselves to continue reinforcing the developing countries' joint participation in the activities of the GEF to safeguard their common interests, both in the orientation of its policies as well as in the financial allocation of resources.

339. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support to UNEP and called for its strengthening as a unique international organisation entrusted with the mandate to co-ordinate the activities dealing with environmental issues and make integrated analysis of the

environmental problems in order to fulfil the goal of reaching international consensus concerning the new environmental challenges.

340. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that economic and social development constitutes a priority and a fundamental right of countries. Sustainable development, therefore, must be considered within the wider context of sustained economic growth. States have the sovereign right to exploit their resources in accordance with their own environmental and developmental policies.

341. The Heads of State or Government recognised that a mutually supportive balance between the international and the national environment is needed in the pursuit of sustainable development and that the gap in income between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international co-operation, particularly in the fields of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, if the momentum for the global progress towards sustained economic growth and sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.

342. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Kyoto Protocol on legally binding commitments for the parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce their emission of Greenhouse Gases as contained in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. They called on the developed countries to undertake urgent and effective steps to implement these commitments through domestic action. Emission trading for implementation of such commitments can only commence after issues relating to the principles, modalities etc. of such trading, including the initial allocations of emission entitlement on an equitable basis to all countries has been agreed upon by the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. They categorically rejected all attempts by some developed countries to link their ratification of the Kyoto Protocol with the question of participation by developing countries in the reduction of GHG emissions. They also called for immediate measures to provide the developing countries with necessary financial resources and clean technology to enable them to meet their existing commitments under the Framework convention on Climate Change, including inter alia, inventorisation of national emissions and dissemination of knowledge of climate change.

343. The Heads of State or Government urged developed countries to implement effective measures, to cope with their commitments in terms of the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases in their own territories and highlighted the need to avoid the so-called 'flexibility mechanisms' of the Kyoto Protocol enabling those countries to elude the fulfilment of their commitments. In this connection, the launching of

the Clean Development Mechanism, established in terms of the Kyoto Protocol, could bring about risk and opportunities for the sustainable development of developing countries that must be adequately addressed.

344. The Heads of State or Government noted the 10th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer and recognised progress made towards combating ozone depletion. They acknowledged that the depletion of the ozone layer poses a serious threat to the whole world. They urged Parties to the Protocol to comply with its requirements and to phase out the production and consumption of regulated ozone depleting substances (ODS's) in accordance with the phase out schedules agreed to by countries in terms of the Protocol. They urged Parties to the Protocol to comply with its requirements, including those relating to the phasing out of the consumption of regulated ozone depleting substances, and assistance to affected producers in developing countries.

345. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the decisions adopted in the framework of the Basel Convention to ban, by the end of 1997, all transborder movements of hazardous wastes originating from member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to non-OECD countries, and called for its strict and rigorous implementation. They declared that poor countries cannot afford to be the depositories of the hazardous wastes generated by the unsustainable production and consumption patterns of the member countries of the aforementioned Organisation. They welcomed the adoption of lists giving greater clarity concerning hazardous wastes subject to the ban, at the Fourth Conference of the Parties in Malaysia in February 1998. Many countries must still ratify the ban decision preventing movement of hazardous wastes from OECD-countries to non-OECD countries and, in line with the decision adopted at the Fourth Conference of the Parties, these countries are urged to proceed with the ratification as soon as possible.

346. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of biodiversity as a strategic wealth of the developing countries, on account of both its present and potential value, and agreed that its adequate management and conservation are essential for sustainable development, especially in the most important areas of national economies such as forest utilisation, agriculture, fishing, wildlife management, health, industry and tourism.

347. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of technology applied to biodiversity as a necessary means of securing the benefits from productivity increases in agriculture or from new and better products so that they constitute a source of economic and food

security for future generations. They considered it essential to develop an appropriate framework, in order to guarantee supplier countries of genetic resources, a fair and equitable participation in research and development of projects, and in the benefits and results derived from this process.

348. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the developing countries own the major proportion of the biological diversity on the planet. They further underlined that, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, technology transfer and the efforts aimed at establishing an international system for the protection of intellectual property rights, including those related to goods and processes, should guarantee an equitable distribution of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. They also underscored that the rules and habits of local communities must be respected and incorporated into the intellectual property rights norms, and that market access should not confer a right to impose such norms.

349. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the 1997 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Agenda 21 to prevent or eliminate over-fishing through the adoption of management measures and mechanisms to ensure the sustainable management and utilisation of fishery resources. They called upon the developing countries to participate actively in the Code of Conduct and support the elaboration by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the code of conduct for responsible fishing with the aim of preserving resources and managing and developing bio-aquatic resources, taking into account the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. They urged countries to ratify and implement the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. They also recalled the emphasis placed on an integrated approach to the management of oceans and all seas in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and urged support for the improved implementation of the global program of action for the protection of the marine environment

350. The Heads of State or Government called upon States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to participate actively in the financial and technical support for the Decade activities, including those related to international co-operation to reduce the impact of the El Nino phenomenon and catastrophes such as earthquakes and floods, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for The Decade, in particular with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities.

They reiterated that progress in economic development would contribute to States' ability to build the infrastructure necessary for natural disaster reduction and that concessional resources, together with technology transfer, were critical to strengthen their effort in this regard. They also observed that pro-active disaster management programmes contributed positively to social and economic development, in that funds previously allocated to reactive activities became available for development. They noted that recent erratic changes in weather patterns, particularly floods, droughts, storms, had caused severe loss of life and damage to property. Some of these changes could be attributed to global warming, caused by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gasses (GHG's). They called upon the industrialised countries to reduce their emissions of GHG's with a view to protecting the global climate.

351. The Heads of State or Government recognised that the water issue in the world is a problem of strategic and global nature, and that the fresh water reserves in the world are constantly decreasing whereas human requirements are increasing enormously. If the situation is not redressed, acute shortages of water resources and potable water may become the cause of social upheavals and international conflicts including between Member States. In this context they believed that it is necessary for competent international organisations to intensify efforts to mobilise and generalise the use of pertinent techniques, such as aseptation of used water and desalination of sea water at competitive economic costs. In the field of international co-operation, they stressed that the issue of water should be accorded a high priority and that adequate resources should be earmarked, in accordance with Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 and Principle 8 of the 1992 Rio Declaration.

352. The Heads of State or Government took note of the efforts in recent meetings on water and development as well as the initiatives aiming at mobilising financial and technical resources in conjunction with the necessary investment efforts for development, management and sustainable use of water in the developing countries.

353. The Heads of State or Government expressed that efforts to manage the world's ocean resources are crucial in enabling countries to attain and sustain adequate levels of development. The conservation and sustainable use of the seas depends on conditions that promote economic growth, the environment and food security. Moreover the adequate management of ocean resources offers a vital field for the adoption of joint strategies which will further the objectives of South-South co-operation and, in particular, of collective self-reliance.

354. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the First Conference of the Parties of the Convention to Combat

Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Rome, 29 September to 10 October 1997, and in supporting the IFAD, which hosts the global mechanism to fully play the principal role in collaboration with UNDP and the World Bank, invited governments, regional integration organisations and other relevant organisations to fulfil their voluntary contributions in order to bring due assistance to the Convention Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organ. They attached great importance to the problem of desertification, which has affected many parts of the world, particularly Africa. Caused by many factors such as climate variations and human activities, desertification is not merely a matter of the land degradation, it is also about the people living in drylands. The most obvious effect of the degradation of drylands is the disgrace of natural resources and low agricultural productivity which lead to widespread poverty. In this regard, the international community, and the developed countries in particular, should provide new and additional financial resources in order to enabling developing countries to combat desertification and mitigate the effect of drought, including, the poverty as the principal consequences of desertification and drought in the majority of affected countries.

355. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to promote the balance between trade and environment as mutually supportive issues that should permit the achievement of sustainable development. On the other hand, they also called on the international community to ensure that environmental policies and measures with a potential trade impact were not used for protectionist purposes.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

356. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the progress of developing countries was dependent both on access to technology and their endogenous capacity to develop it. They attached special importance to environmentally sound and safe technologies and biotechnology. They expressed their grave concern at measures aimed at blocking or impeding, for political and other ends, particularly through coercive economic measures, the transfer of technology to developing countries. The controls imposed by highly industrialised countries on the export of dual-use technology and other types of sensitive technology should not be used to prevent the access of developing countries to technology for peaceful, developmental purposes.

357. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the application of procedures to protect intellectual property rights should take into account the needs of developing countries so as not to adversely affect the financial, commercial, technological and development interests of their countries. They expressed the view that the protection of intellectual property must be complemented by actions directed at stimulating the creation of new indigenous technologies on favourable conditions.

358. The Heads of State or Government recognised the need to further support the developing countries' efforts on science and technology through, inter-alia, the multilateral financial institutions, co-operation in the development of appropriate technologies, the transfer of technology between small and medium size enterprises (SME's) in developed and developing countries, foreign direct investment flows and strengthening information systems on environmentally sound technologies.

359. The Heads of State or Government noted the work being undertaken by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its work programme for Member States, especially for developing countries, and reaffirmed its unique role as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), acting as the sole intergovernmental forum for the consideration of policy matters related to science and technology. They also acknowledged its impact on development and its contribution to the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology within the United Nations system, and for advancing policy and operational recommendations as to how to implement the commitments of major United Nations conferences on the issue of access to technology and transfer of technology to developing countries. They called for the strengthening of the Commission to better discharge its role for the examination of science and technology policies and for the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, in relation to all development issues.

360. The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound concern over the continued inadequacy of resources for fostering science and technology for development, and the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries in fulfilling their commitments in this respect. They called on the developed countries to facilitate access of developing countries to technology that was held or owned by governments and public institutions or results from publicly-funded research and development activities.

361. The Heads of State or Government recognised the need for developing countries to have access to and full benefit from opportunities presented by the growth in information technology, particularly through the cyberspace. In this regard, they called on the developed countries to strengthen the developing countries' endogenous capacity and facilitate their access to such technology on favourable terms as well as preferential and concessional terms.

362. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the potential negative impact that the Year 2000 (or Millennium) Bug problem could have on developing country societies. They stressed the need for a joint initiative that included the sharing of information and best practices, communicating examples of projects underway and experience gained from such projects at multilateral fora, as well as making different pockets of expertise available to all countries, thus minimising the cost of dealing with the problem. They also urged every country to establish a national task team if it had not done so, in order to monitor the situation in each member country. In this regard they urged the relevant organs and organisations of the United Nations, in particular UNCTAD and the ITU, to assist developing countries to become Year 2000 compliant, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/233 and the ECOSOC guidelines contained in document 1998/85.

363. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the need to promote, facilitate, and finance as appropriate access to and transfer of technology, including EST, on favourable and concessional terms. They called for the facilitation of the maintenance and promotion of traditional and indigenous technologies that may have been neglected or displaced, in particular, in developing countries. They underlined that in the area of bio-genetic resources, it was imperative that rules were codified on the prevention of bio-piracy. They also underlined that such rules needed to be based on the inherent right of communities in developing countries to their indigenous bio-genetic resources and that bio-piracy was an ethical issue affecting the vital socio-economic development of developing countries. They also stressed the need to ensure that developing countries' industries were enabled to have their due share of global bio-trade.

364. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with satisfaction the continued implementation of the expanded programme of co-operation by the Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned Movement Countries and called upon all Non-Aligned and other developing countries to subscribe to the Statute of the Centre and to strengthen the Centre financially.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

365. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that Non-Aligned Countries should intensify the development of communication technology as a means of redressing the continued imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication. In this context, they reaffirmed that Member Countries should enhance the function of the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool (NANAP) and the Broadcasting Organisation of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) and accelerating the process of setting up the New International Information Centres decided by COMINAC V.

366. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts of the Cyprus Chairpersonship of BONAC in promoting the goals of this important organisation of the Non-Aligned Countries and accepted the offer of Colombia to assume the Chairpersonship as from June 1998.

367. The Heads of State or Government recalled the outcome of the Fifth Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC V) held in Abuja in September 1996, which, inter alia, agreed on the need for intensive research efforts by Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the development of communication technology and inter and intra regional co-operation through Non-Aligned Movement mechanisms geared to this end, as a means of redressing the continued imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication.

368. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the increasing use of defamation and distortion of information by some mass media of developed countries, such as Radio Free Asia and Radio Marti, to destabilise the governments of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and called for an immediate end to such acts. They expressed their concern over the undisguised attempts of some countries to eliminate the concept of a new equitable world information and communication order and stressed that the establishment of a new world information and communication order aimed at ensuring impartiality and balance in the information glow, improving the information and communication infrastructure and capacity of the developing countries through the transfer of advanced information technology and expanding their access to information is more imperative than ever before, particularly for the maintenance of international peace and security.

369. The Heads of State or Government recognised the importance of revitalising the work of the United Nations system in the field of Information and Informatics, with a view to improving access to the full benefits of the global developments in these areas, particularly for Non-Aligned and other developing countries. In this connection, they stressed the need for closer attention by the members of the Movement, as well as by the Group of 77 and China, to the work of the Committee on Information and the Working Group on Informatics.

370. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the observation made by the Task Force on the reorientation on the United Nations Public Information activities regarding substantial problems that some integrated United Nations Information Centres have confronted in performing their information and communications functions and requested the United Nations Secretary-General to undertake urgently a review of such Centres located in Non-Aligned and other developing countries to rectify the situation. They also emphasised that no changes in resources allocation to the Department of Communication and Public Information of the UN should be done that may impair the ability of the Department to perform its mandate work, particularly the ones in the areas of special interest to Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They also stressed the importance of ensuring objectivity and impartiality in the United Nations DPI's publications and in this regard, welcomed the adoption at the 20th Session of the Committee on Information of a resolution urging the Secretary-General to ensure that those publications maintain editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy and full consistency with the Assembly's resolutions and decisions.

371. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to South-South co-operation in the field of information and communication based on the principle of collective self-reliance. They recognised the profound impact that the major developments taking place in the information technology has on the economies of developing countries which will lead to further marginalisation in the globalised world economy. In this regard they noted with satisfaction the outcome of Africa TELECOM '98 and recognised the importance that such events, in particular the four yearly regional TELECOM exhibitions and forums could play in fostering South-South co-operation. They also urged all countries to support the aims and objectives enshrined in The African Connection report of Africa TELECOM '98, putting emphasis on service delivery and investment and in this manner ensuring that a large number of Non-Aligned Members on the African continent are fully integrated into the global information society.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

372. The Heads of State or Government stressed that due to new and evolving economic, investment and institutional arrangements among major world economies, South-South co-operation should become a more dynamic part of international development co-operation and a means of ensuring the equitable participation of developing countries in the emerging global economic order. They further stressed that increasing globalisation, liberalisation and interdependence are all making this co-operation more imperative than before. Varying development experiences and know-how in developing countries, as well as similar needs and problems to be solved, offer a unique window of opportunities for greater bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries. Furthermore, South-South Co-operation would also strengthen the harmonisation of developing countries positions in the regional and global system and will afford them a measure of collective strength.

373. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress accomplished by Regional Trade Agreements concluded amongst grouping of Non-Aligned and other developing countries where liberalisation has been substantial, open and supportive of wider multilateral trade, resulting in trade creation both for RTA's members and for the third countries.

374. The Heads of State or Government invited UNCTAD and the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) of the UNDP, as well as other relevant organisations, taking into account their agreed mandates, work programmes and priorities, to jointly undertake further work on formulating concrete recommendations on the follow-up and implementation of the San Jos, Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the South-South Conference on Trade, Finance and Investment.

375. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that in the past few years there has been resurgence in interest in the increased relevance and importance of South-South co-operation, as a strategy in support of the development efforts of the developing countries as a means of ensuring their equitable participation in the emerging global economic order. They emphasised the increasing importance and complementarily of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries as a means of supporting the development efforts of these countries, particularly the least developed and African countries. They also recognised the importance of resources provided by developed countries to strengthen South-South Co-operation.

376. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that South-South co-operation should be promoted through the sharing of development experiences, transfer of technology and exploiting the latent synergies and complementarities between Non-Aligned Countries and increasing FDI flows and economic co-operation among them. They expressed their conviction that South-South co-operation constituted an integral and essential part of the efforts of the developing countries to promote economic growth, technological capacities and accelerated development.

377. The Heads of State or Government noted the great efforts made by various developing countries to promote co-operation among themselves, taking advantage of the support and assistance of different international organisations. In this connection, they welcomed the effective co-operation between certain member countries with FAO financial assistance through food security programmes in recent years whereby member countries have been able to share among themselves their expertise and experiences in agricultural development and help each other raise their agricultural production capacity. They believed that such a South-South-Donor co-operation model should be further encouraged and multiplied.

378. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent meetings convened by regional, sub-regional and other groupings of developing countries such as the Group of 77 meetings and the Group of 15 Summit, which took place in Cairo from 12-15 May 1998. In this respect, they emphasised the necessity of creating an international economic environment conducive to the fulfilment of the aims and aspirations of the developing countries.

379. The Heads of State or Government also took note of the recently concluded Summit of the Economic Co-operation Organisation held in Almaty from 9-11 May 1998.

380. The Heads of State or Government strongly favoured the holding of a South-South Summit, as called for in the outcome of the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance held in San Jose,, Costa Rica, from 13-15 January 1997. They took note of the results of the "G-77 High Level Advisory Meeting on South Summit" held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 10-11 August 1998 which among others identified possible Agenda for the Summit. They called on Member States to come forward to offer venues for holding of this Summit.

381. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to intensify the process of strengthening the various inter-regional dialogues and the exchange of experiences among subregional and regional economic groupings for the purposes of expanding South-South co-operation

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through integrating the modalities of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. In this context, they noted the proposal to convene the "G-77 High Level Meeting on Subregional and Regional Economic Co-operation" to be held in Bali, Indonesia, 2-4 December 1998.

382. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent inauguration of the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Co-operation in Jakarta, Indonesia by the governments of Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. They acknowledged that the focus of its activities is on the enhancement of people centred development and capitalisation of local resources through constructive interaction amongst development actors and partnership in development. Thus, given its vast capacity to carry out various technical programmes, they called on developing and developed countries, as well as international organisations to extend support to the centre by contributing to its future programmes and activities. Furthermore they requested the Centre to co-ordinate and initiate a co-operative network with other Non-Aligned Movement Members for the implementation of their programmes of prominence.

383. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that South-South co-operation is an essential mechanism for promoting the sustainable economic self-support and in bolstering a new South-South relations by broadening and intensifying economic co-operation among the developing countries.

384. The Heads of State or Government urged a re-examination of current modalities and mechanisms for South-South co-operation by the secretariats of regional economic groupings and other relevant institutions with a view to strengthen and readapt these modalities. In the same spirit, they urged to strengthen co-ordination between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in order to effectively promote the interests and positions of developing countries in different multilateral economic negotiations and fora.

385. The Heads of State or Government supported the meeting held in Santiago de Chile, November 1997, organised by the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) of the UNDP. They recognised the importance of the pivotal countries as catalytic agents for promoting the effective participation of developing countries in the emerging global economic system. They stressed the need to promote an exchange of experiences among developing countries for South-South co-operation. Pivotal countries, and any other countries, could share their capacities and experience with other developing countries in such areas as poverty eradication, agriculture,

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development, forestry, trade promotion, education, health, science and technology.

386. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the challenges facing the Movement in the area of international economic co-operation would become more complex in the era of globalisation and interdependence. They considered that the challenges should be addressed appropriately to seize the opportunities that globalisation could offer. They believed in the need to review the progress achieved by the Movement as well as to develop measures and approaches to meet the challenges of the 21st century. To that end, they decided to convene the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation in 1999, with a view to developing suggestions and recommendations, especially on matters of particular interest to the developing countries.

387. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the entry into force of the African Economic Community (AEC) at the Inaugural Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, in July 1997 as an important milestone in the achievement of economic emancipation of Africa. They considered the Community and its antecedent sub-regional economic organisations, namely the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Monetary Union of West Africa (UMOA), the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Arab Magreb Union (AMU), the Economic and Monetary Community for Central African States (ECCAS) and the Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD), as important mechanisms through which strategies and plans already identified by countries in the region could be effectively implemented to the benefit of African peoples. They therefore called on all Africa's partners in development to become more fully engaged with the countries concerned in the process of renewal and revival on which they have embarked. They reiterated that such engagement should include concrete and more determined efforts aimed at alleviating the heavy debt burden of the continent, increasing market access for African products and attracting soft loans for their development. On their part, they urged the countries in the region not to relent in their pursuit of economic growth, as well as the current strategy of deepening co-operation with other developing countries in pursuit of the same goal.

388. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the areas of bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional co-operation and integration in all modes of transport among developing countries. They were especially gratified by the co-operation in improving air navigation in developing countries and the movement to co-ordinate the position of developing countries in multilateral fora of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). Considering this, they stressed the need to promote and enhance co-operation among developing countries for finding solutions to common problems in transport. They emphasised the need to effectively pursue the aims and objectives of bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional co-operation and integration arrangements of providing safe, efficient and reliable transport services, providing economically viable integrated transport networks, as well as preserving and improving viable and strategic transport services and infrastructure. Thus, they expressed strong willingness to developing better co-ordination of their efforts to advance the position and interests of developing countries within multilateral fora.

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

389. The Heads of State or Government embraced the idea that the international community should lend concrete support to Africa's own efforts to realise the objective of the African Renaissance, which aims to place the continent at the forefront of human development and progress. They noted that whilst the international community has a crucial role to play in assisting Africa to achieve African development priorities and goals, the primary responsibility for the development of Africa lies with the Africans themselves. In this regard they welcome the growing trend in Africa towards greater regional sub-regional co-operation and integration.

390. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the improvement of economic performance in Africa in recent years. However, they expressed concern at the continuing high levels of poverty in Africa, which require the urgent attention of the international community.

391. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community to provide additional resources for the development of the social sector in Africa, in particular to alleviate the adverse consequences on the social sector of implementation of structural reform of their economies. In addition, they reiterated that the Bretton Woods institutions, especially the IMF, should combine their efforts with the United Nations system by incorporating poverty alleviation and social development policies in their economic stabilisation programmes.

392. The Heads of State or Government noted the outcome of the Mid-Term Review of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UNNADAF) and called upon the international community to implement the renewed commitments to ensure that the targets of UNNADAF will be reached within the time frame of the program. They

noted with concern the apparent demise of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa scarcely two years after its launch. They confirmed the validity of the priorities then identified (education, health, water security and capacity building for governance), and urged the rededication of resources to bring this initiative to fruition.

393. The Heads of State or Government re-emphasised their concern at the problems derived from human-made and natural disasters, including drought, over-flooding and desertification, which further aggravate the plight of African societies. The devastating effects of the recent El Nino phenomenon clearly demonstrates the vulnerability of countries, particularly developing countries, to natural disasters such as drought and flood. Such disasters often affect more than one country. They called upon states to intensify co-operation among themselves in the adoption of pro-active programmes for disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and disaster relief.

394. The Heads of State or Government noted that despite debt rescheduling and forgiveness, African countries are still confronted with an increasing debt burden. Although the application of the Naples Terms and Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) represent an encouraging step towards a solution to the problem of bilateral debt within the Paris Club, the debt of low-income African countries still remain a serious impediment to their development prospects. The situation is exacerbated by the negative flow of resources from Africa to the multilateral institutions. The continuing progressive growth in the share of multilateral debt in their total debt stock requires the establishment of adequate modalities to implement multilateral debt reduction for the benefit of indebted African countries. They further urged the multilateral monetary and financial institutions as well as bilateral creditors to establish mechanisms that would not only seek lasting and effective solutions to the problem of multilateral debt of African countries, but would also provide additional concessional resources to the concerned countries.

395. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that the socio-economic situation in Africa had remained precarious despite many efforts made by African countries, individually and collectively, to lay a solid foundation for Africa's development. In all these endeavours, African countries were guided by the principle of collective self-reliance in order to achieve self-sustaining development of their countries. In this regard they reaffirmed the importance of greater support and the provision of adequate resources by the international community to augment Africa's own efforts.

396. In the context of globalisation and liberalisation, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern the declining Official Development

Assistance to Africa and that Foreign Direct Investment flows to Africa account for a mere 2% of the total FDI inflows to the developing countries. They deplored this continued marginalisation of Africa and called for the reversal of this downward trend. In the same vein, they called on the African countries to continue to take pro-active steps to improve the climate for investments. They also called upon major industrialised countries to take complimentary steps so that the actions undertaken by the African countries could have maximum impact and prevent their marginalisation in the global economy. They reiterated that FDI can only complement concessional finance and not replace it.

397. The Heads of State or Government while acknowledging that Africa was still mainly an agricultural and pastoral continent were concerned that food and agricultural output had declined substantially since the 1960's. Consequently, most African countries had become nett food importers. The civil strife, drought, desertification and other environmental factors, inter-alia, had contributed to the decline in food production. In this connection, they called on the international community to implement the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit. They furthermore called on African countries to adopt appropriate agrarian reform measures including investment in infrastructure and the extension of rural financial intermediation with a view to ensuring food security. They also welcomed the convening of the First Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and Desertification particularly those in Africa held in Rome from 29 September - 10 October 1997.

398. The Heads of State or Government concurred that development of human resources was fundamental to sustainable and equitable development. The primacy of human resources development had therefore to be maintained in all Members States' economic and social policies. In this connection, education and training were key to economic and social development and had to be adapted to the needs of societies, with an emphasis on technical, scientific and technological education, thereby ensuring that education and training were commensurate with the exigencies of the labour market. Priority focus had to be given to increasing countries' capacity to implement their human resource development plans. Human resource development had to take gender balancing into account.

399. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that industrialisation is of great importance in helping African countries to achieve the renaissance of their continent. They were of the view that industrialisation is central to structural change and transformation of their economies, the increase in income and employment as well as the diversification of their economies. They also observed that

industrialisation in Africa is still at a rudimentary stage, with low technological input and high operating costs. In this regard, they called upon African governments to give priority attention to the formulation of a programme for industrial restructuring, recognising the changing world economy and the globalisation of production processes.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

400. The Heads of State or Government called upon the developed countries to fulfil the commitment of allocating at least 0,15% of the GNP as official development assistance to the least developed countries and to endeavour to reach the target of 0,20% by the year 2000. They called upon the international community to assist LDCs in developing their respective capacities, taking the individual needs of each country into account, to maximise development assistance. They further urged the developed countries, multilateral financial institutions and other creditors to intensify their efforts for an effective, durable, and comprehensive solution of the debt crisis of LDCs. In this regard, they appealed to the developed countries to write off the debt of the LDCs.

401. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding of the WTO/UNCTAD High Level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for Least Developed Countries on Trade and Development held in Geneva from 27-28 October 1997. They noted the adoption of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance, including for Human and Institutional Capacity-Building, to support LDCs in their trade and trade related activities, and welcomed the envisaged closer co-operation between the WTO and other multilateral agencies assisting least developed countries, in particular UNCTAD and ITC, as well as the IMF, World Bank and UNDP. They urged these international organisations to ensure effective co-operation amongst themselves and speedy implementation of the actions requested by LDCs. They urged the developed countries to ensure that the necessary funds were made available to these organisations to secure implementation of these proposed measures.

402. The Heads of State or Government called for the effective, full and prompt implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, and called upon all concerned to take urgent measures to implement the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review Meeting. At the same time, they welcomed the holding of the WTO High Level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for Least Developed Countries on Trade and Development as a first step towards halting further economic marginalisation of LDCs.

403. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to take concrete steps so that the exports of the LDCs are given wider and more preferential access to the markets of the developed countries, and for support to be provided in the area of trade services, as well as in facilitating direct foreign investment flows. They expressed further support to the compensation of the least developed countries for the possible negative effect resulting from the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and for building capacities for maximising opportunities arising from these agreements and in this regard, they called upon the international community for operationalising the complementary provisions of the Marrakesh Agreement in favour of the LDCs.

404. The Heads of State or Government noted that, despite sharp declines in the levels of ODA and a price slump in many commodities, several African and Asian LDCs achieved encouraging levels of economic growth since 1995. This has largely been as a result of consistent implementation of economic policy reforms and thus, they called on the international community to recognise these important achievements and to support development efforts of all LDCs.

LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

405. The Heads of State or Government, noting the additional costs incurred by land locked developing countries in developing their import and export markets, called on the international community to give special attention and support to the special development problems and needs of these countries, particularly through technical co-operation with and financial assistance by developed countries, and multilateral financial institutions to enable these countries to effectively participate in a rapidly globalising world economy.

406. The Heads of State or Government noted that transit developing countries faced serious economic problems and that their efforts at developing a viable transit infrastructure also needed financial and technical support from the international community. They noted that in some cases regional integration and co-operation efforts have also provided additional solutions to the specific problems confronting land-locked countries.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

407. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full support for the system wide implementation of the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island States adopted by the Global

Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States which was held in Bridgetown, Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994. They reaffirmed in particular the need for the provision of adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and the promotion of non-discriminatory trading arrangements. They also noted the need for appropriate exchanges among small island developing states as well as between them and other States with similar development experiences to be encouraged.

408. The Heads of State or Government recognised the importance of the Barbados Plan of Action in identifying and addressing the problems and vulnerability of the Small Island Developing States and reiterated the call for the support of the international community in the implementation of the Programme of Action including the on-going initiatives to establish a Vulnerability Index For SIDS. In this regard they welcomed the comprehensive review of the SIDS Programme of Action scheduled for 1999 and the decision of the 19th Special Session of the General Assembly to hold a two-day Special Session in 1999.

409. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision taken by the World Bank to set up a Task Force to study the problems of small States. In this regard, they called upon the Bretton Woods Institutions to review the criteria of per capita income and creditworthiness presently used as the measure for the graduation of members regarding access to the various types of loans. In the context of such a review, they recommended that the inherent structural and institutional constraints of Small Island States as well as the concept of vulnerability should also be used.

CHAPTER IV: SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

410. The Heads of State or Government expressed their commitment to accelerate implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action which recommended actions to create, in a framework of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, a national and international environment favourable to social development, to eradicate poverty, to enhance productive employment with the goal of achieving full employment, to reduce unemployment and to foster social integration. They re-emphasised their commitment to adhere to the principles and to fulfil the ten commitments contained in the Declaration adopted by the 1995 World

Summit for Social Development. They welcomed the establishment of the Trust Fund for the follow-up to the World Summit and urged the United Nations Member Countries and Non-Aligned Countries to *contribute resources to the fund.*

411. The Heads of State or Government noted progress in the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development. To this end they encouraged Member States to continue with the current national, regional and international initiatives including the formulation and implementation of national social development plans. They further noted that progress recorded in the analysis of poverty and the identification of its remedies had been significant. Furthermore, they expressed their satisfaction at the convening of a special review session of the United Nations General Assembly on the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development to be held in the year 2000.

412. The Heads of State or Government expressed the imperative need to promote social development in conjunction with sustained economic growth and sustainable use of natural resources for the realisation of the aspirations and welfare of current and future generations. It was therefore a primary responsibility of Government and all sectors of civil society that the goals of poverty eradication, food, health, education, employment, housing and social integration, to which they committed themselves in Copenhagen, were put into effect. They further reaffirmed that such action should be complemented by effective international co-operation.

413. The Heads of State or Government again stressed that the eradication of poverty was an ethical, social, political and economic imperative. It could only be achieved through a multi-dimensional and integrated approach that combined programmes targeted at the poor with policies and strategies that met the basic needs of all, ensured access by all to productive resources, opportunities and public services, enhanced social protection and reduced vulnerability. Sustainable development and sustained economic growth was crucial for raising living standards and for eliminating poverty.

414. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the tendency to increase public expenditure for social development within member countries and called on the international community, and in particular the developed countries and international organisations, to assist in providing both the required financial and technical resources to the developing countries to support their efforts. They stressed that such investment would underline solidarity and afford increased equity, greater productivity and increased social welfare.

415. The Heads of State or Government underlined the contribution of social development to economic progress, greater conditions of equity, economic productivity, social solidarity, political participation and tolerance and international co-operation. These should be translated into advances in competitiveness and improved social development indicators. Accordingly, they committed themselves to accord greater priority to the more vulnerable social strata and to the least advanced regions in their countries.

POVERTY ERADICATION

416. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the eradication of poverty through sustained and accelerated economic growth continued to remain the overriding priority for developing countries. In this context, they stressed the need for a supportive international economic and financial environment to address long-term problems of poverty and underdevelopment and reaffirmed the need to facilitate their efforts for the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the well-being of their people. They further encouraged exchange of experiences among Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries on poverty eradication programmes with a view to strengthening co-operation among them.

417. They stressed the need that designed poverty eradication policies and programmes should be effectively materialised through greater and more objective co-operation within and amongst countries on the one hand, and between government and relevant international organisations.

418. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the eradication of poverty was essential to ensure long term peace and security as well as to achieve sustainable social and economic development. They also reaffirmed that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, to the national and international framework conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, to the promotion of an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective and to the utilisation of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into the planning and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on poverty eradication.

419. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern about the large and increasing number of people who suffered from hunger and malnutrition. They emphasised the urgency of taking action to meet the commitments for achieving food security for present and future

generations, as mentioned in the Declaration and the Action Plan of the World Food Summit, held in Rome in November 1996.

420. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that, in developing countries, rural development remained central to poverty eradication efforts, and this often included agrarian reform, investment in infrastructure, extension of rural financial intermediation, ensuring food security, better education and greater utilisation of appropriate technology, ensuring fair prices to provide incentives for agricultural investment, and increasing productivity, including productivity in the informal sector.

421. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the Microcredit Summit, held in Washington D.C., from 2 - 4 February 1997, which through its Declaration and Plan of Action launched a global campaign to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, especially women of those families, with credit for self-employment and other financial and business services, by the year 2005. They recognised that microcredit programmes, by providing access to small capital to people living in poverty in many countries of the world, had led to their increasing participation in the mainstream economic and political process of the society. They further recognised that, in addition to its role in the eradication of poverty, microcredit programmes had also been a contributing factor to the social and human development process in the empowerment of women and attaining better social justice. They encouraged the development of new and the strengthening and expansion of existing microlending institutions, so that the outreach of credit was extended to an increasing number of people living in poverty and that the progress to reach the goal of the Microcredit was accelerated.

422. The Heads of State or Government, noting the interdependence of nations and the varying levels of human development world-wide, stressed the need for a New Global Human Order aimed at reversing the growing disparities between rich and poor, both among and within countries, through the alleviation of poverty, the expansion of productive employment and the promotion of social integration.

HEALTH

423. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Final Declaration of the Meeting of Non-Aligned Movement Health Ministers, held in Havana, Cuba, in June 1998, and reaffirmed the importance of health as an indispensable resource for sustainable development.

424. The Heads of State or Government stressed that HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and acute diarrhoeal diseases, threatened the economic and development goals of all developing countries, particularly since these countries lacked guaranteed access to safe and affordable essential medicines. They urged the international community to assist developing countries in securing such access, by ensuring that public health considerations took precedence over commercial interests in fora that considered such matters. They further emphasised that a co-ordinated response by governments and other sectors of society would be necessary to successfully combat these epidemics.

425. The Heads of State or Government recognised the ongoing contribution of institutions in developing countries to health research, such as the work of the Institute of Immunology of Colombia, in the development of synthetic vaccines against tropical diseases and urged the strengthening of such South-South Co-operation.

426. The Heads of State or Government called on those countries with established technical and marketing capacities in the field of production and trade in medicines, to refrain from multilateral or unilateral measures not consistent with international law and the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, that created obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical raw materials and finished products or access of people to essential medicines.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

427. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that education was a determining factor for the political, social, cultural and economic development of their peoples. They recognised that science and technology were important to assure growing levels of knowledge and had to be put at the service of education.

428. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decisions adopted at the Meeting of the Ministers of Culture of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Medellin, Colombia, from 3-5 September 1997. They further welcomed the steps made by the Government of Egypt for the establishment in Cairo of the Centre for Cultural Co-operation among the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement, pursuant to the final document of the aforementioned Meeting.

429. The Heads of State or Government called for the full implementation of relevant UNESCO resolutions and decisions relating to the restitution of cultural property of peoples formerly under colonial rule and urged that payment of applicable compensation be made in conformity with

General Assembly Resolution 52/24 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the return of cultural property to their countries of origin. They also affirmed the right of Non-Aligned Countries to preserve their cultures and protect their national heritage which is the basis of the cultural identity of these countries.

430. The Heads of States or Government recalled the results of the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Non-Aligned Movement who expressed that, on the eve of the 21st century, the Movement has a major responsibility to protect and promote respect for cultural diversity of its people, through the process of cultural development and cultural co-operation in the quest for peace and integration.

431. The Heads of State or Government called on all Member States to participate actively in the 6th Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, to be held in Pyongyang, DPR of Korea in September 1998, following the decision of the Conference of the Ministers of Culture of Non-Aligned Countries to promote co-operation among Member Countries in the field of culture.

LABOUR

432. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of technical co-operation for developing countries, based on their needs and requirements in order to implement ILO core conventions.

433. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the call made at the World Summit for Social Development for appropriate policies and programmes to eradicate family poverty, which is the main cause of child labour and to eliminate child labour. They further expressed support for ILO initiatives dealing with child labour.

434. The Heads of State or Government renewed their commitment to the goal of full employment. They agreed to the objective of implementing appropriate economic and social policies that aim at attaining secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work. They reiterated that the generation of productive employment constitutes a vital factor of strategies to combine the objectives of social and economic development. The strategy of economic growth should lead to the creation of more and better employment opportunities, while the social strategy should further emphasise the development of human resources in order to take full advantage of opportunities.

435. The Head of State or Government welcomed the launching of the UNDP financed programme "Jobs for Africa" by the ILO, as a follow-up

to the Social Summit which has the objective to identify a set of mutually enforcing policies for job creation and poverty reduction.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

436. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the successful outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994, which was designed to integrate population issues in the development context. They called for increased efforts for the speedy implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, as adopted, and underscored the importance of the role of both the international community and the United Nations system in mobilising the necessary resources for this purpose. They further recognised the importance of the Special Session of the General Assembly to be held in 1999 in order to review the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and urged the international community to intensify its efforts to achieve the goals of the Cairo Programme of Action. They noted with grave concern that while the developing countries had largely met their commitments for domestic resource mobilisation, the external resources committed at Cairo had not been forthcoming.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

437. The Heads of State or Government called on member countries of the Movement and the international community to work towards the effective respect for the human dignity and well-being of migrants, international norms and full compliance with relevant international instruments. They also expressed their concern over the emergence of stringent immigration policies in various developed countries which severely restrict the free movement of people and breed xenophobia. They also expressed deep concern over new immigration laws and regulations recently adopted by some developed countries which could lead to massive deportations of immigrants from Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries in violation of their fundamental human rights. They called upon those developed countries to take fully into account the social and economic effects those deportations would have on the affected developing countries, particularly those facing high debt burdens and high unemployment situations. They emphasised that due attention be accorded to migrants and their families in the developed countries as per relevant international instruments. They also called upon the developed countries to ensure the protection of immigrants and their families from all kinds of racism, discrimination and violence.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

438. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the hosting in Turkey of the International Conference on Human Settlements, HABITAT II, organised in June 1996 by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS/HABITAT). They noted that at the conclusion of the conference, all representative countries committed themselves to the Habitat Agenda which is effectively the guiding international policy for human settlements, and that Habitat Agenda offers a positive vision of sustainable human settlements development, where all should have adequate shelter, healthy and safe environment, basic services and productive and freely chosen employment. At the same time they stressed the importance of the goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely to create equitable human settlements which provide equal opportunities for all; to eradicate poverty; to promote sustainable urban development; to improve the quality of life and human health for all; to strengthen the family unit; to respect and protect the rights of all, and to contribute to the common good. They also reiterated their support to the principles of the Habitat Agenda, namely to encourage public participation in decision making processes; to promote partnerships at all levels; to support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable groups; to safeguard the interests of present and future generations.

439. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction that the Plan of Action provided an enhanced mandate for international co-operation and assistance to Non-Aligned and other developing countries to deal with the problems of human settlements and to realise shelter for all, taking into account that shelter is a basic human right. In this regard they emphasised the urgent need to revitalise the UNHCS/HABITAT as focal point for implementation of the Habitat Agenda and for the co-ordination of technical and institutional support to developing countries in the area of human settlements development and adequate shelter for all. They highlighted the importance of the right to adequate shelter, and the assignment of the responsibility for promoting and ensuring this right to national governments. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the promotion of sustainable urban development through, effective participatory processes. They furthermore stressed the importance of appropriate disaster prevention and response mechanisms, the rehabilitation of areas affected by natural and human made disasters. They agreed that the special session of the General Assembly in 2001 should provide an important opportunity to review the progress made in implementation of the Habitat Agenda and to define corrective measures where necessary.

HUMAN RIGHTS

440. The Heads of State or Government recalled the significance of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be respected. It is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. Furthermore, they agreed that the transformation and the continuing adaptation of human rights machinery to current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights would be one of the most appropriate ways to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the five year review of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

441. The Heads of State or Government took note of the ongoing discussions on the five year review of the Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action and called on the international community to support and cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to materialise the objectives in those instruments. In this context, they expressed the need for enhanced interaction between the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, with a view to strengthening their working relationship. They further stressed the need to urgently adopt concrete measures to modify the unequal post distribution in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights through the appointment of personnel from developing countries.

442. While stressing the indivisible nature of all human rights its, the Heads of State or Government made special emphasis on the importance of the right to development for all peoples, as an universal and inalienable right and as integral part of the fundamental human rights. They welcomed the adoption of resolution 52/136 on the right to development by the United Nations General Assembly and resolution 1998/72 of the Commission on Human Rights and affirmed that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive and unilateral measures, rules and policies against developing countries constitute a flagrant violation of the basic rights of their populations. They also affirmed that poverty and social and economic exclusion constitute a violation of human dignity and human rights. It is essential for States to promote efforts to

combat extreme poverty and to foster participation by the poorest members of the society in the decision making process.

443. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the greater acceptance of the importance of the implementation of the right to development by the international community. In this regard they reaffirmed their trust in the creation of an open-ended inter-governmental working group on the right to development, as an appropriate modality for the implementation of the right to development. They further proposed that consideration be given to the preparation of a Convention on the Right to Development as one of the important steps towards effective implementation of the right to development.

444. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, dialogue based approach, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural characteristics of each country. Exploitation of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations which is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, should be excluded. They emphasised, that co-ordination of human rights activities must be carried out by United Nations organs, bodies and specialised agencies, whose activities deal with human rights, so as to cooperate in order to strengthen, rationalise and streamline those activities, taking into account the need to avoid unnecessary duplication.

445. The Heads of State or Government expressed their opposition to decisions by certain powers based on the unacceptable principle of the extra-territorial implementation of national legislation including the use of sanctions, and that are being extended to issues labelled by these powers as "human rights issues" to be used as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

446. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that every State should provide an effective framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the international covenants on human rights and other relevant international instruments on human rights, as well as a framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations. In this context they reaffirmed the important and constructive role to be played by independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and stressed that every effort should be made for the impartiality and objectivity of the national institutions.

They recognised that it is the right of each national institution to choose its framework, in accordance with national legislation.

447. The Heads of State or Government urged States to ensure that their constitutional and internal legal systems, taking into account the respective country conditions, provide effective guarantees for fundamental human rights such as freedom of speech, association, thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination. They condemned unequivocally all violent acts and activities that infringe upon human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, tolerance and respect for diversity.

448. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 52/134 entitled "Enhancement of the International Co-operation in the Field of Human Rights" and called for the continuation of consultations on the need to promote international co-operation in the field of human rights through genuine and constructive dialogue on the basis of mutual respect and equality of States.

449. The Heads of State or Government placed special emphasis on the need to rationalise the work of the United Nations human rights machinery with a view to avoiding duplication of mandates through the appointment of special rapporteurs for different matters and for the human rights situation in the countries. While supporting the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, based on its mandate, they reiterated the necessity of speedy completion of the long overdue mandate of the General Assembly Third Committee Working Group on Human Rights.

450. The Heads of State or Government equally underscored the need for a regional balance in the composition and structure of all entities involved in human rights, particularly the composition of the committees in charge of implementing human rights treaties where Members should be elected on the principles of a balanced geographical distribution and the representation of the basic legal systems.

451. The Heads of State or Government recalled the General Assembly resolution 52/120 entitled "Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures", and re-stressed the fact that human rights should not be used as instruments of political pressure especially against Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

452. The Heads of State or Government unequivocally condemned international terrorism as a criminal act and noted that terrorism endangers the very territorial integrity and security of States, due to

acts of terrorism which take place within States, especially those which violate human rights in particular the right of life of all citizens and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempt to de-stabilise legitimately constituted governments. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism and urged all states to fulfil their obligations under international law, including prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of such acts and preventing the organisation and instigation of terrorism against other States from within outside their territories. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international laws to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other State, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory towards the commissioning of such acts.

453. The Heads of State or Government further called on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also denounced the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They condemned the use of state power for the suppression and violence against innocent civilians struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They stressed the sanctity of this right and urged that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they reaffirmed the Movement's principled position that the struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination did not constitute terrorism.

454. The Heads of State or Government recalled General Assembly resolution 52/133 entitled "Human Rights and Terrorism" and renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. They also called for the need to promote and intensify international co-operation in order to implement effective measures against terrorism.

455. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need to review and assess the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles and ways and means through which they can be overcome both by means of measures at the national level and by enhanced

international co-operation, with a view to ensuring full enjoyment of all human rights, taking into account developments that have taken place during the past fifty years.

RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

456. The Heads of State or Government recalled that opposition to racism and racial discrimination and elimination of all forms of exploitation and inequality have been accorded the highest priority in the agenda of the Movement. The Movement had been in the forefront of the successful struggle against apartheid. They, however, noted disturbing trends regarding contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. They underlined that migrant workers and their families required special attention in this regard. They urged all States, in particular developed countries, to cooperate more closely with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance, and to take all steps, particularly in the legislative, administrative and educational fields, to combat new forms of racism. They also called upon members to help promote the goals of the Third Decade to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

457. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm determination to the successful convening of the World Conference against racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia not later than the year 2001 through active participation and contribution in its preparatory process and that it should be action-oriented and aimed at the genuine eradication of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance.

458. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern at the acts of violence and the multiplication of such acts which are the manifestation of xenophobia and other forms of contemporary racism and racial discrimination.

459. The Heads of State or Government condemned the dissemination of ideas of racist superiority and of intolerance, and incitement to racial hatred by various organisations, political circles (parties), advanced communication technologies including the Internet in the sphere of public opinion and society at large in various developed countries.

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

460. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed paragraph 259 of the New Delhi Final Document and paragraph 99 of the Communiqué, of the Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 25 September 1997, and in this regard, reiterated the need for a holistic approach through the entire cycle of women and girls, including the empowerment of women and economic independence of women. They pledged themselves to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and to support measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women. They stressed the need to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective at national levels, including in the design, follow-up and gender-based evaluation of all policies, as appropriate, in order to ensure effective implementation of all existing international agreements that promote the advancement of and equal status of women, including the Beijing Platform for Action.

461. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that educational and health programmes needed to focus more on women, especially the girl-child. In the same vein the attack on poverty, in particular rural poverty, must take into consideration the special needs of women. Further, to enhance the role of women in the process of development, increased participation by women in decision-making at all levels was of cardinal importance. They affirmed that a conducive national and international environment contributed to and accelerated the advancement of women.

462. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that today major changes in social development patterns including providing possibilities for active participation of women is considered among top priorities for achieving sustainable development. The role of the family unit as an institution which renders the highest degree of material and moral output, is extremely important. On this basis, macro and micro programming or policies should be designed in order to establish the moral and logical relation between the functions of the family and society as a whole as well as harmonise the individual and collective rights of the people.

463. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development. In this context, they stressed the importance, *inter alia*, of the commitment of the countries of the Movement to adopt effective measures to ensure the enhancement of the participation of women in decision-making processes, equal access to education and health, including information regarding preventive health care, with due respect to religious beliefs and moral and cultural values.

464. In view of the fact that the increase of extreme poverty, especially in the developing countries, adversely affects women to a greater degree, and in particular rural women and those victims of natural calamity who in many cases are heads of households, the Heads of State or Government declared that it is indispensable that national and international efforts for its eradication be oriented as a priority toward the improvement of the situation of women. They also noted that this alarming situation of women is caused, inter alia, by economic stagnation, negative economic growth, continued population growth, and increased external debt burdens, compounded by reductions in public expenditures for social programmes, chiefly in the development of literacy and education.

465. Considering that the exploitation of and discrimination against women have their origins in the condition of girls in society, which is perpetuated by the survival of stereotypes and of traditional cultural practices and beliefs detrimental to women, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their resolve to take effective and expeditious measures for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls. In this context, they particularly committed themselves to give priority attention to the education of girls.

466. The Heads of State or Government expressed their abhorrence at the increasing victimisation of women and the girl-child, especially in situations of armed conflict, and the systematic use of rape by the parties to conflicts, as an instrument of war, ethnic cleansing and terrorism. They called on countries to take the necessary measures against all such perpetrators of violence in order to put an end to such practices forthwith and to ensure international law and domestic legislation, make provision for the protection of women and girls in armed conflict. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed Chapter IV.E of the Beijing Platform for Action, i.e. Women and Armed Conflict.

467. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that a growing number of states have become party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and that several Parties have removed their initial reservations, making this Convention one of the most universal international human rights instruments. They invited member countries of the Movement that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so, in order to reach the goal of its complete universality by the year 2000. They encouraged all Member States to submit their national reports to the Committee on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

468. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the human rights of women and the girl-child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. Gender-based violence, including resulting from cultural prejudice, international trafficking, including trafficking for purposes of prostitution, domestic violence, sexual harassment and abuse, were incompatible with the dignity and worth of women, and must be eliminated.

WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

469. The Heads of State or Government proposed measures for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes against humanity, with particular reference to women and girls, taking into account principles of the Charter of the United Nations, International conventions and treaties. They further resolved to fight against aggression, foreign occupation, ethnic and other types of conflict which affected women and men.

470. The Heads of State or Government recognised the need to integrate effective actions to end violence against women into all areas of public and private life, as a means of working to overcome the violence and discrimination that women face because of such factors as race, language, ethnicity, poverty, culture, age and disability or because they are indigenous, migrants, displaced or refugee women.

471. The Heads of State or Government expressed their commitment to review national legislation where appropriate in order to affect complete legal prohibition of rape and all forms of violence against women and girls, such as domestic violence including rape, and to ensure that legislation that protects women and girls from violence is effectively implemented.

472. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to prohibit illicit trafficking, trade and transfer of small arms and light weapons and to control their excessive production, with a view to alleviating the suffering of women and children.

473. The Heads of State or Government called upon all Member Countries:

- to provide and strengthen assistance to all women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through non-governmental organisations, as appropriate;
- to condemn and bring to an immediate end massive violations of human rights, especially in the form of genocide, and ethnic

cleansing as a strategy of war, and its consequences, such as rape, including systematic rape of women in war situations;

- to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian response to crises and armed conflicts and into post-conflict reconstruction activities;

- to enhance a culture of peace and the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts, including through mass media, audio and television as appropriate.

HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS, REFUGEES, REPATRIATED AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

474. The Heads of State or Government urged the Members of the Movement and the international community, to reaffirm their determination and commitment to preserve the fundamental values centred on respect for the human being, as entrenched in the relevant international instruments. Convinced that the observance and application of international humanitarian law address the erosion of the underlying respect for the human being and could lead to a reduction in the number of victims of conflicts, the Heads of State or Government urged all members of the International Community to adhere to, promote, disseminate and assist in the adherence to, promotion and dissemination of international humanitarian law and human rights conventions. Knowledge of, respect for and observance of these international instruments would help to relieve the suffering of all victims, provide them with effective protection and create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and the restoration of peace.

475. The Heads of State or Government underlined the importance of promoting the respect for the universally recognised humanitarian principles and for international humanitarian law, particularly those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Additional Protocols. They invited those States which have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949.

476. The Heads of State or Government considered it essential to make a distinction between humanitarian action and United Nations peace-keeping and peace enforcement operations as well as operational activities for development. In order to pursue the independence, neutrality and the impartiality of humanitarian action, such action must be kept distinct from, and independent of political or military action, in accordance with the respective mandates while ensuring the observance of international humanitarian law.

477. The Heads of State or Government agreed that, in conflict situations, efforts to alleviate the humanitarian consequences of a crisis should be carried out effectively and without delay, until a durable solution is reached

478. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's appreciation for the valuable and efficient work done by United Nations humanitarian agencies and bodies, all components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including National Societies and NGOs. Humanitarian action needed to be guarded by standards of behaviour seeking to maintain high standards of performance, in accordance with the principles of independence, impartiality, neutrality, humanity, and impact on the beneficiaries of their action. They emphasised that effective co-ordination among humanitarian actors, with due respect for the sovereignty of all States, was essential.

479. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern about the considerable rise in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons and noted with concern the increasingly large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons being hosted by developing countries. They also acknowledged the urgent need to further sensitise the international community, particularly the donor community and the international financial institutions, to the ever-increasing problems of refugee hosting developing countries and developing countries in situations of post-conflict reconstruction of those with protracted and heavy refugee caseloads. They also stressed the necessity of international burden-sharing and responsibility in refugee situations. They called for intensified financial and moral support to developing countries, in adherence to the principles of neutrality, non-conditionality and non-interference.

480. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community to combine forces to assist refugee populations and internally displaced persons, in particular women and children, especially since they were in conditions of vulnerability. They also emphasised that every effort should be made to ensure that human rights were enjoyed by all refugees. They also urged the members of the Movement to reiterate their commitment to the principle of non-refoulement and safe return. They also noted the importance of non-restrictive asylum policies as well as respect for the institution of asylum.

481. The Heads of State or Government condemned the increasing attacks on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and urged all Member Countries to ensure respect for and protection of the personnel of humanitarian organisations in conformity with the relevant

international laws. Humanitarian personnel and their agencies should respect the principles of neutrality and non-interference, as well as the cultural, religious and other values of the population in the countries where they operate.

482. The Heads of State or Government wished to draw the attention of the international community to the steep decline in financial contributions to humanitarian bodies and agencies, causing the large scale downsizing of humanitarian operations, which directly and negatively affect the lives of the most vulnerable. They stressed that adequate funding must be made available for humanitarian activities. At the same time, contributions to humanitarian assistance should not be provided at the expense of development assistance. Furthermore, the response to international appeals should not be overly influenced by the levels of media interest and must be commensurate with the needs of the affected populations.

483. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that humanitarian assistance is not an alternative to development assistance and does not offer durable solution of those problems that are at the origin of the need to grant emergency assistance. In this context, they stated that financial, material and human resources devoted to emergency assistance should not be taken from those geared at development assistance.

484. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the urgent need to further sensitise the international community, particularly the donor community, to the ever-increasing problems of refugee-hosting developing countries, especially those with protracted and heavy refugee caseloads. They stressed the necessity for international burden-sharing and international responsibility for dealing with refugee situations. They also called for intensifying their financial and moral support or through inter-alia admitting some of the refugee and displaced persons in the framework of resettlement programmes as an internationally recognised durable solution.

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

485. The Heads of State or Government took note with appreciation of the preparations made by Colombia to host the First Encounter of Children of the Non-Aligned Countries, as adopted in the Plan of Action of the Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Non-Aligned Movement. This Encounter will be held in October 1999, in Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia.

486. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the early achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, in an effective and sustainable manner, and expressed their full support to the convening of a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2001 for a review of the Summit goals.

487. The Heads of State or Government commended the role played by UNICEF in carrying out its programmes on the survival and development of children, particularly in its advocacy of the rights of the child to health, food and nutrition, safe water and sanitation, basic education and shelter as well as its special role in fostering the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They acknowledged the rights-based approach being developed by UNICEF and stressed the need for provision of adequate resources to meet the needs of developing countries. Furthermore, they called on the international community, particularly donor countries, to provide increased resources to the fund to enable it to continue its work.

488. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed section E of Chapter IV of the New Delhi Final Document on the Situation of Children, in particular their concern at the intolerable social and economic conditions faced by some children and the continued exploitation of children for pornography and prostitution and drug trafficking as well as the suffering of refugee and displaced children. They reiterated their call for urgent steps, in particular international co-operation, to address these problems. They also urged all remaining members who had not done so, to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and called upon Member States to support the work on an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. They urged all countries to put an end to the traditional practices that affect the health of girl-children such as sexual mutilations and early marriage.

489. The Heads of State or Government also expressed deep concern about the difficult situation of many children who are innocent victims of armed conflict in various parts of the world and over the recruitment, organisation and employment of children in armed conflicts. In this respect they urged member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to adopt all necessary measures to put a stop to the use of children as soldiers and to ensure their de-mobilisation and reintegration into society, notably through appropriate education and training carried out in a manner that fosters self respect and dignity. While condemning this inhuman practice, they urged all countries and parties in armed conflicts to refrain from recruiting or arming children and called upon them to support the work on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

490. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern about the situation of children in difficult circumstances, in particular street children and the increasing number of orphans of HIV-Aids and called upon all Member Countries to take urgent and appropriate measures to protect them and improve their rehabilitation and living conditions.

491. The Heads of State or Government urged all members to effectively ban employment of children in hazardous occupations and eliminate child labour through a comprehensive policy including, inter alia, encouragement for sending children to school and retaining them in the educational system through innovative approaches and by eliminating family poverty which is the major cause of child labour.

492. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of increasing efforts aimed at helping children who had been or were in situations of armed conflict. In this regard they welcomed the first report of the UN Special Representative on the Situation of Children in Armed Conflict and pledged their support to activities aimed at improving the plight of children in situations of armed conflict.

YOUTH

493. The Heads of State or Government felt that it was essential to promote awareness among the youth in Non-Aligned countries of the goals of the Movement and to encourage exchanges and interaction among young people of the Member Countries. They expressed concern at some of the problems facing young men and women, such as drugs and unemployment. In this context, they urged governments and concerned international organisations to devote greater efforts to the ten priority areas identified in the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, namely education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society.

494. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding of the First World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth Affairs in Lisbon, Portugal, 8-12 August 1998, where Ministers committed themselves to advancing national youth policies, active participation, development for all, peace, education, employment, health, as well as combating drug and substance abuse among the youth. Noting with concern the situation of youth living in poverty, they reiterated the urgency of creating more and better jobs for young women and young men and welcomed the commitment by Ministers to foster the further implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

495. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Lisbon Declaration on Youth and encouraged Non-Aligned Countries, the United Nations System and the international community to participate actively in the follow-up to the Lisbon World Youth Conference, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/83 and within the framework of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. Furthermore, they agreed to ensure that young people's contributions are reflected in National Youth policies and programmes.

496. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations to enhance co-ordination and coherence of UN programmes and activities in the consolidation of international efforts for the promotion and protection of the welfare of young women and men.

497. They called upon the United Nations to assist developing countries in their efforts to implement the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the outcome of the First World Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth Affairs.

ELDERLY PEOPLE

498. The Heads of State or Government urged Non-Aligned and other developing countries to mark the commemoration of the International Year of Elderly People in 1999 and to take concrete measures to deal with the problems of the ageing of the population, the individual and social needs of elderly people and their contributions to the development of society with the view of having a society of all ages.

TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

499. The Heads of State or Government recalled resolution 49/159 of 1994 whereby the United Nations General Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Plan of Action against Organised Transnational Crime. They noted the establishment of the process in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/85 of 1997 for the drafting of an International Convention against Organised Transnational Crime, and encouraged participation by all States.

500. The Heads of State or Government pledged to facilitate and encourage the integration and consolidation by the international community to prevent and combat transnational crime. They further recognised that mutual assistance in criminal matters might be seen as a means of improving the quality of justice, especially in cases of concurrent

jurisdiction. They acknowledged that co-operation was a way of achieving more equitable and efficient justice at lesser social and individual costs. At the same time, they reaffirmed that international effort against transnational crime should be carried out with the necessary respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

501. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to co-ordinate their domestic efforts and strategies against transnational crime and to develop an adequate database on transnational crime and those methods most effective in combating crime of this nature.

502. The Heads of State or Government noted the convening of the Tenth Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, due to be held in Vienna, Austria, in the year 2000 and encouraged members of the Movement to participate in its deliberations.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

503. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the action plans adopted by the 20th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the issues of Amphetamine-type Stimulants, Precursors, Judicial Co-operation, Money Laundering and Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and the Promotion of Alternative Development Programmes, which was held from 8-10 June 1998 in New York. They reaffirmed their determination to achieving concrete results on all the action plans adopted by the 20th Special Session, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility for addressing the demand and supply-side of drug trafficking, in conformity with the principles and purposes enshrined in the United Nations Charter and other international instruments, in particular respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

504. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the commitment to strengthen international co-operation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their para-military gangs, and other armed criminal groups, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights. They called for the adoption of effective measures to restrict the smuggling of arms which is linked to the drug trade and which is generating unacceptable levels of crime and violence affecting the national security and the economics of many States.

505. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community and international financial institutions to take necessary measures to prevent money laundering by drug traders, which also affects the international financial system.

506. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern about the destabilising effects on society, particularly on youth, of the illicit use, production, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and renewed their commitment to fight against the illicit production, trafficking, distribution and consumption of drugs in all stages and modalities, as well as against money laundering, arms, ammunition, and explosives trafficking, and the deflection of precursors and essential chemical substances. They therefore called upon countries who have not done so to become a Party to and to implement the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

507. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the illicit drug chain begins with the insufficiently controlled trade of the precursors and essential chemical substances for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and is completed with the laundering of money through the international financial and commercial channels. Therefore, they considered that on account of its global nature, the drug problem can only be dealt with effectively through international co-operation based on the principle of shared responsibility in which national measures are articulated with a global, integral and balanced response to the illegal drugs problem.

508. The Heads of State or Government considered the phenomenon of illicit drugs as a common threat and called for the commitment of all members of the international community for its solution. They rejected the unbalanced, un-equitable and selective form in which some developed countries seek to assign a major responsibility to specific countries, due to political considerations.

509. The Heads of State or Government supported the regional and sub-regional co-operation in the fight against drug problems and in this connection welcomed the concerted efforts among the signatory countries of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the east Asian subregion in combating illicit production, consumption and trafficking of narcotic drugs and commend their initiative to establish an operation network to combat drug crimes through intelligence sharing and harmonised policies.

510. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Hemispheric Anti Drug Strategy within the framework of the Organisation of American States (OAS), to establish an objective procedure for the multilateral evaluation of actions and co-operation to prevent and combat all aspects of the drug problem and related crimes based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity of States, shared responsibility and with a comprehensive and balanced approach.

511. Since poverty underlies illicit crop cultivation, the Heads of State or Government called for enhanced international co-operation for alternative development programmes and for environmental rehabilitation in the areas of illicit crop cultivation. They further called upon the United Nations Drug Control Programme and developed countries to fully support developing countries in their fight against illicit drugs, through providing them with adequate financial and technical assistance.

512. The Heads of State or Government called for the adoption of effective measures to restrict the smuggling of guns which is linked to the drug trade and which is generating unacceptable levels of crime and violence affecting the national security and the economies of many States.

القمـــة الثالثة عشــــرة

كوالالمبور – ماليزيا

(٢٠ إلى ٢٥ فبراير ٢٠٠٣)

Thirteenth NAM Summit

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Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Thirteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

رسالة السيد الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك .

رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية

إلي القمة الثالثة عشرة لرؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

كوالمبور ٢٤ و٢٥ فبراير ٢٠٠٣

ألقتها نيابة عن سيادته السيدة الوزيرة فايزة أبو النجا

وزيرة الدولة للشئون الخارجية

السيد الرئيس

السادة أصحاب الجلالة و الفخامة و السمو

السادة رؤساء الوفود

حضرات السيدات و السادة

أود أن أسجل فى البداية باسم مصر ، شعباً وحكومة ، عظيم الشكر والامتنان لحكومة ماليزيا وشعبها الشقيق على كرم الضيافة والحفاوة البالغة التى يلقاها وفدنا ، وعلى التنظيم الممتاز الدقيق لأعمال هذا المؤتمر ، الذى تُعَد استضافة بلدكم له دليلاً ساطعاً على الدور الفعال الذى تقومون به ، بعزيمة واقتدار ، فى إطار حركة بلدان عدم الانحياز بوجه خاص ، وجهود بلدان العالم النامية بوجه عام . كما أود أن أعرب عن خالص تقديرنا و سعادتنا لرئاسة السيد مهاتير محمد رئيس وزراء ماليزيا أعمال قمة الثالثة عشر لرؤساء دول و حكومات حركة عدم الانحياز فى كوالالمبور.

السيد الرئيس

تنعقد هذه القمة فى ظروف دولية بالغة الدقة ، بل بالغة الخطورة ، تتطلب من حركة عدم الانحياز أن تحشد كل طاقاتها من أجل الوفاء بالمقاصد السامية التى ابتغاها مؤسسو هذه الحركة تلبية لمطالب شعوبنا فى تحقيق الحرية والاستقلال، والعدل والمساواة ، والتقدم والرخاء .

إن التحولات الراهنة فى مسار العلاقات الدولية تجعل حاجتنا إلى الوفاء بهذه المقاصد أكثر من أى وقت مضى ، فلا زال التدخل فى الشؤون الداخلية للدول أمراً قائماً ، ولا زالت المعايير المزدوجة فى ممارسات مؤسّسات دولية عديدة أمراً واقعاً ، ولا زال الفقر والمرض يحصدان أرواح الألوف من البشر فى كل يوم ، ولا زال الجهل يقف سداً يحجب آفاق العلوم والتقدم أمام الملايين فى بلادنا.

إن أية محاولة للمساس بمبادئ حركة عدم الانحياز ، فى هذا الوقت بالذات ، سوف تعنى تقويض أركانها ، وإفراغها من مضمونها ، وتبديد طاقاتها ، والدفع بأطرافها نحو جدل عقيم ، وحوار أصم ، فى الوقت الذى تنطلق فيه تجمعات أخرى نحو آفاق لا حدود لها من التعاون الخلاق ، والجهود البنّاءة ، على طريق تحقيق مقاصدها الأصلية ، دون عودة إلى الخلف ، أو نظرة إلى الوراء .

إن ذلك لا يعنى أن تتسم حركة عدم الانحياز بالجمود بدلا من التطور ، وبالتحجر بدلاً من الارتقاء . و إنما يعنى

أنه لا معنى للتطوير بغير الثبات على الهدف ، والتمسك بالمبدأ. فلا معنى للتجديد بغير أصالة ، ولا للتحديث بغير قِيم ، مثلما أنه لا جدوى من أية محاولة لاستشراف المستقبل بغير سند من التاريخ البعيد .

إن هذا هو الاختبار الحقيقى الذى تجتازه حركة عدم الانحياز . ذلك أن أصالة الانتماء إلى فكر هذه الحركة هى الضمان الحقيقى لجنى ثِمار العَولمة ، واغتنام ما جاءت به من فُرص ، والافادة مما أتت به من انجازات ، و احتواء ما تنطوى عليه من أضرارٍ ، أو سلبيات أو مخاطر تمثل تحدياً حقيقياً لنا جميعاً.

إن العَولمة الحَقّة لا تتعارض مع التَجاوب مع مطَالب البلدان النامية ، من أجل الوفاء بحاجاتها ، والإفادة القصوى من مواردها ، وتَحقيق الرَخاء لهَا ولمَن حَولها .

إن تلك أيضاً مسؤولية تقع على عاتق الدول المتقدمة . إذ يتعين عليها أن تلتزم بتوجهات صادقة ، ومساع أمينة ، من أجل الاستجابة لهذه المطالب ، حتى تتوقف عجلة العنف ، وتتبدد مظاهر الاضطراب و تنحسر موجة تباعد الثقافات، وتستأصل جذور الإرهاب .

إن القضاء على الظلم هو السبيل إلى التخلص من العنف. كما أن القضاء على الجهل هو الطريق إلى التخلص من التطرف بمفهومه العام ، بينما يبقى القضاء على الفقر سبيلاً أكيداً نحو استئصال شرور الإرهاب .

إن اغتصاب أراضي الغير و استيطانها ، ونهب مواردها ، واستعباد شعوبها ، هي ظواهر لا يجب أن تقوم لها قائمة في عالم يسعى بشكل جاد نحو مكافحة العنف و التطرف و الإرهاب، ويرفع شعار التحاور بين الحضارات ، وينشد التسامح بين الأديان .

إن مأساة الشعب الفلسطينى قد بلغت ذروتها . فالأرض تغتصب ، والموارد تنهب ، والنفوس تقتل . فلا رادع للتطرف الأعمى ، ولا حائل دون القوة الغاشمة ، ولا إلزام بقرارات الشرعية الدولية ، أو التزام بالمواثيق و التعهدات ، بل ضرب بعرض الحائط بكل ذلك فى تحدٍ صارخ للضمير العالمى و المجتمع الدولى بأسره.

ولكننا على ثقة ، رغم كل ذلك ، من أن مسيرة السّلام سوف تنتصر فى النِهاية ، و التاريخ يشهد على ذلك بل و يؤكده. فلم يحدث أنّ احتلالاً لأراضى الغير قد بَقى إلى الأبَد ، أو أن استنزافاً للموارد قد ظل بغير توقّف .

إن دلالة الأحداث و تطورها خاصة خلال العامين الأخيرين هى أنه لا خيار سوى انسحاب القوات الإسرائيلية ، انسحاباً فورياً شاملاً ، من جميع الأراضى العربية والفلسطينية التى اعتدت عليها ، واحتلتها ، وانتهكت قُدسيتها منذ عام ١٩٦٧ . إن السبيل إلى السلام العادل و الدائم هو إقامة الشعب

الفلسطينى لدولته المستقلة على أرضـــه وعاصمتـــها القــدس الشريف . أمّا استمرار هذه المأساة ، فهو لن يأتى إلا بـــالخراب والدمار. ولن يقتصر ذلك علـــى الفاسـطينيين والإسـرائيليين وحدهما ، وإنما هو سيطيح بالأمن ، ويُودى بالاسـتقرار فــى المنطقة ، بل وفى أرجاء العالم بأسره .

ولئن كنّا نعمل عن كثب ، دون كَلل ، مع جميـــع القــوى المحبة للسلام ، من أجل وضع حد لهذه المأساة ، ونبذ أعمـــال العنف ، ووقف الاعتداءات الوحشية ، والجرائم الهمجيةّ ، ضـد الشعب الفلسطيني الأعزل ، فإننا لا زلنا ندعو إلى بذل المزيـــد من الجهود من جانب كل الأطراف دون توقّف ، تحت أى ذريعة كانت ، حتى لا يفلت الزمام ، وحتى لا تسقط المنطقة بأســرها فى غياهب العنف ، وتقع فى إشراك الدمار .

السيد الرئيس

لقد استقرت حركة عدم الانحياز ، منذ سنوات طويلة، على أن هدفها الأسمى ، وهو السلام العالمى ، لا يتحقق بغـــير

نبذ استخدام القوة أو حتى التهديد باستخدامها ، و الالتزام بالتسوية السلمية للمنازعات .

إن ذلك يُعَد بمثابة التزام يقع على عاتق دُول العَالم قاطِبة. إنه هو الالتزام الذى من أجله أُنّشِئت الأُمم المتحدة و ينص عليه ميثاقها ، و تَعمل بموجبه الجمعية العامة ، وينبغى أن يقتدى به مجلس الأمن الدولى و هو الجهاز المعنى بصيانة و حفظ الأمن و السلام الدوليين.

إن هَذا هُو المَنظُور الَذى يتَحدد بِه دَور الأمُم المتحدة فى مَوضُوع العراق . فلقد قَبِل العراق عَودة المُفَتشّين بَلا قَيد أو شرط . قَبِل العراق ذلك استجابة لجهود مصرية حثيثة و مساعٍ أخرى عديدة من جانب الأسرة الدولية . كما قبل العراق - استجابة لجهودٍ مماثلة - التطبيق الكامل لقرار مجلس الأمن رقم ١٤٤١، و تعاون العراق مع المفتشين الدوليين بما فى ذلك تقديم الوثائق والتقارير فى حينها . و هو ما أكدته تقارير كل من هانس بليكس و محمد البرادعى أمام جلسة مجلس الأمن التى عقدت يوم ١٤ فبراير الجارى، الأمر الذى أعطى المجتمع الدولى مؤشرات، على أن الأمل فى تسوية

المسألة العراقية بالطرق السلمية لا يجب أن يتبدد ، وأن التوصل إلى وضع حد لمعاناة الشعب العراقى ، وإنهاء العقوبات وفقاً لقرارات مجلس الأمن ، لا يجب أن يبقى وهماً ، أو يتحول إلى سراب .

إنَ مُستقبل العِراق هو أَمر بيدَ شعب العراق وحده ، كما هو الحال بالنسبة إلى مستقبل أى دولة من دول العالم . إنَ تَسويةَ أية أزمةٍ من الأَزمَات ، أو صراعٍ من الصِراعَات ، لا يجب أن تكون على حساب السيادة الإقليمية لأى دولةٌ من دول العالم ، أو وحدَة أرَاضيها ، أو استقلالها السياسى ، أو مبدأ عدم التدخل فى الشؤون الداخلية ، وحُسن الجوار .

أمّا مَسألة نَزع أسلحة الدمار الشامل فى العراق ، فإنها لا تَقف بِمعزِل عن نزع أسلحة الدمار الشامل فى منطقة الشرق الأوسط ككل ، و هى لا تنفصل بالتأكيد عن الخطر النووى الإسرائيلى ، الذى يمثل تهديداً حقيقياً لأمن و استقرار كافة دول المنطقة . إننا إذا كنا قد أيدنا المسعى الدولى للتحقق من قدرات العراق فى مجال إنتاج أسلحة الدمار الشامل و ساهمنا فى

إعادة توجيه التعامل مع هذا الموضوع إلى إطار الأمم المتحدة فى مسعى يهدف للعودة مرة أخرى لتقوية نظام الأمن الجماعى الدولى مما أدى إلى اعتماد قرار مجلس الأمن حول الموضوع و لقبول العراق لهذا القرار، فإننا مازلنا نطالب و بإصرار بتطبيق نفس المعايير على إسرائيل للتخلص من كافة إمكاناتها فى مجال أسلحة الدمار الشامل بما يؤدى إلى إقامة منطقة خالية من أسلحة الدمار الشامل كأحد المكونات الرئيسية للسلام العادل و الشامل فى الشرق الأوسط.

السيد الرئيس

أن أدبيّات حركة عدم الانحياز تزخر بالكثير مما يجب علينا عمله فى شتى مجالات العلاقات الدولية . ونحن نعتقد أن الركيزة الفعلية لنجاح جهودنا فى مختلف تلك المجالات ، سياسيةً كانت أم اقتصادية ، إنما تتوقف على ما نحققه فيما بيننا من تضامن : علينا أن نَتَضامن حتى لا تُصبح قضية حقوق الإنسان ذريعة لتحقيق مآرب لا صلة لها بحقوق

الانسان. علينا أن نتضامن لكى تصبح التجارة الدولية متكافئة دون خلل يثرى منه الأغنياء ويزداد معه الفقراء فقراً . علينا أن نتضامن ليصبح القضاء الدولى عادلاً بعيداً عن سوء القضاء. وعلينا أن نتضامن لكى نعيش فى بيئة أكثر نقاءً ، ونحافظ على كوكبنا الذى حابانا الله به ، و ألا يعانى فيه الفقراء من جراء ما ارتكبه الأغنياء من استباحة لموارده لعقود طويلة . و علينا أن نتضامن من أجل أن تستعيد حركة عدم الانحياز قوتها الفاعلة فى العلاقات الدولية ، و أن تقاوم محاولات جعلها كياناً مُهمّشاً تتقاذفه الأهواء ، وتَعبَث بهِ التَقلّبات .

السيد الرئيس

السادة أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو .

السادة رؤساء الوفود

حضرات السيدات و السادة

إننا فى مصر لعلى ثقة بأن هذه القمة سوف تصبح علامة تحول بناءة على طريق حركة عدم الانحياز ، و يد مصر

ممدودة لأيدى الاخوة جميعا ، كما أن تعاوننا معكم يـــا ســيادة الرئيس هو تعاون كامل و متواصل ، كما هو كذلك مــع ســائر الأعضاء من أجل أن نحقق المقاصد السامية لهذه الحركة التـــى طالما انتظرتها كافة شعوب العالم النامى.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته .

بيان رئيس الوزراء مهاتير محمد رئيس وزراء اتحاد ولايات الملايو امام القمة الثالثة عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز

Speech by Prime Minister The Honorable Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad at the Opening Session of the XIII Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement at Putra World Trade Centre, Kuala Lumpur on Monday, February 24 2003

On behalf of the Government and People of Malaysia, may I extend a very warm welcome to all of you to Kuala Lumpur to this XIII Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

2. It is indeed a great honor for Malaysia to host this Summit Meeting and to assume the chairmanship of the Movement.

3. As the host, Malaysia is gratified at the high level of participation in spite of the uncertainties of the international situation today. This clearly demonstrates our continued and abiding faith in, and commitment to our Movement and our collective wish and determination to strengthen our unity and cohesion.

4. I take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to the Republic of South Africa, in particular His Excellency President Thabo M'beki, for his and his country's outstanding stewardship of our Movement for the past four years a little longer than they had bargained for when they assumed the Chairmanship at our Summit Meeting in Durban. We congratulate them for the admirable way the Republic of South Africa has held high the banner of NAM despite cynicism about its relevance.

5. We are also gratified that under South Africa's leadership our Movement has intensified the serious and critical examination of our organization and has initiated some important steps towards its revitalization a process which Malaysia will pursue with the help and cooperation of the members of NAM.

6. This Summit Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the first to be held in the new century, indeed the new millennium, is taking place at a most crucial time. The world now lives in fear. We are afraid of everything. We are afraid of flying, afraid of certain countries; afraid of bearded Asian men, afraid of the shoes airline passengers wear; of letters and parcels, of white powder. The countries allegedly harboring terrorists, their people, innocent or otherwise are afraid too. They are afraid of war, of being killed and maimed by bombs being dropped on them, by missiles fired from hundreds of miles away by unseen forces. They are afraid because they would become

the collaterals to be killed because they get in the way of the destruction of their countries.

7. The preparations and the measures taken to ensure security go on frantically. Trillions of dollars are spent by the world for new weapons, new technology, new strategy; the deployment of forces and inspectors worldwide. Those who cannot afford these security measures must simply await their fate and trust in God. Yet despite all these, terrorist attacks have taken place where they are least expected, killing the collaterals again. There is still no guarantee that the well dressed, clean shaven family man next door might not become another hijacker, crashing his aircraft into buildings and killing collaterals.

8. In the meantime the economy of the world has slowed down and in some instances has been reversed, with huge deficits burdening countries. Jobs are lost and poverty is increasing even in the rich countries. No new investments in foreign countries or at home. With the threat of war oil prices have shot up, increasing further the economic and social burdens of the poor countries.

9. Aid for the poor has practically stopped and loans are not available as the poor countries defaulted and defaulted again.

10. Truly the world is in a terrible mess, a state that is worse than during the East West confrontation, the Cold War. All the great hopes following the end of the Cold War have vanished. And with the terrorists and the anti terrorists fumbling blindly in their fight against each other, normalcy will not return for quite a long while.

11. Surely at some stage we must ask ourselves why this is happening to the world. Why is there terrorism? Is it true that the Muslims are born terrorists because of the teachings of a prophet who was a terrorist? How do we explain the pogroms, the inquisitions and the holocaust which characterized Christian Europe for almost 2000 years? Why did the Jews choose to seek haven in Muslim countries whenever Christian Europeans persecute them? Do people seek safety in the land of terrorists? Does not sound very likely.

12. The Christians too were terrorized, not by Muslims but by fellow Christians who condemned them as heretics. They were persecuted, tortured, burnt at the stakes for their beliefs and forced to migrate. Seems that, the Muslims did not have a monopoly of terrorism,

certainly not on the scale of the holocaust, the pogroms and the inquisition.

13. So it cannot be that Muslims are the sole cause of all these problems. If they are not then is it a clash of civilization, a clash of the Muslim civilization against the Judea Christian civilization, that is responsible.

14. Frankly I do not think so. Frankly I think it is because of a revival of the old European trait of wanting to dominate the world. And the expression of this trait invariably involves injustice and oppression of people of other ethnic origins and colors.

15. If we care to think back, there was no systematic campaign of terror outside Europe until the Europeans and the Jews created a Jewish state out of Palestinian land. Incidentally terrorism was first used by the Haganah and the Irgun Zvai Leumi to persuade the British to set up Israel. The Palestinians were actually ejected from their homes and their country and forced to live in miserable refugee camps for more than 50 years now.

16. It is the struggle of the Palestinians to regain their land that has precipitated, first conventional wars, then civil protest and eventually violent demonstrations. The Israelis demanded European support to atone for European crimes against them in the past. In desperation the Palestinians finally resorted to what is described as acts of terror. Rightly, this is condemned by the world. But the world does not condemn as acts of terror the more terrifying acts of the Israelis; the massacres in Sabra and Shatila, the shooting and killing of children, the use of depleted uranium coated bullets, the bulldozing of Palestinian homes while the occupants are still in them, the helicopter gun ships etc. And Israel is now threatening to use nuclear weapons.

17. This blatant double standards is what infuriates Muslims, infuriates them to the extent of launching their own terror attacks. If Iraq is linked to the Al Qaeda, is it not more logical to link the expropriation of Palestinian land and the persecution and oppression of the Palestinians with September 11? It is not religious differences which angered the attackers of the World Trade Centre. It is simply sympathy and anger over the expropriation of Palestinian land, over the injustice and the oppression of the Palestinians, and Muslims everywhere. If the innocent people who died in the attack on Afghanistan, and those who have been dying from lack of food and medical care in Iraq, are considered collaterals, are not the 3,000 who

died in New York and the 200 in Bali also just collaterals whose deaths are necessary for the operations to succeed?

18. Actually the life of any human being is sacred, no matter if the person is a friend or an enemy. That is why war is not a solution. A contest based on who can kill more people in order to establish who is the Victor and who the loser, worst still in order to determine who is right and who is wrong is primitive and does not speak well of the so called high level of civilization we have achieved. The greatness of a nation should be based on a culture that values high moral qualities, aesthetics, learning and advancements in the sciences. Unfortunately thousands of years after the stone age we still measure the greatness of a nation by the capacity to slaughter the greatest number of people.

19. But the oppression and injustice is not confined to waging war and killing people; there is oppression in ideological propagation. We are now allowed only a democratic system of Government. We admit it is by far the best system of Governments. But applying sanctions, starving people, denying access to medicine in order to force the acceptance of democracy hardly seem to be democratic. Actually millions have died because they have not converted to this new religion. And millions more are suffering because they are unable to make democracy work, because of the resulting anarchy.

20. Relieved of the need to compete with the Communists, the capitalist free traders have ceased to show a friendly face. Their greed knows no bounds. They want countries which had fought hard to gain independence, to give up that independence, to do away with their borders, to allow the capitalists free access to do what they like to the economies of these countries. They call this free competition. As they merge and acquire each other, they become monstrous giants against whom the small businesses in the developing countries will not be able to compete. What is the meaning of competition if you cannot win at all. In the end a few of these monsters will control the economy of the whole world.

21. The sad thing is that they are not above cheating and corruption. And we know they can fail. We have seen how spectacularly they fail losing 100 billion dollars in one year. And that is only one corporation.

22. Then there are the rogue currency traders who destroyed the economies of half the world, threw tens of millions out of work,

bankrupted banks and thousands of businesses, cause the collapse of Governments and precipitated anarchy; all so that half a dozen individuals can make billions for themselves.

23. Now the rich give no more aid. They do not lend either. And all the time the international agencies they control try to strangle the debt laden poor countries which had been attacked by their greedy market manipulators.

24. The disparities between rich and poor widen daily. The rich have per capita incomes of more than 30,000 US Dollars, the poor only 300 US Dollars. Still the rich want to squeeze out literally the last drop of blood from the poor.

25. It is this which plague the word today, this oppression of the poor by the rich; this injustice, this inequality. To nib salt into the wound the poor are always being told that they lack transparency and good governance, they don't respect human rights, they don't uphold freedom of speech, freedom of the press and so on and so forth, when in fact it is the rich who lack transparency, who do not respect human rights, who curb our rights to speak the truth about what they are doing, who use their media to hide their misdeeds and spread lies. How else can we interpret the operations of the hedge funds and the currency traders, sanctions and the systematic bombings of certain countries, the impoverishment of the already poor, and the censorship of news as well as distorted and fabricated reports about the south.

26. The fact is that the poor countries have been and are being oppressed and terrorized by the rich countries. Naturally the poor are bitter and angry and have lost faith in justice and honor. And the last straw which caused them to resort to futile and destructive terror attacks is the blatant support for state terrorism as practiced by Israel and others. If Israeli terrorism is a response to Palestinian terrorism, then Palestinian terrorism, and terror acts by their sympathizers must be due to the expulsion of Palestinians from their land, the further occupation of Palestinian territory and the open support for Israeli intransigence and terrorism by the Europeans. But the developing countries must admit that we are also responsible for the mess the world is in today. We have not used our independence and freedom to develop our countries for the good of our people. Instead we have been busy overthrowing our Governments, setting up new Governments which in turn would be

overthrown. We have even killed our own people by the millions. And frequently, frustrated with anarchic democracy we resort to autocratic Governments, exposing ourselves to much vilification.

27. The result of this confrontation between the haves and the have nots, the developed and the developing is a word that is practically ungovernable. Despite all the advances in science and technology, the world is in a terrible state. With more than enough food to feed the six billion people of the world, fully one in six is actually underfed, starving, with hundreds dying daily.

28. Since Sept 11, the rich and the powerful have become enraged with the poor half of the world. And their extreme measures to ensure security for themselves have only amplified the anger of the oppressed poor. Both sides are now in a state of blind anger and are bent on killing each other, on war.

29. War solves nothing. War is primitive. Today's war is more primitive than stone age wars. The targets are not the fighters, the combatants. The target is the ordinary civilians, the women, children and old people. Whether it is terror attacks or military action, these are the victims.

30. In primitive wars the carnage is witnessed by the warriors. While the suicidal terrorists die with each attack, the great warriors who press the buttons see nothing of the mangled bodies, the heads and limbs which are torn from disemboweled bodies, the blood and the gore of the innocent people who an instant before were living people like them. And because they don't see, the button pressing warriors and the people who commanded them go back to enjoy a hearty meal, watch TV shows or moral boosting troop entertainers and then retire to their cozy beds for a good sleep. Tomorrow they would make more sorties, to carpet bomb more children, women and old people or they would press more buttons to send missiles to tear off more heads and limbs.

31. War is about slaughtering people. Newer and more brutal weapons are being invented to kill more people more efficiently. And now there is talk that the use of nuclear weapons is justified. Is it because the people to be slaughtered are chromatically different? Is it because they cannot hit back?

32. Our meeting here today is a meeting of Heads of States and Heads of Governments. We must admit that our organization has not been

as effective as it should be. We may want to remain uninvolved and to avoid incurring the displeasure of the powerful countries. But our people are getting restless. They want us to do something. If we don't then they will, and they will go against us. They will take things into their own hands. Unable to mount a conventional war they will resort to guerrilla war, to terrorism, against us and against those they consider to be their oppressors.

33. They cannot be ignored any longer. We cannot incarcerate them all for we do not always know who they are or where they are.

34. Sept 11, has demonstrated to the world that acts of terror even by a dozen people can destabilize the whole world completely, put fear into the hearts of everyone, make them afraid of their own shadows.

35. But their acts have also removed all the restraint in the countries of the north. They now no longer respect borders, international laws or even simple moral values. And they are now talking of wars, of the use of military conquests in order to change Governments. They are even talking of using nuclear weapons.

36. It is no longer just a war against terrorism. It is in fact a war to dominate the world i.e. the chromatically different world. We are now being accused of harbouring terrorists, of being Axis of Evil, etc. NAM has a lot of problems and issues which it must tackle. But at the moment the most important threat that we face is the tendency of the powerful to wage war when faced with opposition to the spread of their dominance. We cannot fight a war with them.

37. Fortunately many of their people are also sick of war. They have come out in their millions to protest the warlike policies of their leaders. We must join them. We must join their struggle with all the moral force that we can command.

38. War must be outlawed. That will have to be our struggle for now. We must struggle for justice and freedom from oppression, from economic hegemony. But we must remove the threat of war first. With this Sword of Democles hanging over our heads we can never succeed in advancing the interests of our countries.

39. War must therefore be made illegal. The enforcement of this must be by multilateral forces under the control of the United Nations. No single nation should be allowed to police the world, least of all to decide what action to take, when.

40. Globalization must not be confined to the exploitation of the wealth of the earth only. Globalization must include the multilateral protection of countries threatened by war or hegemony.

41. There must be a new world order in which power is shared equitably by all. The United Nations must be reformed. It must no longer be bound by the results of a world war fought more than half a century ago. Everyone must disarm. Weapons of mass destruction must be disallowed for all. And there should be no more research into making conventional weapons more lethal.

42. If it is right for an international agency in a globalized world to oversee human rights, business practices and the kind of democracy practiced by countries, then a truly International Agency beholden only to the United Nations General Assembly should oversee the military budget of all countries, big and small. Trading in arms must come under United Nations supervision. Brutal ethnic cleansing must be stopped by a multinational standing army.

43. When Japan was defeated, it was allowed to spend only one percent of its GDP on its armed forces. If such a condition can be imposed on Japan, why cannot it be imposed on all countries?

44. In the struggle to outlaw war and control arms, nuclear as well as conventional, NAM will find growing support from among many people in the North. It is a daunting task nevertheless. But unless we take the moral high ground now, we will wait in vain for the powerful North to voluntarily give up slaughtering people in the name of national interest.

45. Again I would like to say that NAM must struggle to outlaw war. NAM must struggle to outlaw nuclear weapons. NAM must struggle to stop the research and development of more and more lethal so called conventional weapons. NAM must struggle to control the arms trade.

46. We must work for a new world order, where democracy is not confined to the internal governance of states only but to the governance of the world. We must work for the revival of the United Nations and multilateralism. We must work to do away or modify the powers of the victors of a war fought half a century ago.

47. We know we are weak. But we also know we have allies in the North. They too want the abolition of wars, the slaughter of people

for whatever reason. They may not agree with us in everything. But in the opposition to war very many will be with us. They are ready to oppose their warlike leaders. We must work with them.

48. This then is our struggle. We are not irrelevant. We are not anachronistic. We have a vision, the vision to build a new world order, a world order that is more equitable, more just; a world order which is above all free from the age old belief that killing people is right, that it can solve the problems of relations between nations.

49. For all these we must revitalize the Non Aligned Movement. And that vitality can only come from our closing ranks and acting together.

50. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak before this august assembly. Malaysia pledges to work vigorously to oppose war including the war against Iraq and to ensure the success of this our Movement.

إعلان كوالالمبور بشأن الاستمرار فى تنشيط حركة عدم الانحياز
Kuala Lumpur declaration on continuing the revitalization of the NAM

A/57/759
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KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION ON CONTINUING THE REVITALISATION OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 24 – 25 February 2003 for the XIII Summit Conference, reaffirmed our abiding faith in, and strong commitment to, the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, as laid out at the Bandung Conference of 1955, and the Charter of the United Nations, in our common and continuing pursuit of establishing a peaceful, prosperous, and a more just and equitable world order.

The Movement had played an active, even central role, over the years, on the issues of concern and vital importance to its members, such as decolonisation, apartheid, the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, disarmament, poverty eradication and socio-economic development, among others. After more than forty years of its founding, and having undergone many challenges and vicissitudes, it is timely and appropriate to comprehensively review the role, structure and work methods of our Movement in keeping with the times and the new realities, aimed at the further strengthening of our Movement. With the end of the Cold War, the emergence of unipolarity, the trend towards unilateralism and the rise of new challenges and threats, such as international terrorism, it is imperative for the Movement to promote multilateralism, better defend the interests of developing countries and prevent their marginalisation.

With increased globalisation and the rapid advance of science and technology, the world has changed dramatically. The rich and powerful countries exercise an inordinate influence in determining the nature and direction of international relations, including economic and trade relations, as well as the rules governing these relations, many of which are at the expense of the developing countries. It is imperative, therefore, that the Movement respond in ways that will ensure its continued relevance and usefulness to its members.

Globalisation presents many challenges and opportunities to the future and viability of all states. In its present form, it perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries. We must ensure that globalisation will be a positive force for change for all peoples and will benefit the largest number of countries and not just a few. Globalisation should lead to the prospering and empowering of the developing countries, not their continued impoverishment and dependence on the wealthy and developed world.

The revolution in the Information and Communications Technology is changing the world at a rapid speed and in a fundamental way, and is already creating a vast and widening digital divide between the developed and developing countries, which must be bridged if the latter are to benefit from the globalisation process. This new technological innovation must be made more easily available to the developing countries in their efforts to modernise and revitalise their economies in pursuit of their developmental goals.

The achievement of these developmental goals requires an enabling international environment and the honouring of commitments and pledges made by states, including our partners in the developed world.

The future presents as many challenges and opportunities as the past and the Movement must continue to remain strong, cohesive and resilient. The continued relevance of the Movement will depend, in large measure, on the unity and solidarity of its members as well as its ability to adapt to these changes. In this regard, the process of the revitalisation of the Movement, begun at its previous Summit Meetings, must be given further impetus.

Consistent with our desire to translate our rhetoric into action, and in rededicating ourselves to the fundamental principles, purposes and goals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, we resolve to make every effort to:

- Enhance our unity, based on our common interests and history of shared struggles, and persevere with our efforts to ensure that these interests are continuously promoted and our concerns are fully addressed.

- Uphold and adhere to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the Charter of the United Nations in the preservation and promotion of world peace through dialogue and diplomacy among states and the avoidance of the use of force to resolve conflicts.

- Promote and strengthen the multilateral process as an indispensable vehicle in safeguarding the interests of member states of the Movement as well as those of the United Nations.

- Promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision making.

- Be pro-active, rather than reactive, to international developments, especially those that impact on the members of the Movement, so as to ensure that the Movement is not sidelined but be at the forefront of the international decision making processes.

- Strengthen our national capacities in order to enhance our individual and collective resilience.

- Enhance South-South Cooperation in all areas of our relations, particularly in the political, social, cultural, economic and scientific fields.

- Promote a more dynamic and cooperative relationship with the developed and industrialised countries, based on constructive engagement, broad partnership and mutuality of benefits.

- Promote closer interaction and cooperation with organisations of our civil society, the private sector and parliamentarians on the recognition that they can play a constructive role towards the attainment of our common goals.

In pursuit of these goals, Member States of the Movement shall strive to implement the following concrete measures:-

- Undertake a sound review and analysis of the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to consolidating the common denominators among member states by focusing on issues that unite rather than divide us, thereby strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Movement.

- Review and redefine the role of the Movement and improve its structure and methodology, including the need for a more focused and concise documentation, in order to make it more effective and efficient.

- Enhance our coordination and cooperation through regular meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in New York, as well as in Geneva. Vienna, Nairobi and other centres, if necessary, with a view to responding, on a timely basis, to international developments affecting the Movement and its members.

- Utilise fully and effectively all exisiting mechanisms and institutions, such as the Troika, the Coordinating Bureau and all existing working groups, committees, the Non-Aligned Caucus of the Security Council, and establish new ones, as appropriate.

- Utilise more effectively the regular NAM Foreign Ministers Meetings through more interactive sessions as well as encourage the interaction and involvement of other relevant Ministers towards enhancing the effectiveness and profile of the Movement.

- Strengthen the role of the Chair, as spokesman of the Movement, through the establishment of appropriate mechanisms as part of the necessary backup system.

- Strengthen coordination and cooperation, and formulate common strategies on socio-economic and development-related issues, with the Group of 77 through regular and more frequent meetings of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC).

- Follow up on decisions made at the United Nations Millennium Assembly and other international fora, such as the Doha Meeting on international trade, the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development as imperatives in addressing the urgent concerns of developing countries, such as poverty eradication, debt relief, capacity building and HIV/AIDS.

- Expand, deepen and enrich South-South cooperation through enhanced regional and inter-regional cooperation, undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South.

- Promote and develop mechanisms, including at relevant conferences, for international cooperation and solidarity in efforts to bridge the digital divide based on a partnership involving states, civil society and the private sector.

- Continue to strongly support international programmes for Africa, particularly through NEPAD, as well as the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing Countries.

- Promote constructive dialogue and interaction with our development partners, particularly the G-8, through existing and appropriate new mechanisms, including institutionalised contacts, so as to bring about greater understanding between the

North and South and to ensure that the views of the Movement are fully taken into account before important decisions affecting developing countries are made.

In realising our goal of revitalising the Non-Aligned Movement, we must exert every effort towards the promotion of a multipolar world through the strengthening of the United Nations, as an indispensable international organisation for the maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of human rights, social and economic development and respect for international law, as enshrined in its Charter.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
25 February 2003

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FINAL DOCUMENT

INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24-25 February 2003, to address the crucial global issues affecting their peoples with the view to agreeing to a set of actions in the promotion of peace, security, justice, equality, democracy and development, conducive for a multilateral system of relations based on the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, the rights of peoples to self-determination and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the jurisdiction of States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

2. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination to preserve-intact the noble ideals and principles of the Movement as initiated by its founders so as to further consolidate and make the Movement a leading force in the 21st century. In this regard, they expressed their full satisfaction and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the excellent organisation in 2002 of the celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Movement, an event of great significance, which demonstrated the continued relevance, and effectiveness of the Movement.

CHAPTER 1: GLOBAL ISSUES

Review of the International Situation

3. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the international situation continues to be marked by rapid and dramatic evolution, presenting numerous opportunities and challenges to the international community and the Non-Aligned Movement. Recent events have again demonstrated that a peaceful, just and secure world continues to elude human kind. Simmering disputes, violent conflicts, aggression and foreign occupation, interference in the domestic affairs of States, policies of hegemony and domination, unilateral and coercive measures, ethnic strife, religious intolerance, xenophobia, new forms of racism and narrowly conceived nationalism pose major and dangerous obstacles to harmonious coexistence among States and peoples and have even led to the disintegration of States and societies.

4. In this context, the Heads of State or Government expressed their rejection of unilateralism, which is increasingly leading to the erosion and violation of international law, to the use and threat of use of force and to pressure and coercion by certain countries as a means to achieving their policy objectives. The Heads of State or Government stressed their commitment to multilateralism.

5. The Heads of State or Government therefore reiterated the importance of addressing the challenges and problems by strictly abiding the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law. In this regard, they stressed the vital role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation. They also reiterated their firm condemnation of all unilateral military actions including those made without proper authorisation from the United Nations Security Council, as well as of threats of military action against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Member States of the Movement which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference.

6. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the global economy continues to be characterised by vastly different levels of development while developing countries continue to confront problems of access to markets, capital and technology, and many still grapple with the institutional transformation necessary for meaningful integration into the world economy. They also noted that many developing countries have taken significant steps to liberalise and integrate further into the world economy. However, anticipated benefits have not been realised and the economic gaps between rich and poor countries have not diminished. They recognised that the globalised economy offers great opportunities, but expressed concern that its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unfairly distributed, and that developing countries face difficulties in responding to that central challenge.

7. The Heads of State or Government underscored the importance of revitalising international development co-operation and multilateral negotiations with a North-South or development orientation. They also welcomed the recognition by developed countries that the needs of the developing countries cannot be met solely by a focus on the market economy, and called for a recommitment to and an urgent resumption of international actions aimed specifically at improving the global environment for development, such as aid on concessional terms, measures to counter the instability and weakness of commodity markets, preferential tariffs for developing country exports, debt reduction, mechanisms for the transfer of technology and basic reforms in the international financial architecture.

8. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the South Summit, held in Havana from 10 - 14 April 2000, in particular the decision adopted on strengthening of co-ordination and co-operation between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 and China through the Joint Co-ordinating Committee (JCC) in the promotion and defence of the common interest of the developing countries, and called on the Group of 77 and China to take steps to accelerate the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted therein. They noted the growing importance of Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC/TCDC) for the enhancement of people-centred development as well as capitalising of local resources through interaction among development actors and partnership. In this context, while recognising that developing countries have the primary responsibilities for expanding ECDC/TCDC, through the strengthening of South-South Co-operation, the Heads of State or Government stressed the role that development partners, particularly

donor countries, can play in supporting these endeavours, facilitating triangular co-operation and strengthening South institutions.

9. The Heads of State or Government noted that the gap between the developed and developing countries, especially the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), continues to widen, and the problems deriving from poverty and social injustices, have been significantly aggravated. They expressed particular concern over the economic situation in the LDCs, the majority of which are in Africa. They reiterated that economic under-development, poverty and social injustice constitute a source of frustration and a cause of new conflicts and that democracy, stability, security, and peace cannot be consolidated without rectifying the growing international inequalities.

10. The Heads of State or Government therefore reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to continue to work in co-operation with all countries towards the establishment of an international system based on peace, justice, equality, democracy and full respect of all human rights and the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and international law.

11. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their determination to make every effort to further strengthen the Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete modalities to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on world affairs. They recognised that the Movement should take up the challenge of fundamentally transforming international relations so as to eradicate aggression, the use of force, unilateral coercive measures, foreign occupation, unfair economic practices, racism and xenophobia in order to achieve world of peace, justice and dignity for all.

12. The Heads of State or Government considered that the damage to the environment in times of armed conflict impairs ecosystems and natural resources long beyond the periods of conflict, and often extends beyond the limits of national territories and the present generation. In this context, they emphasised the necessity to increase international awareness in the field of environment preventing the exploitation of environment in war and armed conflict.

13. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decision of the Organisation of African Union (OAU) Summit in Algiers in July 1999, calling for the restoration of constitutional legality in States whose governments had come to power through unconstitutional means. They noted that other intergovernmental organisations had also taken similar decisions. They encouraged Member States to continue to uphold the democratic ideals consistent with the principles of the Movement.

14. The Heads of State or Government took note of the forthcoming V International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to be held from 18 - 20 June 2003 in Mongolia to which all Member States of the United Nations had been invited. They called upon the Member States to actively participate in the Conference pursuant to all relevant United Nations resolutions and to project the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

15. The Heads of State or Government underscored the inherent dangers in the emerging trends towards a unipolar world, where unilateral and hegemonic policies could violate the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations Charter. They strongly condemned any labelling of countries as good or evil and repressive based on unilateral and unjustified criteria and reiterated their firm condemnation of all unilateral military actions or threat of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State. They also firmly condemned unfounded biased accusations by certain countries against members of the Movement and underscored the dangers those accusations might entail for peace, security and stability.

16. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the rejection by the Non-Aligned Movement of the so-called "right" of humanitarian intervention, which has no basis either in United Nations Charter or in international law and requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to continue to be seized with this issue as well as other related matters in accordance with the principled position of the Non-Aligned Movement; they also observed similarities between the new expression "responsibility to protect" and "humanitarian intervention" and requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to carefully study and consider the expression "the responsibility to protect" and its implications on the basis of the principles of non-interference and non-intervention as well as the respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty of States.

17. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the Movement's support for the United Nations Millennium Declaration as an important step in addressing the urgent needs of developing countries.

The Role of the Non-Aligned Movement

18. In order for the Movement to enhance its role at an international level, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions of the NAM Summits and Ministerial Meetings on the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement. They took note of the roundtable discussion at the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Durban on 27 - 29 April 2002, which, among others, addressed this issue. They also took note of the deliberations in the Interactive Ministerial Session held on 22 February 2003 in Kuala Lumpur on the theme "Continuing the Revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement".

19. In order to address the challenges facing the Movement, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to continue the process of revitalisation of the Movement and the strengthening and creation of mechanism that would facilitate their actions in the new international scenario. In this regard, they stressed the need for the identification of concrete actions to be carried out by the Movement in order to pursue its aims and objectives in all fields. They decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau prepare a Plan of Action for adoption by the Ministers at their Annual Meeting at the 58th Session of the General Assembly. They also welcomed Malaysia's offer to organise a meeting at Senior Officials level on Methodology to prepare recommendations for adoption by the Ministers.

20. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their irrevocable political and moral commitment to, and full respect for, the founding principles of the Movement as well as the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter. In order for the Movement to enhance its role at the international level, they agreed that the Movement must continue to work on expanding and reinforcing its ability and capacity for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength as the principal forum representing the interests and aspirations of the developing world. Furthermore, they recognised that the attainment of the objectives of the Movement hinges upon the solidarity of its Members, its unity and cohesion, founded on a culture of peace, development and co-operation.

21. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the solidarity among its members is a must for the Movement, mainly when NAM countries are threatened from abroad through acts of aggression, the threat to use force or unilateral coercive measures, all of which are, by nature, contrary to the principles of the Movement and of the international law.

22. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative of the Government of Indonesia, to hold in co-operation with the Government of South Africa, the commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung, Indonesia in 2005, to be preceded by the First Conference of the Asia-Africa Sub Regional Organisation in Bandung, on 16 – 17 April 2003 and the Second Conference to be held in South Africa, in April 2004. They believed that such an occasion could further strengthen good relations and solidarity among developing countries.

North-South Dialogue

23. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their intention to pursue effective North-South dialogue based on the mutuality of interest and benefits, shared responsibilities and genuine interdependence. They called for an increased and constructive dialogue with the developed countries, in particular, the Group of 8, in forging a common effort in dealing with international issues.

Dialogue among Civilisations

24. The Heads of State or Government recalled the positions of the NAM adopted at both the XII Durban Summit and the XIII Cartagena Ministerial Conference stressing that the Dialogue among Civilisations should be a durable process, and reaffirmed their support for the strengthening and institutionalisation of these processes at regional and international levels. They emphasised that in the current international environment, dialogue among civilisations is not an option but an imperative. In this connection, they recalled the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which underscored tolerance as a fundamental value of international relations in the 21st Century, and which called for the promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilisations. They further welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of a Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilisations contained in Resolution A/56/6, and are convinced that

implementation of its programme of action positively contributes to international efforts to attain universal peace, welfare and stability.

United Nations Millennium Declaration

25. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged their collective responsibility to uphold the principles and implement the commitments of the Millennium Declaration. They emphasised that the focus should now be on the implementation by all of the Declaration and took note of all relevant resolutions on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit adopted by the General Assembly.

Strengthening, Restructuring, Revitalising and Democratising the United Nations

26. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and underscored the need to preserve and promote the centrality and sanctity of its principles and purposes.

27. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the impact of the United Nations reforms on the developing countries is yet to be felt, given the continuous decline in the resources made available to the United Nations for multilateral development co-operation as well as the impasse in the appropriation of new resources for the development account. They considered that the success of the reform of the United Nations can only be judged in terms of the improvements in its functioning and due consideration of the interests of the developing countries. They recognised the need for further reform of the United Nations to make it a more effective instrument for pursuing the purposes and principles as enshrined in its Charter, especially the promotion of economic development and the maintenance of international peace and security notably the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force in international relations as reaffirmed by United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/40/70 on 11 December 1985. In this regard, they noted the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the strengthening, restructuring, reform and revitalising the United Nations.

28. In the ongoing reform that should be actively accelerated to strengthen the United Nations, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need to preserve and promote the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly mandates. They also underscored the need to keep under close inter-governmental oversight and review of all proposals, which are yet to be considered and acted upon by the General Assembly, as well as those, which are being implemented. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proposal calling for the establishment of the International Committee of Personalities to support the role of the United Nations in resolving crisis and to promote the ideals of understanding, co-operation, and peace among religions, peoples and nations.

29. The Heads of State or Government again stressed that any further efforts with regard to the reform of the United Nations should focus on strengthening the role of the Organisation in promoting international co-operation for development and in implementing

the Development Goals through enhanced mechanisms, adequate resources and effective follow-up activities, as well as in the maintenance of international peace and security. In this context, they proposed that the resources released as a result of the implementation of new reformed measures as approved by the General Assembly should be devoted to activities and programmes related to international co-operation for development.

30. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of decisions aimed at strengthening and revitalising the role of the General Assembly as the highest deliberative and decision-making organ of the United Nations. They also noted the ongoing discussions to improve the working methods and procedures of the General Assembly, and reaffirmed the Movement's readiness to continue to participate actively in that process and to ensure that the General Assembly resolutions are being implemented since it is the highest deliberative and decision making organ of the United Nations.

31. The Heads of State or Government underscored the inter-governmental character of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. They welcomed efforts to strengthen the contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to the work of the United Nations and its bodies through the consultative arrangements of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). They also emphasised that the contribution of the private sector, NGOs and civil society in the realisation of the United Nations' goals and programmes should be in accordance with the appropriate United Nations General Assembly resolutions and should serve the purposes and principles laid out in the United Nations Charter. This contribution should also seek to address the obstacles that developing countries face in mobilising the resources needed to finance their sustainable development.

32. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the lack of progress in the discussions in the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council. These discussions have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged on a number of issues, major differences still exist on many others. They called on the Permanent Representatives of the NAM Member States in New York to continue, in the ensuing negotiations in the Open-Ended Working Group, to pursue NAM directives adopted during the XI and XII Summits, which have been contained in the Movement's position and negotiating papers and the decisions of the Ministerial Conference and Ministerial Meetings since the XII Ministerial Conference. They requested the working group to continue its consideration of the issue.

33. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's position that the imposition of sanctions is an issue of serious concern for Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed that the imposition of sanctions in accordance with the United Nations Charter should be considered only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter have been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short-term and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raises fundamental ethical questions of whether sufferings inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions are not to punish or otherwise exact retribution. In

this regard, they reiterated that the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined. These should be imposed for a specified time frame and be based on tenable legal grounds and should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. The conditions demanded of the country or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Attempts to impose or to prolong the application of sanctions to achieve political ends should be rejected.

Financial Situation of the United Nations

34. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent improvement in the financial situation of the United Nations. However, they agreed that the financial situation of the Organisation continues to be a cause for concern, as a result of the failure on the part of some Member States, especially the major contributor to meet their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They therefore urged all countries in arrears, in particular the major contributor to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time and without imposing preconditions. They also expressed their concern over the continuing practice of cross-borrowing from the Peacekeeping Budget to the Regular Budget of the United Nations, and the delay in reimbursement of troop and equipment contributing countries, and affirmed the principle of capacity to pay as a fundamental criterion in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation. They recognised the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper the ability to pay their assessed contributions.

35. The Heads of State or Government recognised the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper the ability to pay their assessed contributions and affirmed the principle of capacity to pay as a fundamental criteria in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation.

36. The Heads of State or Government noted the introduction in the United Nations of a result-based budgeting system and expressed their expectation that it would contribute to ensuring the efficient and effective implementation of all mandated programmes and activities, and will be implemented in accordance with General Assembly resolutions.

37. On the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, the Movement believed that the resources to be approved by the General Assembly should commensurate with all mandated programmes and activities in order to ensure their full and effective implementation, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. They also reaffirmed the priorities approved in General Assembly Resolution 55/234 and emphasised the need for sufficient allocation of resources.

38. The Heads of States or Government noted with concern the negative impact in the implementation of mandates and the quality of services provided to Member States of the cutback measures adopted by the General Assembly Secretariat in implementing General Assembly resolutions. In this regard, they stressed the need for providing the Organisation with the level of resources needed for the full implementation of all mandated programmes

and activities as well as those required to guarantee the quality of services needed for the functioning of the inter-governmental machinery.

39. As far as peacekeeping operations are concerned, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions and reiterated that the expenses of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the United Nations to be borne by Member States in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and on the basis of the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly.

40. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that, while it is important to finance the real needs of United Nations peacekeeping expeditiously and in full, proper balance should be struck between the level and urgency with which peacekeeping activities are funded on the one hand, and availability of adequate resources for full implementation of programmes mandated by the General Assembly in the economic and social spheres on the other.

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

41. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the guiding principles regarding peacekeeping operations adopted at the XI Ministerial Conference held in Cairo in 1994 and reiterated the Movement's position on peacekeeping operations adopted by the XII Summit held in Durban in 1998.

42. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated the Movement's longstanding position that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security resides with the United Nations and that the role of regional arrangements, in that regard, should be in accordance with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, and should not in any way substitute the role of the United Nations, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of United Nations peacekeeping.

43. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that peacekeeping constitutes an important instrument at the disposal of the Organisation in fulfilling its responsibility, and stressed the need to avoid selectivity and double standards in establishing United Nations peacekeeping operations, especially in Africa.

44. The Heads of State or Government continued to believe that peacekeeping operations should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict, which should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, with other political, social and developmental instruments. They further maintained that consideration should be given by the United Nations to the manner by which those efforts can continue without interruption after the departure of peacekeeping operations, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security.

45. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the United Nations should be able to plan and manage peacekeeping operations effectively, some of which involve

complex tasks of a multidisciplinary nature, and to deploy the operation rapidly after the adoption of a United Nations mandate. They also acknowledged the recent contributions of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in the deliberations of the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi Report) and in the adoption of important recommendations contained in the report.

46. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the position that the funding of United Nations peacekeeping operations through voluntary contributions should not influence United Nations Security Council decisions to establish peacekeeping operations or affect their mandates.

47. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of consultations between troop contributing countries and the Security Council, and called for their institutionalisation. In keeping with this objective, they urged the Security Council to implement, without delay, proposals for establishing a new mechanism for such co-operation, as envisaged in the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, and in the proposals made by a number of troop contributing countries. As a first step, they called for the effective implementation of the mechanisms laid down in Security Council Resolution 1353 (2001) and in the Note of the President of the Security Council dated 14 January, 2002 (S/2002/56).

48. The Heads of State or Government expressed the Movement's belief that the Security Council should ascertain the views of prospective troop contributing countries before and during the drafting of mandates for United Nations peacekeeping operations, since these countries are primarily responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Council's mandate on the ground. While authorising the use of force, the Security Council should adhere to the provisions of Articles 43 and 44 of the Charter of the United Nations.

49. The Heads of State or Government underlined that planning within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations must be more transparent and effective and that troop contributing countries should be consulted at all stages of a mission. The Movement remains concerned over the staffing structure of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat whereby NAM Member Countries are insufficiently represented, particularly at professional levels. They reiterated their belief that personnel from Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries should be sufficiently represented, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

50. The Heads of State or Government encouraged the participation of Non-Aligned countries in United Nations peacekeeping operations and, mindful of the difficulties faced by many countries in complying with rapid deployment timeframes, meeting deployment costs and bridging the gap between troops and equipment, they emphasised that the United Nations should work toward overcoming these difficulties.

51. In recalling the proposals by the United Nations Secretary General for procurement reform as outlined in A/52/534, the Heads of State or Government again emphasised the critical importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost-effective procurement of goods

and services in support of peacekeeping operations. The Movement remained concerned over the negligible share of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in United Nations procurement. In this regard, the Movement reiterated its view that there is a need to ensure greater United Nations procurement from developing countries, especially Non-Aligned countries, in particular through the implementation of the provision of preferential treatment.

Post Conflict Peace-Building Activities

52. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the adoption of the concept of Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (DDRR) to be implemented during United Nations peacekeeping operations and post conflict reconstruction. They also reaffirmed the importance of sustaining peace to allow time and resources required to rebuild war torn societies and states, which would promote the irreversibility of peace achieved and provide meaningful reintegration of combatants into the society.

53. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the distinction between humanitarian assistance and United Nations peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations as well as operational activities and emphasised that humanitarian assistance is designed to address the consequences and not the causes thereof. Humanitarian assistance should be kept distinct from and independent of political or military action. It must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as guiding principles contained in General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of 12 December 1991, national legislation and international humanitarian law.

54. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that without any prejudice to the competence of the other principal organs of the United Nations' respective roles in post conflict peace-building (PCPB) activities, the General Assembly must have the key role in the formulation of PCPB activities. In this regard, they also recognised the importance of the concerted actions of international agencies to actively support the national programmes particularly of NAM Countries, which are in the process of recovery from recent conflicts, for reconstruction and rehabilitation, including the promotion of a culture of peace, which paves the way for the achievement of economic and social development. They reaffirmed that the implementation of PCPB activities requires the full consultation and consent of the parties concerned, and should be based on the principles of international law and United Nations Charter.

55. The Heads of State or Government noted that the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations has concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to enhance cooperation between them, and to seek to increase the effectiveness of peace-keeping and human rights activities. While reiterating that the General Assembly must have the key role in the formulation of PCPB activities, they expressed concern over the signing of such an MOU without any discussion on this subject in the Special Committee on Peacekeeping

Operations, and in the absence of inter-governmental agreement on this subject and reaffirmed that such a practice would not constitute a precedent.

Regional Organisations

56. The Heads of State or Government underscored the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security as well as economic and social development through co-operation among countries in the region.

57. The Heads of State or Government called for the intensification of the process of consultations, co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organisations, arrangements or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, as well as on their mandates, scope and composition, which is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Right to Self-Determination and Decolonisation

58. The Heads of State or Government underlined the continued validity of the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, is essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Movement strongly condemned ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world.

59. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples of the non-self governing territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources. In this regard, the Non-Aligned Movement renewed its commitment to hasten the complete elimination of colonialism and support the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism. They welcomed General Assembly Resolution 55/146, which declares the Second Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism from 2001 to 2010. In this respect, the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation should be implemented in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with United Nations General Assembly resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations.

60. In the above context, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that any attempts aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

61. The Heads of State or Government once again reaffirmed the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of Resolution 1514 (XV) of December 1960 by the United Nations General Assembly. The Movement took note of the resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the Special Committee on Decolonisation by consensus in 2000, 2001 and 2002, which, inter alia, urged the United States Government to order the immediate halt of its armed forces military drills and manoeuvres on Vieques Island and to return the occupied land to the people of Puerto Rico.

62. The Heads of State or Government reiterated its strong support for the Committee of 24, which is an important subsidiary body of the General Assembly and again called upon the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee.

63. The Heads of State or Government called on United Nations Members for the full implementation of the resolutions and the decisions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation. They also stressed the need for UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject.

64. They further emphasised the need to expedite the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. They emphasised furthermore the right of the Non-Aligned countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage, as it constitutes the foundation of the cultural identity of these countries.

65. They reaffirmed the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation. They further reaffirmed the call made in the final document of the XII Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, that colonialist countries should shoulder their responsibility and pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of the occupation of developing countries. They also expressed their concern at the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage, directed against cultural property in areas or armed conflict and territories that are occupied.

Mercenaries

66. The Heads of State or Government condemned the practice of recruiting, financing, training, transit, use or supporting of mercenaries as a violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They reiterated their belief that mercenarism, in all its forms, constitutes an obstacle to peace and the exercise of sovereignty by Non-Aligned countries. This endangers the national security of States, especially small States, as well as the safety and stability of multi-ethnic States and impedes the exercise of the rights of peoples to self-determination. They therefore urged adherence to the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 49/150.

especially its call on States to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and reaffirmed United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/57/196 of 18 December 2002 as well as Resolution 2002/5 of the 58th Session of the Commission on Human Rights.

Disarmament And International Security

67. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and reiterated the long-standing principled positions of the Movement on disarmament and international security, including the decisions taken at the XII Summit in Durban and the XIII Ministerial Conference in Cartagena.

68. The Heads of State or Government expressed their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and in this context strongly underlined and affirmed that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, provided the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, they welcomed the adoption of Resolution 57/63 by the General Assembly on the "Promotion of Multilateralism in the Area of Disarmament and Non-proliferation".

69. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned at strategic defence doctrines that set out rationales for the use of nuclear weapons. They remained deeply concerned over the "Alliance Strategic Concept" adopted by North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in April 1999, which not only maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and policies of nuclear deterrence, but also includes new elements aimed at opening even more the scope for possible use or threat of use of force by NATO.

70. In the context of the Nuclear Posture Review that has been undertaken by the United States of America, the Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern that the development of new types of nuclear weapons are being considered and reiterated that the provision for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against Non-Nuclear Weapon States is in contravention of the negative security assurances that have been provided by the Nuclear Weapons States. They restated that the development of new types of nuclear weapons is in contravention with the assurances provided by the Nuclear Weapons States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons.

71. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation. They also reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament which remains their highest priority. They also expressed their concern about the lack of progress by the Nuclear Weapon States to accomplish the elimination of their arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. They stressed their concern at the threat to humanity derived from the

continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons and emphasised, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations without delay.

72. The Heads of State or Government, while noting the signing of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reduction between the Russian Federation and the United States on 24 May 2002, stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons.

73. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that in efforts towards the objective of nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

74. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament. They regretted that the continued inflexible postures of some of the Nuclear Weapon States continue to prevent the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Disarmament. They emphasised the necessity to start negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. They reiterated their call on the Conference on Disarmament to establish as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an Ad Hoc Committee on Nuclear Disarmament. They underlined once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. In this regard, they regretted that no progress has been made in the fulfilment of this obligation despite the lapse of six years.

75. The Heads of State or Government again called for an international conference, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction. In this context, they reiterated the resolve at the Millennium Summit by the Heads of State or Government as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers.

76. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They reiterated their conviction that pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons efforts for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to Non-Nuclear-Weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority by the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

77. The Heads of State or Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the pursuit of advanced military technologies capable of being deployed in outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-ballistic Missiles (ABM) brings new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained concerned that the implementation of a national missile defence system could trigger an arms race(s) and the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. In accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/57, they emphasised the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work, in the Conference on Disarmament, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

78. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the report prepared by the Panel of Governmental Experts on the Issue of Missiles in all its aspects, which marked the first time the United Nations considered this issue. They noted with satisfaction the convening of another Panel of Governmental Experts to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects. They remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory approach towards missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. Pending the achievement of such a universal mechanism related to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, any initiative to address these concerns effectively and in a sustainable and comprehensive manner should be through an inclusive process of negotiations in a forum where all States could participate as equals. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and international levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects. In this context, they emphasised the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating body of the international community.

79. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's long-standing principled position for the total elimination of all nuclear testing. They stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), including by all the Nuclear Weapons States, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They expressed their satisfaction that 166 States have signed the Treaty and 97 States have ratified it thus far. They reiterated that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realised, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the Nuclear Weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

80. The Heads of State or Government continued to consider the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. The Movement welcomed the efforts aimed at establishing new nuclear-weapons-free zones in all regions of the world and calls for co-operation and broad consultation in order to achieve agreements freely arrived at between the States of the region concerned. They reiterated that in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is

essential that Nuclear Weapon States should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. They urged States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles and guidelines adopted by the United Nations Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, they reiterated their support for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and considered that the institutionalisation of that status would be an important measure towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region. They welcomed the ratification by Cuba of the Tlatelolco Treaty which, by making all the Latin American and Caribbean States Parties to the Treaty, brought it into full force in its area of application. They welcomed the on-going consultations between ASEAN and the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) on the Protocol of Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty and urged the NWS to become parties to the Protocol of the Treaty as soon as possible. They also welcomed the decision by all five Central Asian States to sign the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty as soon as possible. They also expressed their support to the initiative of convening an international conference of the States parties, ratifiers and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba to discuss and implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States, at an appropriate time.

81. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons which allow one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological

fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one Nuclear Weapon State. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on the regional security as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

82. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the NPT welcomed the outcome of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty. In this regard, they reiterated their call and the firm commitment by all States parties to the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the unequivocal undertaking given by the Nuclear Weapons States to the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. They expected that this undertaking be demonstrated without delay through an accelerated process of negotiations and through the full implementation of the thirteen practical steps to advance systematically and progressively towards a nuclear-weapon-free world. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the 2000 Review Conference in its Final Document reiterated that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear weapons states to the non-nuclear weapon States Parties to the Treaty strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. They took note of the First Preparatory meeting for the 2005 NPT Review Conference and emphasised the need for a substantive interaction beyond formal exchange of views between the States Parties at these meetings. The issues raised at the Preparatory meetings need to be addressed so as to continue strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and the undertakings agreed upon at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, and also to lay the necessary foundation for the development of recommendations at the Third Preparatory session for the 2005 Review Conference. They recalled that specific time was made available at the 2000 Review Conference and its Third Preparatory session for the discussion on and consideration of proposals on the provisions in Article VI of the NPT and in paragraphs 3 and 4 (C) of the 1995 decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", dealing with nuclear disarmament, as well as on the Resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference. In this context, they reaffirmed the importance to establish at the 2005 Review Conference a subsidiary body to Main Committee I to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons, as well as a subsidiary body to Main Committee II to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT. In this regard, they emphasised the need for Preparatory Committee meetings to continue to allocate specific time for deliberations on nuclear disarmament, implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, and security assurances. They also welcomed the accession of Cuba to the NPT.

83. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the NPT noted the withdrawal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) from the NPT. They expressed the view that the Parties directly concerned resolve, through dialogue and negotiations, all issues related to the withdrawal of the DPRK from the NPT as an expression of their goodwill.

84. The Heads of State or Government continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They again emphasised that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. In this regard they also expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) technical co-operation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA's Statute.

85. The Heads of State or Government regretted unsubstantiated allegations of non-compliance with relevant instruments on Weapons of Mass Destruction and called on States Parties to such instruments that make such allegations to follow the procedures set out in those instruments and to provide the necessary substantiation for their allegations.

86. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) reaffirmed their conviction that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction is essential for the maintenance of international and regional peace and security. They reaffirmed the Movement's continued determination, for the sake of humankind, that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. They recognised the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol to the Convention. They believed that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security would be enhanced through universal adherence to the Convention. They stressed the importance for all States Parties to pursue the objectives that were set forth by the Fourth Review Conference and underlined that the only sustainable method of strengthening the Convention is through multilateral negotiations aimed at concluding a non-discriminatory legally-binding agreement. They have been deeply disappointed at the inability that has been demonstrated in the endeavours of the States Parties of the BWC to successfully undertake initiatives to strengthen the implementation of the Convention. They further regretted the limited nature of the decision that was taken during the resumed session of the Fifth Review Conference held from 11-15 November 2002 in Geneva and were disappointed that the opportunity to strengthen the Convention was foregone and that limited work, which at best only has the potential of enhancing the implementation of the Convention, is all that could be achieved despite the Movement's best endeavours. They believed that, however, the Movement has succeeded in preventing any attempt to foreclose the option of more meaningful work in the future. In this regard, the movement has succeeded in preserving multilateralism as the only vehicle for preventing reprehensible use of disease as instruments of terror and war in a sustainable way. They further noted that the 2004 meeting of States Parties to the BWC is to be chaired by a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

87. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) welcomed the increasing number of ratifications of the Convention and invited all States who have still not ratified it to do so as soon as possible with the view to its universality. They also underlined the urgency of satisfactorily resolving the unresolved issues in the framework of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) with a view to paving the way for the effective, full and non-discriminatory implementation of the Convention. In this context, they reiterated their call on the developed countries to promote international co-operation through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. They also called upon States having declared possession of chemical weapons to bring about the destruction of their chemical weapons at the earliest possible date. While recognising the financial and technical challenges for some possessors, they called upon those States Parties in a position to do so, and where requested, to assist such possessor States in the achievement of the ultimate goal of the Convention – the total elimination of chemical weapons. They noted that the First Review Conference of the CWC will be convened in The Hague, from 28 April-9 May 2003 and looked forward to a significant outcome towards the strengthening of the implementation of the Convention.

88. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the use of coercive methods by some countries inside international organisations, including financial influence, in the pursuit of unilateralist interests. They also expressed their concern at the impact that such unilateral acts could have on the independence of the functioning of international organisations and the multilateral system as a whole.

89. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They encouraged the design of an appropriate international regime for physical protection of radioactive materials during their transportation. They reaffirmed the need to continue working at the multilateral level, with the purpose of strengthening existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials, and provisions for liability in the case of accidents or damage, resulting in contamination of the sea and seabed. They emphasised the need for the provision of information to concerned States regarding shipment routes, the mandatory requirements for contingency plans in case of leakage, accidents or incidents, the commitment to recover the waste material in such cases, and a comprehensive regulatory framework for obtaining compensation in case of nuclear damage. They welcomed the convening of a conference on these issues to be held in 2003.

90. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the importance of Resolution 56/24 L of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prohibition of the Dumping of Radioactive Wastes and called upon States to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States. They welcomed also the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity in 1991 (CM/Res.1356 {LIV}) on the Bamako Convention

on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Trans-boundary Movement within Africa. They called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

91. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

92. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned over the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at the United Nations Conference held from 9 - 20 July 2001 in New York which outlines a realistic, achievable and comprehensive approach, to address the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on the national, regional and global levels. They remained deeply concerned over the inability of the Conference to agree, due to the position of one State, on language recognising the need to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of small arms, and the need for preventing sales of such arms to non-State groups. They considered that these issues are directly related to the problems associated with the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons faced by many Members of the Movement. They reiterated their call on all States to ensure that the supply of small arms and light weapons is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorised by Governments and to implement legal restrictions on the unrestricted trade in and ownership of small arms and light weapons. They emphasized the importance of early and full implementation of the Programme of Action. They welcomed the decision to convene the First United Nations Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the United Nations Conference to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects in New York on 7 - 11 July 2003 to consider national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action. In this regard, they encouraged the Member States to continue to play an active role in defining and elaborating the objectives of all future Conferences. They encouraged all initiatives to mobilize resources and expertise to promote implementation of the Programme of Action and to provide assistance to States in their implementation of the Programme of Action. They also welcomed the decision of convening the Review Conference in 2006 and stressed the need for a representative of the Movement to preside over the Conference.

93. The Heads of State or Government continued to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law, of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorising innocent civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence. They again called upon the international community to provide the necessary assistance to landmine clearance operations as well as the rehabilitation of victims and their social and economic reintegration in the landmine affected countries. They further called for international assistance to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance. They also called for increased humanitarian assistance for victims of landmine.

94. The Heads of State or Government of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction invited those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention. They took note of the convening of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention held from 16 - 20 September 2002 in Geneva. They also welcomed the decision to hold the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention from 15 - 19 September 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand.

95. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern about the residue of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which have caused human and material damage and obstructed development plans in some Non-Aligned countries. They called on the States primarily responsible for laying the mines outside their territories to co-operate with the affected countries, provide the necessary information, and maps indicating the locations of such mines, technical assistance for their clearance and contribute towards defrayal of the costs of clearance and provide compensation for any ensuing losses.

96. The Heads of State or Government of States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols encouraged States to become parties to it. They took note of the outcome of the Second Review Conference of the CCW. They also took note of the outcome of the Third Meeting of States Parties to the CCW held from 12 - 13 December 2002 in Geneva.

97. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues, and also underlined the importance of successful conclusion during the 2003 session of the UNDC.

98. The Heads of State or Government reiterated once again their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV). They reiterated their deep concern over the lack of consensus

on the deliberations held by the United Nations Disarmament Commission in 1999 on the agenda and objectives. They continued to call for further steps leading to the Convening of the Fourth Special Session with the participation of all Member States of the United Nations as well as the need for SSOD-IV to review and assess the implementation of SSOD-I, while reaffirming its principles and priorities. They welcomed the decision by the General Assembly to establish an open-ended working group to consider the objectives and agenda including the possibility of establishing the preparatory committee, for the Special Session. In this regard, they looked forward to the substantive discussion in the open-ended working group and its positive recommendations with a view to facilitating the convening of the Special Session.

99. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the reduction of military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and urged all States to devote resources made available therefrom to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They expressed their firm support for unilateral, bilateral and multilateral measures adopted by some governments aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security. They recognize that confidence building measures (CBMs) assist in this regard. They took note of the measures being examined by some governments such as the Andean Community of Nations.

100. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the consensus among states on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 57/83 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the United Nations framework and through international NAM. While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They called upon all member states to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also urged all member states to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

101. The Heads of State or Government commended the co-ordination carried out by the NAM Working Group on Disarmament and encouraged delegations to continue their active work on issues of common concern to the Movement, particularly towards ensuring respect for the principles of multilateralism and transparency in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Indian Ocean

102. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. They also reaffirmed the importance of international co-operation to ensure peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region. They noted that greater efforts and more time are required to facilitate a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the region. They also noted that in the light of Resolution 56/16 of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Indian Ocean would continue his informal consultations on the future of the Committee.

Terrorism

103. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's principled position concerning terrorism as adopted in the final document of the XII Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement in Durban, 1998, as well as the subsequent Ministerial meetings.

104. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that terrorism cannot be attributed to religion, nationality, or civilisation.

105. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes, wherever and by whomever committed are, in any circumstance, unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them.

106. The Heads of State or Government rejected recent attempts to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, for self-determination and national liberation with terrorism in order to prolong occupation and oppression of the innocent people with impunity.

107. The Heads of State or Government unequivocally condemned international terrorism as a criminal act. They noted that terrorism endangers the territorial integrity, as well as national and international security. Such acts also violate human rights, in particular the right to life, destroys the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempts to de-stabilise legitimately constituted governments. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism including the need to address the underlying causes of terrorism and urged all States to fulfil their obligations under international law, including prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of such acts and preventing the organisation, instigation and the financing of terrorism against other States from within or outside their territories or by organizations based in their territories. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January, 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and international

humanitarian law to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory towards the commissioning of such acts.

108. The Heads of State or Government further called on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also denounced the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They condemned the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent victims struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They stressed the sanctity of this right and urged that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they also reaffirmed their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions and the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination do not constitute terrorism.

109. In this regard, the Movement remained greatly concerned over acts of terrorism which, under various pretexts, result in the most flagrant violation of international law including international humanitarian law, and seek to de-stabilise the prevailing constitutional order and political unity of sovereign States. Terrorism also affects the stability of nations and the very basis of societies and impedes the full enjoyment of the human rights of peoples. The Movement reiterated its condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them.

110. The Heads of State or Government noted the entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and invited States that have not yet ratified the twelve international conventions relating to terrorism to do so. They reiterated the Movement's condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved as they have adverse consequences, inter alia, on the economic and social development of States. Terrorism also affects the stability of nations and the very basis of societies.

111. While reaffirming the Movement's principled position on combating international terrorism, and in the light of the previous initiatives and considerations adopted by NAM, and of their conviction that multilateral co-operation under the United Nations auspices is the most effective means to combat international terrorism, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including identifying its root causes. They further reiterated the need for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention for combating international terrorism and, in this respect, they noted the progress made in the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism established by Resolution 51/210 on the negotiations

for elaboration of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and called upon all States to co-operate in resolving the outstanding issues.

112. In this regard and pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative launched by Tunisia in order to elaborate by consensus an international Code of Conduct within the framework of the United Nations aimed at reinforcing co-ordination and multilateral efforts for the prevention of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in conformity with international law and the United Nations Charter.

113. The Heads of State or Government fully supported national, regional and international efforts and arrangements to implement the pertinent United Nations legally binding instruments as well as General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, including General Assembly Resolution 46/51 and Security Council Resolution 1373, relating to combating terrorism. In this context, they reiterated their support for regional arrangements and instruments concluded with a view to combating international terrorism.

114. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent adoption and entry into force of different regional conventions related to combating terrorism, in particular, the entry into force of the Convention of the Organisation of African Unity on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU at the Algiers Summit in July 1999 as well as the Plan of Action adopted in Algiers at the High Level African Union Meeting held from 11 - 14 September 2002, the entry into force of the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism on 7 May 1999 and the adoption of the Islamic Conference Convention on Combating International Terrorism in Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999. They also noted the adoption of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Declaration at the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Terrorism held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 1 - 3 April 2002.

115. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed the Movement's principled position under international law on the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination, which does not constitute terrorism and once again called for the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, for self-determination and national liberation.

116. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to co-operate to enhance international co-operation in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and, wherever, by whoever, against whomsoever it occurs, at the national, regional and international levels, and to observe and implement the relevant international and bilateral instruments, taking into account the Final Document of the United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Cairo in 1995.

117. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that international co-operation to combat terrorism should be conducted in conformity with the principles of the United

Nations Charter, international law and relevant international conventions, and expressed the Movement's opposition to selective and unilateral actions in violation of principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. In this context, they called upon the competent United Nations Organs to promote ways and means to strengthen co-operation, including the international legal regime for combating international terrorism.

118. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that all States are under the obligation pursuant to the purposes and principles and other provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international instruments, codes of conduct and other rules of international law and Security Council and General Assembly resolutions to refrain from organising, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts, including allowing the use of national territories and territories under their jurisdiction for planning and training or financing for that purpose. They solemnly reaffirmed the Movement's unequivocal condemnation of any political, diplomatic, moral or material support for terrorism. In this context, they emphasised that States should ensure, in conformity with international law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators organisers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims of political motivation are not recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. They also encouraged all States to consider to accede to and implement existing international conventions against terrorism.

119. The Heads of State or Government rejected the use, or the threat of the use of the armed forces against any NAM country under the pretext of combating terrorism, and rejected all attempts by certain countries to use the issue of combating terrorism as a pretext to pursue their political aims against non-aligned and other developing countries and underscored the need to exercise solidarity with those affected. They affirmed the pivotal role of the United Nations in the international campaign against terrorism. They totally rejected the term "axis of evil" voiced by a certain State to target other countries under the pretext of combating terrorism, as well as its unilateral preparation of lists accusing countries of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are inconsistent with international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. These actions constitute, on their part, a form of psychological and political terrorism.

International Law

120. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that many new areas of concern have emerged which warrant the renewal of commitment of international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as well as a fuller utilisation and means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, as envisaged in the United Nations Charter. In this context, the Heads of State or Government committed themselves to conduct their external affairs based upon the obligations of international law.

121. The Heads of State or Government recalled the Declaration by the NAM Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the United Nations Diplomatic

Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (ICC). They took note of the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 1 July 2002, the conclusion of the work of the Preparatory Commission, and the Meeting of the Assembly of States Parties of the ICC from 3 7 February 2003 which elected 18 judges of the ICC. They stressed the importance of safeguarding the integrity of the Statute and the need to ensure that the Court remains impartial and fully independent of political organs of the United Nations which should not direct or hinder the functions of the Court nor assume a parallel or superior role to the Court. They observed with concern actions geared at establishing a process to grant immunity to the members of the United Nations established or authorised peacekeeping operations. These actions seriously affect treaty law, are not consistent with the provision of the Rome Statute and severely damage the Court's credibility and independence.

122. The Heads of State or Government noted with great interest the establishment of a special working group by the Assembly of States Parties of the ICC on the crime of aggression, open on an equal footing to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of elaborating proposals for a provision on aggression. The Heads of State or Government urged the active and consistent participation of the members of NAM in the work of the special working group and they called on all States to work together to ensure the timely completion of a provision on the crime of aggression for its inclusion in the Statute which would be acceptable, especially to members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

123. The Heads of State or Government stressed the Movement's deep concern over the intention of a group of States to unilaterally re-interpret or re-draft the existing legal instruments in accordance with their own views and interests. The Movement again emphasised that the integrity of international legal instruments by Member States must be maintained. They further reiterated the Movement's deep concern at the decrease of the representation of Non-Aligned countries in several treaty bodies and called upon the members of the Movement that are parties to these bodies to work collectively with a view to increasing and enhancing its representation, particularly by supporting the candidatures of experts from the Non-Aligned Countries.

124. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the unilateral exercise of extra-territorial criminal and civil jurisdiction of national courts not emanating from international treaties and other obligations arising from international law including international humanitarian law. In this regard, they condemned the enactment of politically motivated laws at national level concerning foreign entities, of national entities, inter alia, the selective application of sovereignty of states, they stressed the negative impact of such measures on the rule of international law as well as on international relations, and called for the cessation of all such measures.

125. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for a renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the United Nations Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In this regard, they encouraged the

Security Council to make greater use of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, as a source of advisory opinions, and interpretation of relevant norms of international law. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that further progress is necessary to achieve full respect for international law and the International Court of Justice and, inter alia, for promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes and combating crimes against humanity as well as other international offences. The Charter refers to the International Court of Justice as the Organisation's principal judicial organ. The Security Council should make greater use of the World Court as a source of advisory opinions, and in controversial instances, use the World Court as a source of interpreting relevant international law and consider decisions to review by the World Court.

126. The Movement remained firmly opposed to evaluations, certifications and other coercive unilateral measures as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries. Coercive unilateral measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the United Nations Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States and thus are to be further decried by the international community. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's rejection of the increasing trend in this direction. The Movement also strongly objected to the extra-territorial nature of those measures, which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States and call on States applying unilateral coercive measures to put an immediate end to those measures.

127. The Heads of State or Government condemned the continued unilateral application. by certain powers, of coercive economic and other measures, including the enactment of extra-territorial laws, against a number of developing countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems. The Movement called on all countries not to recognise the unilateral extra-territorial laws enacted by certain countries, which impose sanctions on other States and foreign companies and individuals. They reaffirmed that such legislation contradicts the norms of international law and run counter to the principles and purposes of the United Nations, as well as the basis of the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" adopted on 24 October 1970 by the General Assembly. They further expressed their regret at the continued enforcement of these laws, in total disregard for the calls of the Movement, the General Assembly and other International Organisations.

128. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to refrain from adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral measures of coercion as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They noted that measures such as Helms-Burton Law, D'Amato-Kennedy Acts and other laws recently enacted related to other issues, constitute flagrant violations of international law, the established principles of the multilateral trading system and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the international community to take effective action in order to arrest this trend.

129. The Heads of State or Government rejected all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law geared at internationalising the essential elements contained in extra-territorial laws through multilateral agreements.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

130. The Heads of State or Government re-emphasised the need for a renewal of the commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, in particular, the non-use or threat of use of force as well as the means the United Nations Charter has envisaged for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In this context, the role of the Movement in promoting a just international order would largely depend on its inner strength, cohesion, solidarity and unity. It is therefore incumbent on all Member States to work earnestly towards that end.

131. Recalling the decisions of the Cartagena Summit to mandate the Co-ordinating Bureau to study further the question of mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes between Member Countries, the Heads of State or Government urged the Bureau to undertake the study as soon as possible in a transparent manner.

Culture of Peace

132. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's support for the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999. They called upon States, Governments, organisations and peoples to promote a culture of peace based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; non-interference in internal affairs of States; the right to self-determination; prevention of violence, promotion of non-violence; strict adherence to the principles of international relations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and full realisation of the right to development. They further called for the promotion of democracy, justice, tolerance, economic and social development, human rights, gender mainstreaming and the free flow of information and correcting imbalance of such flows to and from developing countries as well as the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and foreign occupation.

133. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that religious and cultural prejudices, misunderstanding, intolerance and discrimination on the basis of religions or beliefs or different systems of belief undermine the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms while hindering the promotion of the culture of peace. They affirmed that pluralism, tolerance, and understanding of religious and cultural diversity are essential for peace and harmony. They recognised that acts of prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, and racial, religious and sectarian profiling are affronts to human dignity and equality, and should not be condoned. Respect for democracy and human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by governments as well as between and among minorities, are central to the promotion and protection of human rights. They affirmed that States are under obligation to ensure the full exercise of human rights and fundamental

freedoms without discrimination and full equality before the law and that this would contribute to the culture of peace.

134. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that tolerance of religious and cultural diversity and pluralism are essential for peace and understanding among individuals and peoples of different culture and nations in the world. They urged that States should exert utmost efforts, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with commitments made by them under international human rights instruments, to ensure that all religious places, sites and shrines are fully respected and protected and that the safety and security of all worshippers are ensured. States are urged to ensure that religious and cultural diversity is fully respected in their national, political and legal system and that state machinery is not used to propagate religious or cultural hatred. They affirmed their rejection of terrorism and reiterated that it cannot be justified on religious or any other grounds. It should be ensured that religious and other identities are not used for the promotion and incitement of terrorism. Terrorism cannot be attributed to any particular religion, nationality or civilisation. They noted the efforts of the United Nations to promote a culture of peace.

CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Palestine

135. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the historic injustices inflicted upon the Palestinian people, reiterated their traditional principled support for and longstanding solidarity with the Palestinian people. They recalled, in this regard, that in 1948 more than half of the Palestinian people were uprooted from their land, homes and properties, dispossessed and forced to live as refugees until today, awaiting the implementation of United Nations resolution 194(III). They also recalled that the establishment of the State of Palestine, in accordance with United Nations Resolution 181(II), has been obstructed for more than fifty years. They further recalled that the remainder of the Palestinian territory has been under foreign occupation of Israel since 1967, and that since that time the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, have been subjected to the continuous oppression and brutality of the occupation. They further noted that the occupying power has systematically established and expanded settlements which reflect a new and special form of settler colonialism.

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the tragic situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. In this regard, they strongly condemned the systematic human rights violations and reported war crimes that have been committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people. They condemned in particular the wilful killing of Palestinian civilians, including extrajudicial executions; the wanton destruction of homes, infrastructure and agricultural lands; the detention and imprisonment of thousands of

Palestinians; and the imposition of collective punishment on the entire Palestinian population, including severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods and prolonged curfews, resulting in the socio economic debilitation of the Palestinian people, amounting to a dire humanitarian crisis.

137. The Heads of State or Government condemned land confiscation, settlement building and the transfer of Israeli nationals to the Occupied Territory that have been carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. This settler colonialism has also aimed at negating the national rights and the existence of the Palestinian people. The Heads of State or Government affirmed and called upon all Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure the immediate end and reversal of this settler colonialism. The Heads of State or Government recalled in this regard the many relevant Security Council resolutions on all illegal Israeli measures, including measures and action taken by Israel to change the status, character and demographic composition of Jerusalem, which are null and void, and called for full implementation of those resolutions.

138. The Heads of State or Government underscored the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and Additional Protocol I, which are applicable to all of the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, to respect and to ensure respect of the Convention and Additional Protocol I in all circumstances. They reaffirmed the obligations of the High Contracting Parties with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties. They affirmed the importance of and called for the application of legal remedies without impunity, to war crimes committed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Heads of State or Government expressed the necessity of upholding international law, international humanitarian law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the question of Palestine.

139. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that unwavering support for the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to national independence and the exercise of sovereignty in their State, Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this regard, they also reaffirmed the responsibility of the international community, particularly the permanent responsibility of the United Nations, including Security Council, until the question of Palestine is resolved in all its aspects.

140. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. In this regard, they reiterated support for the longstanding position of the international community of a two-State solution of Israel and Palestine. They stressed the imperative of the withdrawal of Israel from all of the territory occupied in 1967, bringing an effective end to its occupation, as well as the right of all States in the region to security and peace. In this regard, they reaffirmed the importance of Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 1397 (2002) and the principle of land for peace as the basis for a peaceful solution. While expressing grave concern about the disintegration the peace process has suffered, they

reiterated their calls for an internationally-promoted peace settlement and the intensification of efforts to revitalise the process towards the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

Syrian Golan

141. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purports to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void and have no legal effect. They also reaffirmed that all such measures and actions, including the illegality of Israeli settlement construction activities in the Occupied Syrian Golan since 1967 constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 497 (1981), the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, and the defiance of will of the international community. They reiterated the Movement's demand that Israel comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan, to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and that Israel adheres to the Madrid terms of reference based on the principle of land for peace, which are in their entirety considered to be a primary and basic element in the negotiation process that should be adhered to, including the immediate commencement of the demarcation of the 4 June 1967 line.

142. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the NAM's unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and rights to restore the full Syrian sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Madrid peace process, the decisions of the international legitimacy, as well as the principle of land for peace. They again demanded that Israel respects all commitments and pledges it entered into with the aim of laying down the basis for a substantive progress on the Syrian-Israeli track.

Lebanon

143. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed Lebanon's legitimate right to defend its territories and to liberate the remaining parts under Israeli occupation and demanded that Israel puts an end to its continuous: threats, aggression and violations of the Lebanese territories, air space and territorial waters. They reiterated their support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and its right on its natural resources and for Lebanon's demand to maintain the peacekeeping mission deployed in Southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) without any further reduction in the number of its troops and without any change in the nature of its mandate in accordance with Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). They encouraged and supported all international efforts aimed at expediting the removal of landmines planted by Israel during its occupation of Southern Lebanon, and called on Israel to release all Lebanese prisoners in Israeli jails, detained in defiance of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and its relevant protocols.

The Peace Process

144. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Middle East peace process based on Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 425 and the principle of land for peace. They reiterated the need for ending the Israeli occupation of all occupied territories since 1967 and the establishment of the State of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital. The Ministers welcomed and supported the Arab peace initiative adopted by the 14th Arab Summit in Beirut. They urged the Security Council to act upon that initiative towards achieving just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

AFRICA

145. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the transition from the Organisation of African Unity to the African Union and took note of the holding of the First Summit of the African Union held in Durban, South Africa from 28 June – 10 July 2002 and the First Emergency Summit held from 3 – 5 February 2003 at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They further noted that the African Union was borne out of a common vision for a united and strong Africa that would enable the African continent to take up the multifaceted challenges that confront the continent and its peoples in the light of the social, economic and political changes taking place in the world. In view of these challenges, they noted that the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), for being an initiative led and managed by the African Union, is anchored on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from the malaise of under development and exclusion in a globalised world. They further expressed a view that the Union in co-operation with the other grouping will help in addressing the challenges of the 21st century including the search for peace, prosperity and security the world over.

146. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa established by the General Assembly resolution 53/92. They welcomed the active participation of African countries and other Members, in the deliberations of the Working Group and recommended that all its proposals be fully implemented. In this regard, they welcomed the establishment of the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries Emerging from Conflict on 15 July 2002. They also welcomed the establishment and presentation of the first report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea Bissau.

147. The Movement also reaffirmed the existence of an intrinsic link between peace and development, which requires an integrated approach to conflict prevention, resolution and management. In this regard, they commended the efforts undertaken by African countries towards the resolution of incipient and persistent conflicts in the continent and call on the United Nations and the international community to support these efforts as well as social and economic development.

148. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the increased attention the Security Council is showing towards African issues and problems, and in particular, they supported

the contents of the Communiqué issued by the President of the Security Council on 31 January 2002, as contained in Document S/PRST/2002/2, whereby an Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa has been established by the Security Council with the specific task to prevent the eruption of conflict in Africa and their resolution, in co-ordination with the Organisation of African Unity, the sub-regional organisations and the central organ of the mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution in the continent. They urged the Council to support their efforts politically, financially, and with manpower, similar to what is provided to peacekeeping missions in other regions.

149. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need to meet the special needs of Africa as recognised in the Millennium Declaration, the Ministerial Declaration of the High Level Segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, adopted on 18 July 2001, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development adopted on 22 March 2002 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development adopted on 4 September 2002.

150. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the NEPAD, as an African led, owned and managed initiative, and recognised that it is a serious commitment to addressing the aspirations of the continent, as decided by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organisation of African Unity, at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Lusaka from 9 – 11 July 2001.

151. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the necessity of international support for the implementation of the NEPAD and urged the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist with the implementation of the NEPAD.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

152. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the NAM's support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 10 July 1999 as a negotiated framework accepted by all the parties for arriving at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and guaranteeing respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC. They again welcomed the general respect for the ceasefire among the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. They called on the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1304 (2000). They welcomed the conclusion in Pretoria, on 17 December 2002 of the comprehensive Peace Accord for the Transition in the DRC, and requested all parties concerned to fully co-operate with the Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire, in order to convene as soon as possible the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) that would formally endorse the Pretoria Accord, to ensure its effective implementation. In this regard, they encouraged all parties who were involved in the ICD to continue in their efforts to find an all-inclusive political solution for the Congolese people. They called upon all parties to refrain from resumption of hostilities,

and respect the aspirations of the entire Congolese people for peace, stability and national reconciliation.

Rwanda

153. The Heads of State or Government commended the Pretoria Agreement signed on 30 July, 2002 between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda in which the sovereignty of the DRC and the security concerns of Rwanda were recognised and re-emphasised. They welcomed the withdrawal of foreign forces including the Rwanda Defence Forces (RDF) in accordance with the Lusaka Agreement of 10 July, 1999 and Pretoria Agreement mentioned above. The total withdrawal of RDF was completed in October 2002 and confirmed by the third party verification mechanism (United Nations, South Africa and MONUC).

154. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States in the Great Lakes Region to meet their commitments in accordance with both Agreements.

Côte d'Ivoire

155. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the efforts undertaken for a peaceful resolution in Cote d'Ivoire. They welcomed the Linas Marcoussis Accord signed on 14 January, 2003 endorsed by the Security Council Resolution 1464(2003) and called on the interested parties to work together in the strict implementation of this Accord.

156. They appealed to all Ivorians to engage into a true national reconciliation process so as to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country as a strong and prosperous country. To this end, they invited them to work in a spirit of forgiveness, tolerance and solidarity.

157. They called on the Heads of State of the sub-region to continue working for the restoration of peace in Cote d'Ivoire and expressed its appreciation to France for its assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the search for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Burundi

158. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the signing on 2 December 2002 of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Transition Government and the armed group CNDD-FDD of Pierre Nkurunziza, which followed another Ceasefire Agreement signed on 7 October 2002 between the Transition Government and the armed groups CNDD-FDD of Jean Bosco NDAYIKENGURUNKIYE and FNL-PALIPEHUTU of Alain MUGABARABONA.

159. They reaffirmed that the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement signed on 28 August 2000 under the auspices of ex-President Nelson Mandela whom they commended

for his tremendous contribution remains the basic reference of the Burundi peace process. They noted with appreciation the role played by President Omar Bongo, Vice President Jacob Zuma, the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the Government of South Africa, the United Nations and the African Union in bringing the belligerents to the table of negotiation and requested them to follow closely the full implementation of all Agreements in order to end war in Burundi.

160. They urged the FNL-PALIPEHUTU of Agathon Rwasa to join the peace process and sign a Ceasefire Agreement with the Transition Government as soon as possible, and requested the United Nations to explore the possibility of sending a United Nations peacekeeping mission to Burundi once the ceasefire is inclusive and permanent.

161. They also requested the donors to release the assistance and economic aid promised at the Round Table, which took place in Geneva on 26 27 November 2002, and to extend the financial and logistic means to the African Mission assigned to observe the Ceasefire Agreements signed so far.

Somalia

162. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, reaffirming their respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of the country, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

163. The Heads of State or Government also appreciated the efforts of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) leaders for their continued support and contribution in the peace and national reconciliation process in Somalia, and the Arta Peace Conference which established the Transitional National Government.

164. The Heads of State or Government firmly supported the unified approach of the (IGAD) for the national reconciliation process in Somalia, and expressed their strong support for the ongoing national reconciliation conference in Nairobi, Kenya, as sponsored by IGAD. They called upon all Somali parties to continue participating in the peace process in accordance with the framework established by IGAD, and urged them to implement and abide by all the decisions and agreements adopted throughout the process, including through expeditious implementation of the Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and the Structures and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation process adopted on 27 October, 2002 in Eldoret, Kenya. In this context, they called upon the United Nations, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of Islamic Conferences to fully support the IGAD peace process for National Reconciliation in Somalia.

165. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Kenya for its special commitment as host and IGAD's Technical Committee, comprised of the three frontline States, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti, for its role in facilitating the peace process.

They strongly supported their continued active and positive role in promoting and facilitating the peace process.

166. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the future of Somalia depends, first of all, on the commitment of Somali leaders to end the suffering of their people by negotiating a peaceful end to the conflict and strongly urged all parties including the Transitional National Government to continue to participate constructively in the national reconciliation process, with the view to establish an all inclusive government in Somalia.

167. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of combating terrorism in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001. They welcomed the stated intention and commitment of the Transitional National Government to combat international terrorism and to make a firm commitment against terrorism and to cut any link with individuals or groups in terrorist activities or otherwise supporting such activities. The Heads of State or Government, insisting that persons and entities must not be allowed to take advantage of the situation in Somalia, to finance, plan, facilitate, support or commit terrorist acts from the country, emphasised that efforts to combat terrorism in Somalia are inseparable from the establishment of peace and governance in Somalia.

168. The Heads of State or Government called on all States and other actors to comply scrupulously with the Arms Embargo established by the Security Council Resolution 733 of 23 January, 1992 and appreciated the establishment of the Panel of Experts by the Council, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1407 of 3 May 2002. They called on all States not to interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia and underlined that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine stability in the Sub-region.

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with serious concern that the humanitarian and security situation remained fragile in several parts of Somalia. They strongly urged the parties to respect, protect and promote human rights and international humanitarian standards including full respect for the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the non-governmental organisations. They welcomed in this regard the agreement by all Somali parties in Eldoret, Kenya to guarantee the safety and security of all international personnel and installations and strongly urged them to take practical steps to ensure the safe access to aid for all people in Somalia.

170. They appealed to the international community to provide humanitarian, economic and reconstruction assistance to the people of Somalia with the goal of advancing the peace process. They further urged the international community to contribute, as a matter of priority, to the United Nations Trust Fund for Somalia pursuant to Security Council Resolution S/Res./1425(2002) and S/PRST/2002/8 with a view to accelerating the establishment of a United Nations peace building Mission for Somalia.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

171. The Heads of State or Government recalled the position adopted by the Movement as outlined in the Final Document of the XII Summit, held in Durban in September 1998, and the subsequent ministerial decisions. They also reiterated their satisfaction with the brave decision taken by the Libyan authorities, encouraging the two Libyan suspects to stand trial before the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands, and they further appreciated the full co-operation accorded by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the investigation authorities, and the trial, in its various stages.

172. The Heads of State or Government reconfirmed their conviction that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has fulfilled all its obligations in terms Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998), including the requirements contained in Resolution 731 (1992). In light of these considerations, they reiterated their call for the Security Council to adopt a resolution calling for the immediate and final lifting of the sanctions imposed on Libya. Recalling in this regard the Movement's decision that the sanctions must be totally terminated once the suspects have appeared for the trial and decided that the Non-Aligned Movement shall act accordingly. They expressed once again their support to, and solidarity with, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its demands for compensations for the human and material losses it suffered as a result of the sanctions.

173. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep regret over the conviction of the Libyan citizen Abdulbsit El-Maghrahi, including that of the appeal decision issued on 14 March 2002. They demanded the immediate release of the said citizen, in view of the fact that his conviction was politically motivated, and without any valid legal grounds, as confirmed by the United Nations observers, and a large number of international legal experts. In this context, they recalled their position that the politicisation in any form and by any party whatever would be unacceptable.

174. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate lifting of all unilateral sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, outside the United Nations regime, and acknowledged Libya's right to compensations for the damages incurred as a consequence of these sanctions. They asked the concerned States to enter into negotiations, with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in a manner that safeguards the interests of all parties concerned.

Angola

175. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with satisfaction the return of peace in Angola, which represents and added value to the stability and development of the Southern and Central African regions as well as the African continent as a whole. They further encouraged the people of Angola to pursue the path of peace and sustainable development.

176. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community, particularly the international financial institutions, to lend their much needed support to mitigate the

current humanitarian situation and to accelerate the economic recovery of Angola, and expressed their support to the holding of an International Round-Table Conference with the objective of mobilising funds.

Zimbabwe

177. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged actions taken by the Government of Zimbabwe in its endeavours at correcting historical injustices through the land redistribution programme in accordance with its national laws and called upon the international community to give full support to these efforts.

178. The Heads of State or Government condemned the unilateral imposition of targeted sanctions on Zimbabwe by the United States, Britain, the European Union (EU), Switzerland, New Zealand and Australia in violation of the United Nations Charter and called for the immediate lifting of sanctions.

179. The Heads of State or Government expressed dismay and great concern over the decision by the Bretton Woods Institutions to withdraw financial support from Zimbabwe on political considerations and called for the immediate disbursement of financial support from these institutions.

180. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the grave humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe and other parts of the sub-region as a consequence of the worst drought which is ravaging the region and continued to call upon the international community to provide urgent short and long term assistance to avert a human catastrophe.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

181. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission regarding the delimitation of the boundary between the two countries and regarded it as an important step in the implementation of the Algiers Peace Agreement. They also noted with satisfaction the endorsement by both Parties of the decision of the Commission. They further encouraged the Parties to fully co-operate with the Boundary Commission with the view to expeditiously carrying out the demarcation of the boundary.

Western Sahara

182. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the support of the Movement for the efforts of the United Nations to organise and supervise an impartial, free and fair referendum in accordance with the Settlement Plan, the Houston Agreements and with relevant Security Council and United Nations resolutions.

183. The Heads of State or Government supported the efforts pursued by the United Nations, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, aimed at implementing the Settlement Plan and the Houston Agreements, accepted by the two

parties, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions, or any other political solution agreeable to the parties, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions.

Chagos Archipelago

184. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Mauritius. In this regard, they again called on the former colonial power to pursue constructive dialogue expeditiously with Mauritius for the early return of Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, to the sovereignty of the Republic of Mauritius.

Sudan

185. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the signing on 22 July 2002 of the Machakos Protocol between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement, which represents a significant breakthrough on major issues and a major step towards the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Sudan. In connection with that signing, they paid tribute first of all to the parties, the ongoing efforts by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), led by Kenya, as well as the efforts exerted by other facilitators including the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) and appealed to the parties to continue to work for a successful conclusion of a comprehensive and lasting peace.

186. Encouraged by those positive developments, the Heads of State or Government urged the international community to support efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Sudan. In this regard, they further urged the international community to provide assistance to meet the economic and developmental needs, including the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by the conflict, after the realization of peace in the Sudan.

ASIA

Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

187. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the assurances given by the Republic of Iraq to respect the independence, sovereignty and security of the State of Kuwait and to ensure its territorial integrity within its internationally recognised border with a view to steer away from any action that might lead to a recurrence of the 1990 events. They called for the adoption of policies that would set the aforementioned guarantees in an operational framework of good intentions and good neighbourly relations. In this regard, the leaders stressed the significance of halting negative media campaigns and statements toward the creation of a favourable environment that would reassure the two countries of their commitment to the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in domestic affairs.

188. The Heads of State or Government demanded respect for the independence, sovereignty, security, territorial integrity and non-interference into the internal affairs of Iraq.

189. The Heads of State or Government were encouraged by the resumption of the tripartite technical sub-committee on 8 January 2003 on the fate of persons unaccounted for since 1990 - 1991. They expressed their strong desire for concrete and substantive progress on this matter. They were also encouraged by the return to Kuwait by Iraq in October 2002, the Kuwaiti archives previously taken or removed from Kuwait and the promise by Iraq to return any documents and archives that could be found in the future. They called for continuation of these efforts aimed at resolving this issue urgently.

190. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision by the Government of Iraq to allow the unconditional return of weapons inspectors in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. In this regard, they wished to encourage Iraq and the United Nations to intensify their efforts in search of a lasting, just and comprehensive solution to all outstanding issues between them in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. They emphasised the urgent need for a peaceful solution of the issue of Iraq in a way that preserves the authority and credibility of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as well as peace and stability in the region.

191. They demanded lifting of sanctions on Iraq and ending the suffering of its brotherly people in order to promote stability and security in the region.

192. The Heads of State or Government examined threats of aggression against some Arab States, especially Iraq. They affirmed their categorical rejection of assaulting Iraq as well as of any threats made to the security and safety of Iraq, Kuwait and any Arab State as these are considered menaces to the overall national security of all Arab States.

Iraq

193. The Heads of State or Government deplored the imposition and continued military enforcement of "No-Fly Zones" on Iraq by individual countries without any authorisation from the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly. In this respect, they recalled the statement on the situation in Iraq issued by the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries on 17 December 1998, which was issued as a document of United Nations General Assembly (A/53/762).

194. The Heads of State or Government urged that help be extended to Iraq for the restoration of all objects of art and antiquity stolen from Iraq during the hostilities in 1991.

195. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the repeated actions of Turkish armed forces violating the territorial integrity of Iraq under the pretext of fighting guerrilla elements hiding inside Iraqi territory. These actions of Turkish armed forces constituted stark illegal violations of the international boundaries mutually recognised

between the two countries and a threat to regional and international peace and security. The Heads of State or Government also rejected the so-called "hot-pursuit" measures by Turkey to justify such actions that are abhorrent to international law and to the norms of practice amongst States.

Korean Peninsula

196. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the fact that the Korean Peninsula still remains divided in spite of desires and aspirations of the Korean people for reunification and reaffirmed their support to the Korean people to reunify their homeland through dialogue and negotiations based on the three principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement on 4 July 1972 and Agreement concluded in February 1992.

197. The Heads of State or Government noted the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean Peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of Northeast Asia and the rest of the world. They in particular, expressed their hope that the Korean peninsula would be reunified through the genuine aspirations and concerted efforts of the Korean peoples themselves in a way as is stated in the North South Joint Declaration issued at the historic North-South Summit talks held in Pyongyang on 15 June 2000.

198. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern over the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula. They expressed hope that these issues be resolved peacefully, including through dialogue and negotiations. They called upon all parties concerned to do everything possible to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully. They also recognised the contribution of the ASEAN Standing Committee and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as well as their chairs towards a peaceful settlement of these issues.

Afghanistan

199. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan. They welcomed the Bonn Agreement signed 5 December 2001, as an important step in the commencement of political activity in Afghanistan. They also welcomed the successful convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, held from 11 - 19 June 2002, the election of President Karzai as the Head of State, by a secret ballot, and the establishment of the Transitional Authority, and expressing its full support for President Karzai and the Transitional Authority.

200. They recognised that the challenges faced by the Afghanistan Transitional Authority and by the Afghan people are enormous. They expressed the Movement's resolve to contribute to Afghanistan's reconstruction and rehabilitation. They noted with satisfaction that individual Member Countries of the Movement had already taken several concrete measures to assist Afghanistan with humanitarian relief and rebuilding activity.

201. The Heads of State or Government took note of the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan in Tokyo on 21 - 22 January 2002, and thereby

the strong commitment by the international donor community, including Member States of the NAM, for reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.

202. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that the terrorist groups, including former Taliban cadres, were regrouping in the Southern and Eastern parts of Afghanistan. Equally of concern was that the efforts of the international community to fight terrorism were being undermined by support, protection and shelter that these forces of destabilisation continued to receive.

203. The Heads of State or Government believed that the establishment of peace and security was essential for the reconstruction efforts to be successful in Afghanistan. They also expressed hope that the holding of the elections scheduled in June 2004 will pave the way towards the restoration of full democracy in Afghanistan. They stressed that the efforts of the international community on Afghanistan should be co-ordinated through inclusive and co-operative forums, rather than through competitive and exclusive groupings.

204. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Kabul Declaration on Good Neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002, in which a commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, co-operation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs have been reaffirmed.

Southeast Asia

205. The Heads of State or Government recognised the important role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the region and in enhancing co-operation in the wider Asia-Pacific region. They also recognised the role of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in promoting political security dialogue and mutual confidence among its participants. They welcomed the progress of ASEAN continuing efforts to realise the objective of establishing a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in Southeast Asia (ZOPFAN) and to implement the Southeast-Asia Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ). In this regard, they encouraged all Nuclear-Weapon States to accede to its Protocol. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the continuing commitment made by the leaders of ASEAN and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea as well as other ASEAN Dialogue Partners to enhance co-operation and collaboration, thereby further contributing to the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over. They encouraged Dialogue Partners of ASEAN to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation.

206. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the call to solve all sovereignty and territorial disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means without resorting to force and/or threat to use force, and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. In this context, they reaffirmed their support for the principles contained in the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea as well as 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and

stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all concerned. They also expressed the hope that all parties concerned would refrain from any actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region. They reaffirmed their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognised principles of international law. To this end, they welcomed the signing of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea by ASEAN and China on November 4, 2002 during the ASEAN-China Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, as an important step to achieve a code of conduct in the South China Sea, which would help to create a conducive environment for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. They also welcomed the positive contribution of the on-going bilateral and multilateral consultations among the parties concerned at the intergovernmental level, the extensive consultations at the ASEAN-China Dialogue, the regular exchange of views in the ARF, and the informal Workshops on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea and encouraged their continuance.

EUROPE

Cyprus

207. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous positions and declarations of the NAM on the question of Cyprus. The Movement considered the present status quo in Cyprus, established through the use of force and sustained by military strength, as unacceptable and is deeply concerned over the lack of progress in the search for a just and viable solution to this long-lasting question, primarily due to Turkish intransigence. The Movement noted the recent ongoing efforts of the United Nations towards finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem through inter-communal dialogue and reaffirmed its position that the solution agreed must be based on the implementation of all United Nations resolutions and NAM's decisions on Cyprus, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. In this regard, the Movement also considered the statement by the President of the Security Council of 19 December 2002, which expressed its regret that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had not responded in a timely way to the initiatives of the Secretary General. The Movement also took note that the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot leadership is in direct contrast with the will of the Turkish Cypriots themselves. To this effect, the Movement welcomed the recent mobilisation of the Turkish Cypriot civil society in favour of a solution. The Movement urged both sides to continue negotiating in the period ahead in a positive and constructive spirit so that full agreement can be reached the soonest.

Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean

208. On developments in the Mediterranean region, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's determination to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations in the promotion of comprehensive and equitable cooperation in the region towards resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region, in the elimination of the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security, respect for self determination, elimination of foreign occupation, foreign bases and fleets, non-interference

in the internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty of states as prerequisites for the establishment of peace and stability in the Mediterranean region. In this regard, they welcomed the various conferences held as part of the Barcelona process in order to provide a strong stimulus to relations in the Euro Mediterranean region and to give this process a comprehensive, balanced and multidimensional approach based on the necessary balance between the three parts of Barcelona Declaration.

209. They welcomed the consultations within the (5+5) framework and stressed the importance of their continuation with the aim of contributing to finding solutions to common concerns, including economic and technological inequalities between the countries in the region. In this regard, they expressed their expectation that the (5+5) Summit to be held in Tunisia during the Second Part of 2003 will give a new impetus to this dialogue.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

South American Zone of Peace and Co-operation

210. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the Presidents of South America, adopted at their second meeting, held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on 27 July 2002, to declare South America as a Zone of Peace and Cooperation, as well as its recognition by the General Assembly through Resolution 57/13 that the establishment of this Zone of Peace and Cooperation will help to strengthen international peace and security and promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Cuba

211. The Heads of State or Government again called upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, causing huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. The Heads of State or Government once again urged strict compliance with the Resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9 and 57/11 of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and over continuous new legislative measure geared to intensifying it. The Movement also urged the United States Government to return the territory now occupied by the Guantánamo Naval Base to Cuban sovereignty and to put an end to aggressive radio and TV transmission against Cuba.

Venezuela

212. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support to the Government of Hugo Chavez Frias, elected democratically with the support of the majority of votes and reiterated their wish for a peaceful, institutional, just solution to be found within a legal framework to the current Venezuelan situation. In this regard, they recognised the

international initiatives to facilitate the search of a solution. They underlined that the dialogue between the government and a democratic opposition is of fundamental importance for a solution The recent Declaration against violence approved by the Table of Negotiation and Dialogue could contribute to stop the action of destabilisation.

Guyana and Venezuela

213. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Guyana and Venezuela to strengthen their bilateral relations as agreed upon at the High Level Bilateral Commission meeting held in Georgetown. Guyana and in Caracas, Venezuela, in February and October 2002 respectively and look forward to the next Ministerial Meeting to be held shortly in Georgetown.

214. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the renewed commitment of both countries to avail themselves of the Good Offices of the United Nations Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, in the search for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

Belize and Guatemala

215. Mindful of the fundamental principles of the Movement, which uphold respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the Heads of State or Government recalled that the Movement has closely followed the developments in the Belize-Guatemala territorial dispute.

216. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fact that on 16 September, 2002, a Facilitation Process agreed to by the Parties resulted in the presentation of Proposals for a definitive, just and honourable solution to the dispute.

217. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that on 7 February 2003 the Parties signed an Agreement to Establish a Transition Process and Confidence Building Measures aimed at maintaining peace and neighbourly relations between the two countries until the said Proposals can be dealt with and Treaties of Settlement putting an end to the dispute are ratified.

218. The Heads of State or Government commended the parties on this initiative and urged the international community to provide every assistance that will make the proposed settlement effective.

Colombia

219. The Heads of State or Government condemned the recent terrorists acts perpetrated by illegal armed groups in Colombia which claimed numerous lives and injured numerous civilians, and stressed that such acts, like any act of terrorism, are a threat to peace and security. They reaffirmed the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to peace and security caused by terrorists acts, and urged all

States, in accordance with their obligations under United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions including Resolution 1373(2001) to work together and co-operate with and provide support and assistance as appropriate, to the Colombian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organisers and sponsors of this terrorists attacks.

CHAPTER III: ECONOMIC ISSUES

Globalisation and Interdependence

220. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned over the continued marginalisation of the developing countries from the benefits of globalisation, and persistent income and economic gaps between the developed and developing countries. They also expressed their concern that developing countries continue to face barriers to markets, capital and technology and that many grapple with the structural transformation necessary for practical and meaningful integration into the world economy. The ability to exploit new opportunities depends on the economic, technological, trade, industrial and institutional capacities to enter the global markets. As globalisation deepens, the technological, financial and productive gap, including the digital divide, between the developed and developing countries increases. Hence, the Non-Aligned Movement is of the belief that the central focus of international development efforts should be on the creation of an enabling international economic environment, which is critical for developing countries to acquire the requisite capacities to successfully compete and fully benefit from globalisation. They called therefore for an equitable international economic order. They also called for measures to ensure that developing countries participate in and benefit from globalisation, in particular through their full and effective participation in the processes of decision-making on world economic problems.

221. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in the promotion of international co-operation for development in the context of globalisation and interdependence. The global economy has become increasingly interdependent, characterised by rapid growth in flows of trade, finance, information and technology, in the 1990s, which led to increased interdependence among countries. While the developing countries have little share of the global prosperity, they will be the primary victims in the slowing down of the global economy which have adversely impacted on the prospects for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries. It is evident that a large number of Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, particularly in Africa and the LDCs, have been marginalised and others risk marginalisation, and are thus unable to fully share in the benefits of these processes, while they remain most vulnerable to adverse impacts.

222. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government recalled the United Nations Millennium Declaration which commits all Members States at the highest level to make globalisation a positive force for all the world's people and seeks to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared evenly by all as a central challenge for the international

community and called upon all Member States to remain focused on the development needs of the developing nations and achievement of the Millennium Development goals including the target of halving of poverty by 2015.

223. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned over the fact that developing countries are shouldering a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden, taking into consideration the rapid changes and transformations of the world economy. These concerns relate to the imbalances contained in the current architecture of the multilateral trading system, which benignly tolerates market distorting policy instruments by the North and yet denies developing countries legitimate policy space to pursue development objectives.

224. Noting that integration into the global economy in order to benefit from multilateral rules without destroying national comparative advantage is a critical challenge for the developing countries, and recognising that economic reforms are only a means to an end and that in the pursuit of development, the human goals of security, freedom, justice and the opportunity for a fulfilling and empowering life for all humanity must not be neglected, the Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for a New Global Human Order aimed at reversing the growing disparity between rich and poor, both among and within countries through, inter alia, the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable development. They called for the elaboration of consensus for action in this regard, including the identification of specific measures. They also emphasised that the effective implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Millennium Summit and the outcomes of other major United Nations summits and conferences will require political will to implement the commitments undertaken particularly in making available the means of implementation.

225. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the participation of developing countries in global economic decision-making, in particular in the international financial institutions, as well as in multilateral trading organizations, should be enhanced as developing countries represent the majority of countries participating in trade and economic negotiations. They reaffirmed the importance of good governance at the international level through democratisation and transparency and accountability in international economic and financial decision-making in all fora and at all levels with the full and effective participation of developing countries so as to ensure that their development interests are fully taken into account, including enhanced access to markets, to international capital flows and to technology.

226. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern about the increasing social pressure that developing countries are facing as a result of decreasing or negative economic growth, widening poverty and soaring unemployment. In this regard, they called upon the international community, in particular the financial and development multilateral institutions, to establish innovative and new financial mechanisms to support developing countries to meet their immediate social and economic demands as they implement their long - term development programmes.

Revitalising International Co-operation for Development

227. The strengthening of international co-operation for development is necessary in order to facilitate an increased participation by developing countries in the world economy on terms, which are beneficial to them and promote their development efforts. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the call for renewed emphasis on technical assistance in the development co-operation programmes of the United Nations system, including specialised international agencies.

228. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the achievement of the objectives of poverty eradication, economic and social progress, sustained economic growth and sustainable development depends on a more favourable and equitable international economic environment and revitalised international development co-operation supportive of developing countries' efforts. While subscribing to the values of environmental protection, sound macroeconomic management and promotion and protection of all human rights in particular the right to development, the Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the "new protectionism" in the form of labour standards, environment standards, other social and human rights standards and technical standards which are coming to the fore. The Heads of State or Government totally rejected all attempts to use these issues as conditionalities and pretexts for restricting market access or aid and technology flows to developing countries or linking them to the multilateral trade negotiations.

229. The Heads of State or Government again expressed deep concern over the declining level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the lack of concrete commitments by the developed countries in the Monterrey consensus. They reaffirmed their view that ODA continues to constitute an important source of financial flow for many developing countries. They expressed appreciation to Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden for reaching or exceeding the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP) for development. They urged other developed countries to ensure the fulfilment of their commitment to meet the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of their GNP as ODA for all developing countries, as well as to meet the internationally agreed target of 0.15% - 0.20% of their GNP to LDCs, as soon as possible, and at the latest by the end of the first decade of the twenty first century.

230. With a view to the achievement of the internationally agreed ODA Target, the Heads of State or Government looked forward to early action by developed countries to fulfil commitments announced during the International Conference on Financing for Development to increase ODA levels within specified timeframes.

231. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern over the continuous decline in the level of regular resources of the United Nations' funds and programmes and its negative impact on the achievement of development objectives of developing countries.

232. The Heads of State or Government again emphasised the importance of dialogue on strengthening international co-operation and partnership based on the mutuality of interests and benefits, common but differentiated responsibilities and genuine interdependence. They welcomed the decision to reconstitute the existing dialogue biennially held by the United Nations General Assembly as the high-level dialogue on financing for development so that it becomes the intergovernmental focal point for general follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and related issues. They further stressed the need for more effective collaboration between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in order to promote co-ordination on economic, financial, technological, trade and development issues at the global level with the view of assisting developing countries to benefit from globalisation. In this context, they welcomed the establishment of a mechanism for the follow-up to the Financing for Development conference in Monterrey, which should contribute to such collaboration. They affirmed their commitment to implement fully the proposals and measures for the follow-up to financing for development, including those aimed at achieving more effective collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods Institutions and the WTO.

233. The Heads of State or Government recognised the right of all States to determine freely their own political, economic and social system. The Non-Aligned Movement condemned the continued application by certain countries of extra-territorial measures and legislation, and their imposition of unilateral coercive economic measures against certain developing countries, and reaffirmed that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State, including through non-extension of Most Favoured Nations (MFN) status with the view to preventing these countries from the exercise of their right to determine, of their total free will, their own political, economic and social system. They reiterated the Movement's call on all States not to recognise the unilateral, extraterritorial laws enacted by certain countries which impose sanctions on companies and individuals belonging to other countries, since these measures and legislation threaten the sovereignty of States, adversely affect their social and economic development, marginalise developing countries from the process of globalisation, and are contrary to international law, the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, and agreed principles of the multilateral trading system.

234. The Heads of State or Government remained concerned over the lack of implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, due mainly to the lack of political will and to the failure of the developed countries to fulfil their commitments for new and additional resources, the transfer of knowledge and technology to developing countries as well as enhanced access to the markets of the developed countries. They therefore renewed the call upon countries to implement their commitments undertaken and to make tangible progress towards the achievement of the targets, goals and objectives set by the United Nations conferences and summits. Consequently, they underlined the need for strong political will by the international community for the successful implementation of the commitments of all summits, United Nations conferences and special sessions.

235. There is also a need to mobilise sufficient resources for their implementation so that they can contribute effectively to promote sustained economic growth in the developing countries and to remove existing imbalances in the world economy. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the importance of a sustained follow up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. In this regard, they agreed to undertake the necessary actions, in collaboration with G-77, to ensure that the international community stays engaged in the FfD process, particularly with respect to increasing external financial resources for growth and creating global economic conditions that foster the domestic resource mobilisation in the developing countries.

236. The Heads of State and Government emphasised the need to enhance infrastructure development in developing countries, which will spur economic growth. For this purpose, they urged the international community to create a dedicated multilateral mechanism of international financing for the development of infrastructure in developing countries.

International Trade

237. The Heads of State or Government again reaffirmed the need to establish an open, rule-based, accountable, transparent, predictable, just, secure, equitable, development oriented and non-discriminatory global trade system. They agreed to work towards seeking greater market access for agricultural and other non-agricultural exports of interest to the developing countries in multilateral negotiations. They reiterated that negotiations on these issues must fully take into account the concerns and special needs of the developing countries, especially the need for operationalisation of Special and Differential treatment to promote, inter alia, food security, rural development and export diversification in developing countries, which are predominantly agrarian economies. In this regard, they stressed the importance of the further strengthening of their productive capacities and creation of an environment conducive to product and export diversification. They also called for improved terms of trade for products of export interest to developing countries.

238. The Heads of State or Government called for the full implementation of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Declaration. They expressed deep concern over the lack of progress in the WTO negotiations on issues of interest to developing countries in particular on special and differential treatment, implementation issues and in the Declaration on the Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and Public Health.

239. The Heads of State or Government recognised that the outcome of the Doha Ministerial Meeting, November 2001, calls for concerted efforts to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trade system, as well as to review and assess the implementation of existing agreements and to place the needs and the interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO Work Programme. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's belief that the negotiations on international trade at the WTO should:

- Facilitate the integration of developing countries particularly LDCs and small economies into the multilateral trading system and provide assistance in trade related capacity building to developing countries;
- Ensure urgent implementation of Uruguay Round Agreements, in line with the proposals put forward by the developing countries, especially in areas of export interest to developing countries, including the agricultural, textile and clothing sectors, and decisions taken in favour of LDCs and net-food importing developing countries as provided for in the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration;
- Remove the inequity in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture including approval of the development box as prepared by the developing countries;
- Operationalise the commitments contained in the Doha Declaration towards special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries including the adoption of a framework agreement on Special and Differential treatment for developing countries;
- Ensure preservation, of existing preferential trade arrangements, consistent with the WTO multilateral trading regime, with developed countries from which a significant number of developing and LDCs and Small Islands Developing States benefit;
- Ensure that the preferences granted by developed countries under their GSP schemes will be based on the principles of non-discrimination and non-reciprocity and be continually expanded to cover products that correspond to the actual and potential export supply capabilities of developing countries;
- Ensure the implementation of the decision on the two new Working Groups on Trade, Debt and Finance and Trade and Transfer of Technology as contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;
- Ensure that ongoing negotiations on trade in services provide the most sustainable and effective conditions for service sectors where developing countries have comparative advantages, and further ensure that these negotiations facilitate the increased participation of developing countries in global trade in services sector, as well as the effective liberalisation of the movement of natural persons;
- Ensure that the package of implementation issues which was put forward in Doha by the developing countries to rectify the imbalance of the past is immediately acted upon;
- Remove tariff peaks and tariff escalation in the non-agricultural tariff negotiations. These tariff peaks and tariff escalation discriminate directly against developing countries' exports and impede the diversification of developing countries supply side and must be eliminated. These negotiations shall fully take into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries;
- Review the TRIMs and TRIPS Agreements from a developmental dimension with a view to neutralise the negative aspects of these agreements on the development of the developing countries and stressed the importance of implementing, and interpreting the TRIPS Agreement in a manner supportive of public health and access to medicines for all;

240. The Heads of State or Government were particularly concerned that major trading countries have yet again sought to place the question of Special and Differential Treatment

for developing countries at a level less than at par with the other aspects of the negotiations. They called for immediate negotiations on the proposed Framework Agreement on Special and Differential Treatment for developing countries during the course of the present negotiations and reaffirmed that special and differential treatment applies to all developing countries.

241. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of facilitating the relocation of production and other productive capacities to developing countries, inter alia, the restructuring of grandfather industries in developed countries in order to facilitate the implementation of measures necessary for enhancing exports and other related productive capacities.

242. The Heads of State or Government stressed that developing countries and LDCs' WTO accession process should be accelerated, taking fully into account their different stages of development and the basic principles of special and differential treatment. They also emphasised the need to facilitate the accession of developing countries, particularly LDCs, into the WTO with a more streamlined and non-discriminatory process of accession, as reflected in the Zanzibar Ministerial Declaration of the LDCs.

243. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need for developed countries to fully and immediately implement the provisions for special and differential treatment for the products and services exported by developing countries, and for the safeguarding and strengthening of the system of trade preferences.

244. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the imbalance and asymmetries that have been apparent in the course of implementation of the WTO Agreements be urgently addressed. These include the lack of full and faithful implementation of existing obligations by developed countries in the area of textiles and agriculture, lack of market access for products of special interest to developing countries, non-realisation of the provisions for special and differential treatment, and the curtailment of developing countries' ability to pursue policy instruments that promote development.

245. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for developed countries to grant LDCs duty-free market access and welcomed the European Union's "Everything-but-Arms" initiative and the commitment undertaken by the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs to expedite the work towards duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from LDCs in markets of developed countries.

246. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated the important role that United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has to play in helping developing countries to integrate into the world economy in areas of special interest such as investment, enterprise development and technology, trade in goods and services, in particular commodities, and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. In this regard, they called for taking concrete steps to strengthen UNCTAD and its capacity to assist developing countries in trade and development-related issues, including through the provision of new and additional resources, and in the implementation of the Doha work

programme. They reiterated also the important role that UNCTAD has to play in helping developing countries to forge a positive agenda for present and future negotiations. In this connection, they welcomed the establishment, in collaboration with UNCTAD of the International Institute for Trade and Development (IITD) in Bangkok, Thailand in May 2002 to help developing countries to navigate increasingly complex regional and international economic arrangements resulting from globalisation and liberalisation processes, in particular to enhance the capacity of trade negotiations of developing countries to participate effectively in the ongoing WTO negotiations.

247. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for developing countries to undertake a co-ordinated effort in order to guarantee that their interest be properly reflected in the negotiation process of UNCTAD XIII.

248. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the delivery of technical assistance by the WTO and other trade related organizations should be tailored to the needs of developing and least developed WTO Member Countries, as well as acceding countries, in adjusting to WTO rules, implementing WTO agreements and participating in WTO negotiations, and that in this regard, while addressing supply side constraints, priority should be accorded to capacity building, infrastructure development and human resource development.

249. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern about the negative impact of the declining trend of most commodity prices on commodity dependent developing countries and underlined the need for building the capacity of these countries to diversify exports through, inter alia, financial and technical assistance, international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management, and addressing structural changes in international commodity markets, instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade as well as strengthening the activities of Common Fund for Commodities and UNCTAD to support commodity dependent developing countries.

Financial, Investment and Monetary Issues

250. In view of the continued effect of recent financial and economic crises that have adversely affected a number of developing countries, the Heads of State or Government again underlined the need for effective surveillance and early warning systems to protect developing countries against the excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and international speculation. Whilst reiterating the call for an increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into developing countries, it is essential to ensure the transparency of capital flows with a view to strengthening the early warning system and improving crisis management to mitigate the possible adverse impact of financial crises in the future. The international financial system should create and enhance mechanisms, including surveillance mechanisms, technical assistance and adequate information facilities, so as to prevent such crises and neutralise their adverse impact and recommend ways to limit the potential dangers of speculative capital flows. In this regard, they called for more effective regulation of the operation of financial institutions and for greater transparency in the way

financial market operate, including trade in currencies. They again called upon the developed countries to increase their financial contribution to the international financial institutions and to enhance the ability of the Bretton Woods Institutions to respond to crisis. The increasing level of private and non-transparent international financial flows calls for the reform of the international financial architecture, as one of the key elements towards a truly democratic and fair international financial system. There is an urgent need to address systemic concerns such as the need to ensure the effective and full participation of the developing countries in the norm setting and decision-making processes of the financial and monetary system.

251. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's call for the reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions, in order to guarantee democracy and transparency in the decision-making process in these institutions. In this regard, they reiterated the need for a stable, adequately financed international financial system that assists developing economies to respond adequately to the challenges of development.

252. The Heads of State or Government also urged the developing countries to strengthen their financial co-operation. In this connection, they welcomed the proposal of the member countries of the Asia Co-operation Dialogue to launch the Asian Bond as an example of ECDC to enhance the financial self-reliance of developing countries.

253. The Heads of State or Government again called on the Bretton Woods Institutions to refrain from any unfair practices against the developing countries and not to link their credit facilities with any conditionalities particularly on security and political considerations. They emphasised that these institutions should resist efforts by certain countries to use such conditionalities to promote their narrow interests. These institutions should extend their maximum help to developing countries facing serious liquidity problems.

254. The Heads of State or Government strongly urged the international community through the United Nations to strengthen international tax co-operation through enhanced dialogue with national tax authorities and co-ordination of the work of the concerned international bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries.

Foreign Direct Investment

255. The Heads of State or Government, noting that FDI is crucial for the economies of Members of the Non-Aligned Movement, reiterated the importance of promoting and abiding by the principles of good corporate governance by both the foreign investors and host governments.

256. The Heads of State or Government underscored the fact that just as there are obligations by host governments to protect foreign investment, there should be corresponding obligations by foreign investors to make decisions that take into account the interest of host countries and abide by the laws and regulations of those countries.

257. The Heads of State or Government again urged developed countries to refrain from protectionist tendencies against FDI outflows to developing countries, in the interest of new growth opportunities.

External Debt

258. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the persistence of the external debt problem and its unfortunate consequences in the countries of the Movement, where the vicious cycle of debt and underdevelopment has become further entrenched. They expressed their alarm at the burden of debt payments which has become heavier in many countries of the South. They emphasised the need for the durable solution of the external debt problems of developing countries. They therefore urged the intensification of measures on debt relief to promote development and investments in accordance with the priorities and needs of developing countries.

259. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the progress made with the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) debt initiative while recognising that significant challenges remain to ensure that those countries achieve a lasting exit from unsustainable debt.

260. While recognising the advances made on measures towards the relief of external debt of developing countries, the Heads of State or Government again underlined the need to strengthen and expand these measures for the benefit of all developing countries. They also called for further flexibility in the eligibility criteria of the enhanced HIPC debt initiative in order for it to be able to provide faster, broader and deeper debt relief. They further stressed the need to keep the computation of debt sustainability under review in order to be able to compensate for changing circumstances at the national and international levels.

261. The Heads of State or Government noted with serious concern that over the past years a number of financial crises caused the amount of debt servicing in many countries to surpass the sustainability level due, inter alia, to the increased external debt burden of developing countries. In the above context, they proposed the following as concrete steps towards addressing the debt problem:

- Observing a temporary standstill on debt repayment from low income countries which experience excessive financial and economic constraint with a view to bring immediate relief to the affected countries;
- Refinancing of existing debt on concessional term using new financial resources through new financial assistance and credit on concessional terms to assist the low and middle-income debtor countries to meet their debt servicing obligations on a regular basis;
- Full and effective implementation of the enhanced HIPC Initiative, which should be fully financed through renewed additional resources, taking into consideration measures to address any fundamental changes in the economic circumstances of those developing countries with unsustainable debt burden caused by natural

catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or affected by conflict, taking into account initiatives that have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness;

- Bringing international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner;
- Acknowledging the problems of debt sustainability of some non-HIPC LDCs, in particular those facing exceptional circumstances;
- Reducing the unsustainable debt burden of developing countries through such actions as debt relief and debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared comprehensively to address their debt problems;
- Exploring innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, including middle-income countries. Such mechanisms should include debt-for-sustainable-development swap arrangements;
- Assisting developing countries in establishing debt tracking mechanisms and strengthen technical assistance for external debt management and debt tracking;
- Ensuring that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from ODA resources intended to be available for developing countries and that the debt relief arrangements should avoid imposing any unfair burden on other developing countries;
- Establishing a clear link between debt relief and the capacity of the countries concerned to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;
- Address the issues of HIPC to HIPC debt and creditor litigation;
- Streamline conditions and retain more realistic projections and assumptions associated with debt relief; and
- Refocusing debt relief on debt servicing rather than debt stocks.

262. The Heads of State or Government also noted with concern that a growing number of highly indebted low and middle-income developing countries and LDCs were facing difficulties in meeting their external debt servicing obligations. In this regard, they stressed the need to consider a comprehensive solution to the debt problems of developing countries as an important factor among others in their poverty reduction and sustained economic growth so that they can join the world economy. They also called for exploring innovative sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms, including proposals to allow debtors and creditors to achieve agreements and solutions to the problem of external debt.

Sustainable Development

263. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to pursue the goals of sustainable development in an integrated manner as enshrined in Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. They expressed the Movement's deep disappointment with the lack of progress made in the implementation of Agenda 21 and reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's call to developed countries to fulfil their international commitments to provide new and additional financial resources; technical assistance and transfer of environmentally sound technology on concessional, preferential and non-commercial terms, including time bound commitments to developing countries.

264. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration and its Plan of Implementation during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 August - 4 September 2002. In this regard, they emphasised the need to reinvigorate the commitment of the international community at the highest political level to achieve the goals of sustainable development, as well as, the need for a strengthened North-South partnership resulting in a higher level of international solidarity for the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development. They reiterated that the Plan, which further builds on the achievements made since United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) must be accompanied with the necessary financial, technological and technical support to developing countries to ensure its effective implementation based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

265. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's principled position that economic growth, poverty eradication and the right to development constitute a priority and a fundamental right of countries. They reiterated the need to promote the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development: economic development; social development; and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. They further emphasized that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for achieving sustainable development.

266. The Heads of State and Government emphasised that the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) should continue to function as the high-level body on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the implementation of the three pillars of sustainable development, and in this context called for a strengthened CSD.

267. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's full support for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and called for its strengthening as a leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment, as stipulated in the Nairobi Declaration.

268. The Heads of State or Government again stressed the need for UNEP and UN HABITAT to increase their co-operation and co-ordination, within the framework of their respective mandates and separate programmatic and organisational identities, as well as their separate Executive Directors. They reiterated that capacity-building and technical assistance must remain important components of the work programmes of both UNEP and UN HABITAT.

269. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 54/225, 55/203 and 57/261 on promoting an integrated

management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development. They encouraged the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organisations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean sea from illegal or accidental release of highly radioactive and other hazardous materials, as well as from degradation caused by pollution from ships in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, and also from land-based pollution.

270. The Heads of State or Government, noting the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982, recognised the important contributions made by the two institutions that have evolved from the UNCLOS Accord:

- The International Seabed Authority – the standard bearer of the concept of the oceans as the Common Heritage of Mankind; and
- The International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea – an evolving repository and advocate of international maritime jurisprudence.

They pledged their active participation in the work of these institutions as well as in the related Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf to safeguard the interests of developing countries.

271. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's concern over the increasing number and scale of natural disasters including the extreme weather events, earthquakes and technological catastrophes, which have resulted in immense loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies world-wide, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, they reiterated their full support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 54/219, 56/195 and 57/256 and their call on States and relevant intergovernmental bodies to ensure that the Yokohama Strategy for a safer world is translated into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities.

272. The Heads of State or Government again emphasised the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources. In this regard, they expressed their concern about the activities of those foreign economic, financial, and other interests that exploit the natural and human resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and deprive them of their right to control the wealth of their countries. They condemned those activities and in this regard reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests in violation of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations is a threat to the integrity and prosperity of those territories.

273. The Heads of State or Government stressed that new and additional financial resources to developing countries have not been provided, that the transfer of

environmentally sound technologies on favourable, concessional and preferential terms has not been realised, and that the developed countries have not assumed and performed practical commitment to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

274. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for the developed countries to make available the increased commitments in official development assistance announced by several developed countries at the International Conference on Financing for Development. They also urged the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the implementation of the target of 0.7% of GNP as official development assistance to the developing countries. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government recognised the importance of the proposed creation of the International Humanitarian Fund taking into account of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development which called for additional measures to ensure that available resources are used to the benefit of humanity. They also underscored the need to encourage exploring innovative mechanism to comprehensively address the debt problems of the middle-income developing countries through among others debt-for-sustainable development-swap and proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes.

275. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the successful and substantial third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the decision of the Second Assembly of the GEF held in Beijing, China, from 16 – 18 October 2002, particularly in designating the land degradation, desertification and deforestation as a focal area of GEF to receive GEF support for the successful implementation of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD). They further reiterated the Movement's call for simplifying and expediting the process for the approval and the execution of projects. They also welcomed the decision of the GEF Assembly to declare GEF as a financial mechanism for the UNCCD.

276. The Heads of State or Government once again called for the democratisation of the GEF, for transparency in its decision-making processes and for co-ordination between the implementing agencies of the GEF to be strengthened. They reiterated the Movement's commitment to continue reinforcing the developing countries' joint participation in the GEF to safeguard their common interests, both in the orientation of its policies as well as in the financial allocation of resources.

277. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the continuous deterioration and degradation of the unique ecosystem of the Dead Sea and emphasized the importance of working progressively towards reversing this environmental catastrophe. They drew the attention of the international community to the need for international action to protect the Dead Sea and prevent any further environmental degradation of its ecosystem through concessional grants.

278. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). They again extended their invitation to all Governments to consider taking the necessary steps to make possible the entry into force of this important

international instrument as soon as possible, and help developing countries through capacity-building and other co-operation mechanisms in the relevant areas of the Protocol.

279. The Heads of States or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Malaysia to host the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, to be held in Kuala Lumpur in 2004.

280. The Heads of State or Government called for the early elaboration of an international legal regime, within the framework of the CBD, to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefit arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The Movement will work to ensure that proprietary patents are developed only after obtaining the prior informed consent of the developing countries concerned, after reaching agreement on benefit sharing, to ensure a flow back on benefits from patentees to original developers. They also underscored that the rules and habits of local communities must be respected and protected. They further agreed that the management and conservation of biodiversity is essential for sustainable development, especially in the most important areas of national economies such as forests, agriculture, fishing, wildlife management, health, industry and tourism. They emphasised that the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current loss of biological diversity as agreed in the Johannesburg Summit, will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries.

281. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Chile to host the First Global Forum on Biotechnology, to be held in Concepcion, from 9 - 12 December 2003.

282. The Heads of State or Government called for the implementation of the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of institutional capacity in developing countries.

283. The Heads of State and Government reiterated the importance of the decision of the Fourth World Trade Organization Ministerial Meeting to examine, through the World Trade Organization Council on TRIPS, the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the CBD, as well as the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore and other relevant new developments by members. In this regard, they stressed on the need to take fully into account the development dimension.

284. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Cuba to host the Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties to UNCCD to be held in Havana, from 25 August - 5 September 2003.

285. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to strengthen the UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and called for the provision of adequate and

predictable financial resources, transfer of technology, and capacity building, for its effective implementation, particularly in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture to address poverty resulting from land degradation.

286. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the successful holding of the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Santiago, Chile from 4-15 November 2002.

287. The Heads of State or Government recalled the legally binding commitments for the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reduce their emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) as contained in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. They reiterated their call on the developed countries to undertake necessary and immediate steps to implement these commitments particularly through domestic action. They also called on developed countries to implement the new funding provisions adopted by the VI Session (Part II) of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bonn, July 2001. They urged the international community to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with the Millennium Declaration. They further called on States that have not already ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do it in a timely manner to ensure its entry into force without further delay.

288. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Marrakech Declaration and the Marrakech Accord adopted at the Seventh Conference of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention held in Marrakech in November 2001. They also welcomed the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development adopted at the Eighth Conference of the Parties held in India in October/November 2002, which emphasized that taking into account the common but differentiated responsibilities, all parties should continue to advance the implementation of their commitments under the UNFCCC. They further welcomed the call in the Delhi Ministerial Declaration for the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology to developing countries through concrete projects and capacity building.

289. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their categorical rejection of all attempts by some developed countries to link their ratifications of the Kyoto Protocol with the question of participation by developing countries in the reduction of GHG emissions, taking into account that the creation of a clean development mechanism implies the possibility for industrialised countries to reduce significantly the cost of emissions reductions within their own boundaries.

290. The Heads of State or Government also urged developed countries to implement effective measures, to meet their commitments through domestic action and to ensure that the rules, principles and modalities of the Kyoto mechanisms, namely emission trading, joint implementation and clean development mechanisms are adhered to once the Kyoto Protocol comes into force. They reiterated that reduction under the Clean Development Mechanisms and other mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol must be seen as supplementary to domestic action undertaken by developed countries.

291. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the depletion of the ozone layer poses a serious threat to the whole world. They once again urged Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to comply with its requirements and amendments and to phase out the production and consumption of regulated ozone depleting substances (ODSs) in accordance with the phase out schedules agreed to by countries in terms of the Protocol. They also urged Parties to the Protocol to provide affordable, accessible, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone depleting substances before 2010 in order to assist those countries in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Protocol.

Food Security

292. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's view that the right to food is a fundamental human right and its promotion and implementation constitute a moral imperative for the international community. They emphatically rejected the use of food as an instrument of economic or political pressure.

293. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's concern over the large number of people, in particular children who suffer from hunger and malnutrition. They again emphasised the need to take urgent action to meet the commitments for achieving food security for present and future generations, taking full account of the priorities and objectives set out in the World Food Summit of 1996. In this regard, they welcomed the adoption of the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later. entitled International Alliance Against Hunger adopted in June 2002 which affirmed the global commitment of reducing by half the number of undernourished by the year 2015.

294. The Heads of State or Government noted that the issues of implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement concerning agriculture remain marginalised in negotiations at the WTO. They expressed disappointment that the Doha Declaration has only led to best endeavour clauses, instead of an agreement on resolution of the implementation issues concerning liberalisation of agricultural trade. They expressed deep concern over the continuation of negative impact of the Agreement on Agriculture, which is impeding the realisation of the right to development and the right to food.

295. The Heads of State or Government also noted that the developed countries were providing exorbitant subsidies, more than US$1 billion a day, to protect their agricultural sector, which is six times the amount of their aid to the developing countries and in addition to depriving the developing countries' farmers from markets to sell their products.

296. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep appreciation the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Globalisation and its Impact on the Full Enjoyment of Human Rights, presented to the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights, in which the High Commissioner had noted the negative impact of the Agreement on Agriculture on Food Security, on the effective realisation of the Right to Development and the Right to Health. They encouraged the High Commissioner and his office to continue with his endeavours in this regard. They also requested the High Commissioner to

bring the report to the attention of the relevant international organisation especially the WTO.

Science and Technology

297. The Heads of State or Government expressed the Movement's deep concern over the increasing disparity in science and technology capacities between rich and poor nations posing a serious impediment to the development of developing countries. In this context, they stressed that the uneven distribution of new information and communication technology capacities is further exacerbating the divide between rich and poor nations. In this regard, they again urged developed countries to facilitate the transfer of technologies to developing countries without conditionalities on preferential, non-commercial and concessional terms. Cognisant of the enormous potential of science and technology to accelerate economic and social development, the Non-Aligned Movement called for a strengthening of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development to enable it to be more effective in supporting and assisting the developing countries in their national efforts to enhance research and development, particularly in the fields of health, education and agriculture.

298. The Heads of State or Government also emphasised the urgent necessity for the international community to address the terms on which technology is made available to developing countries. They stressed the need for the urgent operationalisation of commitments to transfer technology to developing countries on concessional, preferential and favourable terms. They also called for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on affordable terms where such technologies and production methods have been mandated under national laws and international regulations.

Information and Communication

299. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that there is an urgent need for the international community to intensify its efforts to address the development of information and communication technology as a means of redressing the continued imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication and the ever increasing digital divide.

300. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of information and communication technologies for development, and welcomed recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration in that regard. They also welcomed the successful holding of the General Assembly Meeting on Information and Communication Technologies and Development on 17 – 18 June 2002.

301. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly at its Fifty-Sixth and Fifty-Seventh sessions to organise a Summit on World Information Society (Geneva in 2003 and Tunis in 2005). They welcomed the broad support the Summit had received and the sense of common purpose and mobilization it created within the international community. They stressed the importance of an active

and dynamic participation in the Summit in order to ensure its success. They reiterated their support for the unity of the two phases of the Summit and of its preparatory process, which entails the necessity of an integrated and comprehensive approach to the two phases of the Summit combining complementarities, interdependence and synergies between the two phases. They stressed the importance of carrying out in earnest the preparatory process of the Summit, giving equal importance to both parts of it. In this context, they emphasised the importance of the development dimension of the WSIS process and urged the developed countries to co-operate in order to facilitate the adoption of a framework and a comprehensive Plan of Action in this field aimed at allowing better access to and use of information technology, thus helping to bridge the digital divide between developed and developing countries.

302. The Heads of State or Government again urged Member States to accelerate the process of setting up the New International Information Centres of the Non-Aligned Movement.

303. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the undisguised attempts of some countries to eliminate the concept of a new equitable and just world information and communication order and stressed that the establishment of a new world information and communication order should aim at ensuring impartiality, freedom, fairness, effectiveness, and balance in the information flow.

South-South Co-operation

304. The Heads of State or Government remained committed to further strengthening South-South Co-operation. In this context, they emphasised the importance of having effective strategies and mechanisms, for promoting accelerated economic growth and development and self-reliance, giving a greater dynamism to the world economy, and promoting the restructuring of the international economic relations. Developing countries should accelerate the establishment of new South-South relations by broadening and intensifying South-South Co-operation including through enhanced regional and sub-regional co-operation, pooling of resources as well as strengthening the South's effectiveness in multilateral processes and organisations. Drawing on the successes and experiences in South-South Co-operation so far, strategies should be orchestrated for South-South Co-operation suited to new situations and continue to initiate new projects, including those in social and economic fields in order to ensure effective participation in the international economy.

305. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the outcome of the South Summit, held in Havana, 10 - 14 April 2000, in particular the decisions adopted on strengthening of co-ordination and co-operation between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 through the Joint Co-ordinating Committee (JCC) in the promotion and defence of the common interest of the developing countries. They underlined the importance of the implementation of the outcome of the South Summit and decided to take practical steps, especially in the field of South-South Co-operation. They also supported the ongoing implementation follow-up of the Havana outcome including the Tenth Session of the

Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee (from 18 – 22 August 2001, in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran) and called for the implementation of the provisions of the Tehran Consensus.

306. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Kingdom of Morocco to host the High-Level Conference on South-South Co-operation to be held in December 2003 in accordance with the decision of the Havana Summit.

307. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the activities of the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Co-operation (NAM CSSTC) which complement the ongoing efforts of developing countries to further promote international economic co-operation as well as strengthening their national and collective self-reliance through technical co-operation. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the Centre should be governed by a Governing Council to be set up in due course. In further promoting and increasing South-South Co-operation, the Heads of State or Government called upon NAM member countries, governmental and non-governmental organisation, international organisations, individuals and private corporations to render support and participate actively in the work program of the NAM CSSTC.

308. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the contribution by the South Centre in Geneva in providing advice, guidance and support, including through policy papers and studies on various topics in the interest of developing countries. The Heads of State or Government encouraged further contribution of the Centre to the strengthening of the capacity of developing countries in participating in substantive negotiations on issues critical to the developing countries.

309. The Heads of State or Government recognised the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for NAM in capacity building and in providing a forum for the developing countries to bring them to the frontiers of science through networking, sharing knowledge and experiences, pooling of resources and collective self-reliance. They strongly urged all NAM countries to reinforce the Centre by participating and ensuring adequate financing for its activities.

310. The Heads of State or Government recognised the significant role of economic and technical co-operation between developing countries and countries with economies in transition in promoting implementation of development programmes and projects.

311. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that developing countries should coordinate their priorities and negotiating strategies to promote their common interests of ensuring that multilateral trade negotiations take fully into account the needs of developing countries so that trade policies serve the objective of development and also provide enhance market access to developing countries.

312. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative by Malaysia to organise the NAM Business Forum on South-South Co-operation on 23 - 24 February 2003 in Kuala Lumpur, in conjunction with the XIII NAM Summit, which is aimed at

strengthening business and economic co-operation among NAM member countries. They expressed the hope that the Business Forum will become a regular feature of future NAM Summits.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa

313. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that the socio-economic situation in Africa remains precarious, despite the critical role played by Africa and the African people in world economy, over centuries, and despite the many efforts made by African countries, individually and collectively, to lay a solid foundation for Africa's development. In the context of globalisation and liberalisation, they remained concerned that the decline in ODA and other financial flows to Africa will increase the marginalisation of the continent in the global economy. In addition, they were also deeply concerned that FDI flows to Africa still account for a mere 2% of the total FDI flows to developing countries, and that its share in global trade accounts for less than 1%. In this respect, they continued to call for the reversal of this negative trend. Furthermore, it is recognised that FDI can only complement concessional finance and not replace it.

314. The Heads of State or Government commended the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as representing the collective determination and commitment of African governments and people to take control over their future development and assume their pressing duty to fight poverty by placing their countries on the path of sustainable economic and social development. They also welcomed the endorsement of this initiative by the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Secretary General as well as the support for the initiative by the Group of Eight Industrialised Countries and the EU. They underlined the importance of these steps in achieving one of the most important goals of the NEPAD, namely the establishment of a new relationship based on partnership and mutual responsibility and accountability between Africa and the international community to overcome the Continent's marginalisation. In this regard, they expressed the Non-Aligned Movement's sincere endorsement of, and support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

315. The Heads of State or Government shared the approach to development as embedded in NEPAD and which is based on a thorough evaluation of past experience, in particular the realisation that Africa's economic growth and sustainable development cannot be achieved through an approach solely or predominantly based on the aid-and-credit pattern, which has failed. Therefore, they supported the new comprehensive development approach which calls for a substantive new partnership including with the international and African private sectors, as well as with bilateral and multilateral financial and technical partners, together with the African civil society and people as a whole.

Least Developed Countries

316. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned over the continuing declining rate of economic growth of the LDCs as a group, with no sign of change in this

trend, in spite of the broad structural and economic reform measures undertaken by them. The problems of the shrinking aid levels and FDI, the heavy debt burden, lack of market access, supply side constraints and a decline in commodity prices hinder the growth of LDCs. They noted that whilst the debt burden for the LDCs continues to increase considerably, the flow of FDI remains insignificant.

317. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in 2001 and the adoption of a Plan of Action, which once again commits countries to address the urgent needs of LDCs as well as to increase their assistance to prevent the further marginalisation of LDCs. They called on all countries to ensure the implementation of these commitments according to the targets set in the Plan of Action.

318. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for the developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of GNP as official development assistance to developing countries and effectively implement their commitment on such assistance to LDCs as contained in paragraph 83 in the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade of 2001 – 2010.

Landlocked Developing Countries

319. Noting the additional costs incurred by land-locked developing countries in developing their import and export markets, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the international community to give special attention and support to the special development problems and needs of these countries, particularly through technical co-operation with, and financial assistance by developed countries and multilateral financial institutions, to enable these countries to effectively participate in a rapidly globalising world economy.

320. The Heads of State or Government again noted that transit developing countries face serious economic problems and that their efforts at developing a viable transit infrastructure also need financial and technical assistance from the international community. They also noted that in some cases regional integration and co-operation efforts have also provided additional solutions to the specific problems confronting landlocked developing countries.

321. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the United Nations General Assembly decision to convene an International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked Developing Countries, Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Co-operation at Almaty, on 28 – 29 August 2003 and invited the organisations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and other relevant regional and international organisations and the international community to provide the necessary substantive, financial and technical support to the preparatory process and organisation of the Conference and to participate actively therein.

Small Island Developing States

322. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's support for the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States and the Millennium Declaration in particular paragraph 17, which recognise the need to address the special concerns of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

323. While reaffirming the Non-Aligned Movement's full support for the system-wide Implementation of the Programme of Action (POA) for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, the Heads of State or Government recognised the efforts made by SIDS to implement the Programme of Action. In this regard, they noted with concern that the support of the international community has been affected by financial and other resource constraints and by global economic and environmental factors.

324. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for the provision of adequate, predictable, new and additional resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms, the establishment of a globally sustainable energy programme by 2004, and the promotion of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal, stable and predictable trading arrangements on which most of these countries depend. They therefore urged all countries, in particular developed countries, to fulfil the commitments contained in the POA of the SIDS.

325. The Heads of State or Government supported the decision to convene an international meeting in 2004, for the comprehensive review of the POA for the sustainable development of SIDS in accordance with the decision of the Twenty Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and General Assembly resolution 57/262. In this regard, they urged the developed countries to provide financial and technical support for the organization of this meeting and the implementation of its outcome.

326. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Mauritius to host the International Meeting on SIDS to be held in Mauritius in 2004.

CHAPTER IV: SOCIAL ISSUES

Social Development

327. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's commitment to the accelerated implementation and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action as well as its full support to the outcome of its five-year review and appraisal as contained in "Further Initiatives" for Social Development adopted by the 24th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. They also reiterated their request to the international community to fulfil its commitment and fully co-operate in the

implementation of the goals of the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action as well as the Special Session. The international community must maintain the momentum generated by the Social Summit geared at the eradication of poverty, the generation of full employment, and promotion and achievement of social integration and the attainment of broad social development, while taking action to mitigate those aspects of globalisation, which have an adverse impact on developing economies. The strengthening and sustaining of an enabling environment for social development, implementation of the POA and its follow-up is necessary.

328. The Heads of State or Government recognised that the average life expectancy would increase in the 21st Century and that population ageing would become a major social and economic challenge, particularly for developing countries. In this regard, they welcomed the Declaration and International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing held from 8 - 12 April 2002, at Madrid, Spain, which provides a practical tool to assist policy makers to focus on the key priorities associated with individual and population ageing and affirm their willingness to take appropriate measures to implement the commitments contained in the POA.

329. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the eradication of poverty through sustained and accelerated economic growth and the empowerment of their people through education remains the overriding priority for developing countries. In this context, they again emphasised the need for a supportive international environment to address long-term problems of poverty, under-development, marginalisation, social exclusion, insecurity and instability, and reaffirmed the need to make the right to development a reality for everyone. In this regard, they expressed concern over the slow progress in the realisation of the development goals and objectives of the developing countries and stressed the importance of implementing the international commitments contained in the outcomes of all the major United Nations summits and conferences within their agreed targets and timeframes.

330. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly during its Fifty-Seventh Session of Resolution 57/265 endorsing the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish the World Solidarity Fund aimed at eradicating poverty and promoting human development across the world on a long-term basis. The decision is a concretisation of the initiative to enhance international solidarity, in the framework of a comprehensive approach with the objective of reducing the gap between developed and developing countries, while reinforcing stability and prosperity in the world. They reiterated their appreciation for the efforts made by all states and the support they lent to the establishment of the Fund. They expressed the hope that all governments would remain mobilised for the operationalisation of the Fund. They also underlined the collective responsibility of the international community, particularly the donor countries, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 57/265, for the mobilisation of the financial resources required for the immediate entry into functioning of the World Solidarity Fund so as to allow it to achieve its objectives in a framework of complementarity with other United Nations development bodies.

331. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the fact that more than 113 million children had no access to primary education, 880 million adults were illiterate, while gender discrimination continued to permeate education systems. Without accelerated progress towards education for all, national and internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction would be missed, and inequalities between countries and within societies would widen. In this regard, they welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003 – 2013), and reiterated their support and commitment to cooperate in attaining the goals of the decade.

332. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of health as indispensable for sustainable development, and in this regard, they remained deeply concerned that HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases continue to threaten the achievement of economic and developmental goals of developing countries. They reiterated the Movement's support for the outcome of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session of HIV/AIDS held from 25 - 27 June 2001. In this regard, they also welcomed the efforts by the United Nations Secretary-General to put the issue of HIV/AIDS on the international agenda by launching a Global AIDS and Health Fund. In addition, they reiterated their appreciation for the pledge by the G8 to this fund as being an important step in fighting the scourge of communicable diseases and to obtain safe and affordable essential medicines. They expressed their deep and continued concern that the people in developing countries are the most affected by HIV/AIDS and emphasised the need for an urgent and sustained global response to the pandemic. In this regard, the Non-Aligned Movement called on all countries to support the Global AIDS Fund and the activities of UNAIDS. In this connection, they welcomed the Kathmandu Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Regional Conference on "Accelerating the Momentum to Fight Against HIV/AIDS in South Asia" held from 3-4 February 2003 in Kathmandu, Nepal, in co-operation with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNAIDS and the convening of the 15th International Conference on HIV/AIDS in July 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand in co-operation with UNAIDS.

333. The Heads of State or Government underscored the central role that health plays in development, by being both a necessary precondition to and an outcome of the overall development process. They noted that the primary determinants of ill-health such as poverty, the lack of education and environmental degradation are also amongst the critical causes of underdevelopment.

334. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to address the public health problems affecting many developing countries, in particular least developed countries. In this context, they welcomed the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health which clearly recognised that the TRIPS Agreement should be interpreted in a manner supportive of the right to protect public health, in particular, to promote access to medicine for all. They, therefore, expressed serious concern on the attempts by some Member Countries at the WTO to make an extremely restrictive interpretation of the provisions of the Doha Declaration.

International Migration and Development

335. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on Member Countries of the Movement and the international community to work towards the effective respect for the human dignity and well being of migrants, international norms and full compliance with relevant international instruments. They again expressed their concern over the prevalence and enforcement of stringent immigration policies in various developed countries, which severely restrict the free movement of people, and breed xenophobia due to the discriminatory manner in which these policies are implemented. They also expressed deep concern over new immigration laws and regulations adopted by some developed countries, which lead to massive deportations of immigrants from Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries and the violation of their fundamental human rights. They reiterated their call on those developed countries to take fully into account the social and economic effects those deportations would have on the affected developing countries, particularly those facing high debt burdens and high unemployment situations. They encouraged all countries to consider becoming parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families bearing in mind that only one ratification is needed for the entry into force of the Convention. They further encouraged all countries to consider taking the appropriate steps to implement the recommendations as they relate to migrants, contained in the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance as adopted in September 2001.

Human Rights

336. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's long-standing and principled position that all human rights, in particular the Right to Development are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat all human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be respected. It is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples, in particular the right to development in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as well as international human rights law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Furthermore, they agreed to work towards the transformation and the continuing adaptation of human rights machinery to current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and to contribute significantly to the prevention of their violations. They also stressed the importance of addressing the international human rights agenda and the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in a fair and balanced manner, taking into account the need for equal treatment of both civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights.

337. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, dialogue-based approach, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of the States, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural characteristics of each country. Exploitation of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations, which is contrary to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, should be excluded. They reiterated that co-ordination of human rights activities must be carried out by the United Nations organs, bodies, programmes and specialised agencies, whose activities deal with human rights, so as to co-operate in order to strengthen, rationalise and streamline those activities, taking into account the need to avoid duplication.

338. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's view that every State should provide an effective framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and other relevant international and regional instruments on human rights, as well as a framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations. In this context, they reaffirmed the important and constructive role to be played by independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and stressed that every effort should be made for the impartiality and objectivity of national institutions and call upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide greater assistance upon request by interested governments in the establishment and operations of the national institutions. Each national institution has the right to choose its framework in accordance with national legislation taking into account the Paris Principles, among others, on the establishment of national institutions.

339. The Heads of State or Government expressed dismay at and condemnation of gross and systematic violation and situations that constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights as they continue to occur in different parts of the world. Such violations and obstacles include, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, involuntary or forced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, apartheid, foreign occupation and alien domination, poverty, hunger and other denials of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, religious intolerance, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, discrimination against women, violation of children's rights and lack of the rule of law.

340. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's recommendation to States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems take into account the respective country conditions, provide effective guarantees for human rights and fundamental freedoms including freedom of speech, association, thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination. They also reiterated the Movement's unequivocal condemnation of all violent acts and activities, which infringe upon human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, tolerance and respect for diversity.

341. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that democracy, good governance at both the national and international levels, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive and unilateral measures, rules and policies against developing countries constitute flagrant violations of the basic rights of their populations. They also reaffirmed that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation and instability engender social and economic exclusion and violation of human dignity and human rights. It is essential for States to promote efforts to combat abject poverty as well as foster participation by the poorest members of society in decision-making processes. In this context, they urged developed countries to assist the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, in fulfilling the basic needs of the society determined for the purpose of the right to development and also to concretise their commitment to the realisation of the goals of the NEPAD.

342. The Heads of State or Government recalled General Assembly Resolutions 46/51 entitled "Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism", 56/160 entitled "Human Rights and Terrorism" and 57/219 entitled "Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while countering terrorism", as well as United Nations Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2002/35 adopted in April 2002, and renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights, in particular the right to life and the right to development, resulting from terrorist acts, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They also called for the need to promote and intensify international co-operation in order to implement effective measures against terrorism.

343. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret the adoption and enactment of legislation in certain countries, on fighting terrorism, which limit a number of individual rights and whose substance is discriminatory and xenophobic. They called upon all Governments concerned to take appropriate measures to protect the rights of the vulnerable groups, such as migrant workers and their families, and ethnic and religious minorities.

344. The Heads of State or Government urged all States individually and through international co-operation to fight terrorism and related transnational crimes, such as, drugs and arms trafficking and money laundering so as to ensure greater protection for communities and their fundamental human rights.

345. The Heads of State or Government remained determined to promote and protect all human rights, in particular the right to development, as enunciated in the Declaration on the Right to Development. While stressing the indivisible nature of all human rights, they again placed emphasis on the importance of the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and as an integral part of all human rights. In this regard, they stressed the need to strive for the greater acceptance and operationalisation and realisation of the right to development at the international level and called on all States to undertake necessary policy formulation and institute measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right. They emphasised the duty of States to co-operate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to

development. The international community should promote an effective international co-operation for the realisation of the right to development. Lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level (paragraph 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action). The United Nations Commission on Human Rights' Open-Ended Working Group on the Right to Development should continue to give priority to the operationalisation of this important right including, inter alia, elaboration of a Convention on the Right to Development. They welcomed with appreciation the agreed conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development adopted at its last two sessions focusing on the major obstacles to the realisation of the right to development. They also noted with appreciation the six studies/reports prepared by the Independent Expert on the Right to Development and their constructive contribution towards deepening the current international dialogue on the realisation of the right to development.

346. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for mainstreaming the right to development in the operational programmes and objectives of the United Nations, specialised agencies, programmes and funds and in the policies and objectives of the international financial and multilateral trading systems. They underlined that in relation to the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, core principles such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including partnership and commitments, are important for the realisation of the right to development and prevention of discriminatory treatment to the issues of concern to the developing countries arising out of political or other non-economic reasons.

347. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of strengthening the international co-operation and co-ordination in the field of Human Rights and therefore, they agreed to reinforce the Non-Aligned Movement's presence by advancing its positions during the deliberations taking place in the main international fora, particularly, the Human Rights Commission, the ECOSOC, and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

348. The Heads of State or Government stressed that corrupt practices, including lack of sound international corporate governance, bribery, money laundering and the transfer abroad of illegally acquired funds and assets undermine the economic and political stability, and the development efforts of developing countries. Therefore, they called for early conclusion of the negotiation on the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which should include clear provisions for the repatriation of all illegally acquired funds and artefacts to their countries of origin, through international and bilateral co-operation necessary to achieve this aim.

International Humanitarian Law

349. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's concern over the systematic and gross violations of international humanitarian law and principles, both in terms of denial of safe and unimpeded access in accordance with international

humanitarian law to people in need and through increasing violence against all those protected by international humanitarian law. They therefore urged all parties to conflicts to respect international humanitarian law and human rights instruments, stressed the importance of the promotion and dissemination of these laws and instruments and called upon all parties to take measures to ensure the safety security of international and local humanitarian personnel.

350. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that priority should be given to promoting knowledge of, respect for and observance of obligations assumed under International Humanitarian Law, in particular those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Protocols, and they encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the two 1977 Additional Protocols. In particular, they recognised the obligation of the parties to armed conflicts not of an international character to apply the provisions contained in Article 3, common to the four Conventions. They also emphasised the importance of national implementation of international humanitarian law and urged all States to take such measures as may be necessary to implement their international obligations, including the enactment of legislation and/or regulations.

351. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's condemnation of the increasing attacks on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and urged the Governments of Member States of the United Nations to ensure respect for the protection of the personnel of humanitarian organisations in conformity with the relevant international law. Humanitarian agencies and their personnel should respect the laws of the countries they work in and the principles of neutrality and non-interference, as well as cultural, religious and other values of the population in the countries where they operate.

352. The Heads of State or Government recognised the need for rules to protect and preserve cultural property, as such objects constitute the collective memory of humanity and are examples of its greatest achievements. They took note of the adoption of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in this regard, and invited those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying the 1954 Convention and its two additional Protocols.

Humanitarian Issues

353. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's concern over the lack of adequate resources for responding to and addressing humanitarian emergencies in a uniform manner across the globe without favouritism and double standards and, more specifically, the process of transition from relief to development and regretted the persistent trend of low and uneven funding for humanitarian assistance. They reiterated that failure to provide adequate resources and balanced contributions, both geographically and sectorally, undermines the Guiding Principles of Humanitarian Assistance, and weakens the ability of humanitarian actors to respond in a coherent and timely manner to emergencies. They called upon donor countries to increase their contributions to humanitarian appeals commensurate with the needs of affected populations, without being influenced by levels of media interest or geographic location of the emergency requiring

humanitarian assistance. At the same time, contributions for humanitarian assistance should not be at the expense of development assistance. Furthermore, the Movement again called on the United Nations to fully utilise the capacities existing within developing countries, which are available closer to the site of a disaster and often at lower cost.

354. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to enhance international co-operation to resolve international problems of a humanitarian character in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, and, in this regard, they reiterated the rejection by the Non-Aligned Movement of the so-called "right" of humanitarian intervention, which has no basis either in the Charter of the United Nations or in international law.

355. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's deep concern over the considerable rise in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in developing countries. They also noted with concern the increasingly large numbers of refugees being hosted by developing countries. They again acknowledged the urgent need to further sensitise the international community, particularly the donor community and the international financial institutions to alleviate the negative consequences on the economies, social development and environment, developing countries hosting large refugee populations and those who are in situations of post-conflict reconstruction with protracted and heavy refugee caseloads. They reiterated the necessity for international burden-sharing and responsibility in refugee situations and called for intensified financial and moral support to developing countries hosting refugees, upon request, while scrupulously observing the principles of neutrality, non-conditionality and non-interference.

356. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that international assistance to respond to humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, should be provided impartially upon request, and be based upon humanitarian considerations solely in accordance with the needs arising out of the particular natural disaster. In this respect, they reiterated the need to increase funding for international co-operation and disaster management, including early warning systems, taking into account particularly the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as it relates to the transition from relief to development.

Racism and Racial Discrimination

357. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, in September 2001 and called for the implementation of its objectives. They also commended the international community for recognising that slavery and slave trade, including trans-Atlantic slave trade, are crimes against humanity. The Conference also recognised that legacies of slavery, slave trade, colonialism, genocide and other forms of servitude have manifested themselves in poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, social exclusion and economic disparities. They commended the Conference for having agreed on the NEPAD as a framework within which amongst others, remedial measures for redressing the legacies of these practices could be addressed

and called for the formulation of similar programmes of reparations to descendants of slaves in the African Diaspora.

358. The Heads of State or Government expressed the Movement's commitment to the effective follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. In this regard, they welcomed Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2002/68 and General Assembly Resolution 57/195 creating the necessary mechanisms and guiding the effective follow up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. They also reiterated the Movement's opposition to all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and expressed deep concern on the resurgence of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in various parts of the world. They reaffirmed that all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, constitute serious violations of human rights, which should be rejected through all political and legal means. They condemned the misuse of the new communications technologies, including the internet for inciting racial hatred and intolerance.

359. The Heads of State or Government remained convinced that political platforms and activities based on doctrines of superiority and violent nationalist ideologies, which are based on racial discrimination or ethnic exclusiveness and xenophobia, must be condemned as incompatible with democracy and accountable governance and expressed their determination to oppose such political platforms and activities which can undermine the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equal opportunity.

360. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for the establishment of complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Advancement of Women

361. The Heads of State or Government recommitted the Movement to the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women as well as fully supported the outcome of the five-year review and appraisal as contained in "Further Actions and Initiatives" to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the 23rd Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. They pledged to combat all forms of discrimination against women, and to supporting measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. They also called on countries to take effective actions to prevent the trafficking of women and girls and the victimisation of and violence against women and the girl child, especially in situations of armed conflict. They called upon those States which were still not parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to work actively towards ratification of or accession to it and encouraged all Member States to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

362. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that major change in social development patterns, including providing opportunities for active participation of women is considered among the top priorities for achieving sustainable development. In this regard, the role of the family unit that respects the human rights of all its Members as an institution that provides the highest degree of material and moral well being is extremely important.

363. The Heads of State or Government again expressed abhorrence at the continuing victimisation and violence against women and the girl child, especially in situations of armed conflict and the systematic use of abduction and rape by the parties to the conflict as an instrument of war. They called upon States to take the necessary measures against all such perpetrators of violence and to ensure adherence to the principles of international law and domestic legislation, make provision for protection of women and girls in armed conflicts. In this regard, they reaffirmed Chapter IV.E of the Beijing Platform of Action on Women and Armed Conflict. They also expressed concern at the continuing trafficking in and abduction of particularly women and children.

364. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Malaysia to host the NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in 2004.

The Situation of Children

365. The Heads of State or Government recommitted the Movement to the implementation of the World Declaration's Plan for Action on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted by World Summit for Children 1990.

366. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the final outcome document of the 27th Special Session on Children - A World Fit for Children, by which the international community committed itself to action for the improvement and development of all children particularly those in developing countries. They urged the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the document.

367. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's concern over the intolerable persistence of adverse social and economic conditions faced by children on account of poverty, use of children in armed conflict, including abduction of children for training as child mercenaries and in terrorism, mass killing of children in communal and sectarian violence, child labour, particularly the worst forms of child labour, the continued exploitation and trafficking of children for pornography, prostitution and drug trafficking, the sale of children and their organs, the increasing number of children affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as the suffering of refugee and displaced children especially in Africa. Urgent steps, including through international co-operation, must be undertaken to address these problems. In this regard, they noted the entry into force of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and encouraged all Member States to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocols of the Convention.

368. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace recognising that they serve, inter alia, as the basis for the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001 - 2010). Convinced of the benefit of successful observance of the International Decade for future generations, they invited States to expand their activities promoting a Culture of Peace and Non-violence at the national, regional and international levels.

Transnational Crime

369. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's commitment to co-ordinate the efforts and strategies at national, regional and international levels against transnational crime and to develop an adequate database on transnational crime and the methods most effective in combating crime of this nature. They also reaffirmed that international efforts against transnational crime should be carried out with the necessary respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

370. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the generous offer by the Government of Thailand to host 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in 2005.

371. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the opening for signature of the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its additional Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea. They also welcomed the adoption of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition. They urged all developing countries, particularly members of the Movement, to consider ratifying the Convention and its three protocols. They also stressed the importance of providing technical assistance to developing countries to tackle issues covered by the Convention and its protocols.

International Drug Control

372. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that on account of its transboundary and global nature, the illicit drug problem can only be dealt with effectively through international co-operation based on the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the principle of shared responsibility in which national measures are articulated with a global, integral and balanced response to the narcotic and illicit drugs problem. They also stressed that the illicit drug chain begins with the insufficiently controlled trade of the precursors and essential chemical substance for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and is completed with the laundering of money through the international financial and commercial channels.

373. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's call for enhanced international co-operation in favour of alternative development programmes to be implemented in the process of eradicating illicit crop, providing a special priority to local

rural population as target beneficiaries of this programme and for environmental rehabilitation in the areas of illicit crop cultivation. They also reiterated the Movement's call on the United Nations Drug Control Programme and developed countries to fully support developing countries in their fight against cultivation, production, trafficking and transit of illicit drugs, through providing them with adequate financial and technical assistance. In this context, they stressed that the sustainability of alternative development programmes require also access to markets of developed countries under competitive conditions.

374. The Heads of State or Government also remained committed to the pledge undertaken at the XI Summit to strengthen international co-operation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, and other armed criminal groups which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights. Effective measures must be taken to halt the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, which is linked to illicit drug trafficking and which is generating unacceptable levels of crime and violence affecting the national security and the economies of many States.

375. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's determination to fully implement the Final Document of the 20th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the basis of the principles of shared responsibility for addressing the demand and supply-side of narcotic drug trafficking, in conformity with principles and purposes enshrined in the United Nations Charter and other international instruments, in particular respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
25 February 2003

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STATEMENT ON PALESTINE

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the continued destruction and devastation of Palestinian society and the Palestinian Authority being caused by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000. They strongly condemned the systematic human rights violations and reported war crimes that have been committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people. In this regard, they condemned in particular the willful killing of Palestinian civilians, including extrajudicial executions; the excessive and indiscriminate use of force, resulting in extensive loss of life and injury; the wanton destruction of homes, infrastructure and agricultural lands; the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians; and the imposition of collective punishments on the entire Palestinian population, including severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, resulting in the socioeconomic debilitation of the Palestinian people, amounting to a dire humanitarian crisis.

The Heads of State or Government also expressed their grave concern at the policies and practices of the Israeli government that have undermined the Oslo agreements and obstructed efforts to end the tragic situation on the ground, including the Mitchell recommendations. They called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities to positions and arrangements prior to September 2000. In this regard, they stressed the importance of the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including 1322 (2000), 1397 (2002), 1403 (2002) and 1435 (2002).

The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the main danger to the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the achievement of a peaceful solution is the settler colonialism that has been carried out in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 1967, through land confiscation, settlement building and the transfer of Israeli nationals to the Occupied Territory. They stressed that this policy of settler colonialism, with all the measures that is has entailed must be immediately stopped and reversed.

The Heads of State or Government underscored the legal obligations of the States Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention as well as Additional Protocol I to ensure respect of the two instruments in all circumstances. They stressed the need for the effective enforcement of the two instruments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, they called for concrete measures and actions against products from the illegal Israeli settlements and settler violators as well as other actions on national, regional and international levels to ensure enforcement. They affirmed the importance of and called for the application of legal remedies without impunity to war crimes committed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, they noted the role of the International Criminal Court.

The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the achievement of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. They reaffirmed their support for the rights of the Palestinian people to national independence and the exercise of sovereignty in their State, Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. They welcomed, in this regard, the universally-supported vision of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in secure and recognized boundaries.

The Heads of State or Government further stressed the importance of the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and, in this regard, welcomed the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Summit of the League of Arab States in Beirut on 28 March 2002. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their support for the efforts of the Quartet and encouraged it to proceed speedily with the implementation of its road map, which has been repeatedly delayed. In this regard, they stressed the need for consultation between the Movement and the Quartet.

The Heads of State or Government expressed regret at the absence of President Yasser Arafat due to the continued obstruction of his freedom of movement by Israel, the occupying Power. They condemned Israeli policies and measures in this regard and expressed their solidarity with President Arafat as the elected leader and the symbol of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Heads of State or Government underlined the necessity for an internationally promoted solution and expressed the determination to exert efforts in that direction. They also expressed support for the necessary international presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to provide protection for the Palestinian civilian population and to help the parties implement agreements reached. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the unique role of the United Nations Security Council with regard to the above, and called upon the Council to fulfill its duties and responsibilities towards the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East. They reiterated that Israeli representation in the work of the General Assembly and international conferences must be in conformity with international law and called for ensuring that Israeli credentials do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem.

The Heads of State or Government, stressing the role of the Movement, expressed appreciation to the Committee on Palestine and to members of NAM delegation that visited Palestine last year and encouraged similar visits in the future. They also expressed appreciation to the members of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council for their effort in the Council with regard to the Palestinian question.

The Heads of State or Government, under the Chairmanship of the Movement, expressed their determination to follow-up the implementation of this Statement, including within the United Nations system and in this regard, instructed their Permanent Representatives in New York including members of the Committee on Palestine to proceed in that direction.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
25 February 2003

القمـــة الرابعة عشـــــرة

هافانا – كوبا

(١١ إلى ١٦ سبتمبر ٢٠٠٦)

Fourteenth NAM Summit

Havana - Cuba

(11th to 16th September 2006)

Fourteenth Summit	القمـــة الرابعة عشـــــرة
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بيان الرئيس محمد حسنى مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الرابعة عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز
Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fourteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

بيان الرئيس راؤول كاسترو رئيس مجلسي الدولة والوزراء لجمهورية كوبا أمام القمة الرابعة عشرة للحركة
Statement by H.E President Raul Castro, President of the Councils of State and Ministers Of the Republic of Cuba before the Fourteenth Summit of NAM

إعلان عن أهداف ومبادئ ودور حركة عدم الانحياز في ظل الظروف الدولية الراهنة
Declaration on the Purposes, Principles and Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the present International juncture

Havana Final Document — وثيقة هافانا الختامية

وثيقة منهجية حركة عدم الانحياز
Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement

Declaration on Palestine — إعلان بشأن فلسطين

بيان بشأن القضية النووية لجمهورية إيران الإسلامية
Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue

خطاب

الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك

في مؤتمر رؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

كوبا – سبتمبر ٢٠٠٦

ألقاه نيابة عن سيادته السيد أحمد أبوالغيط وزير الخارجية

السيد الرئيس ..

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة ..

السيدات والسادة..

أود في البداية الإعراب عن سعادتنا بعقد قمة حركة عدم الانحياز في هذا البلد الصديق، وعن ثقتنا في أن رئاسة كوبا للحركة على مدار الأعوام الثلاثة المقبلة ستعطي دفعة جديدة لنجاحات الحركة وانجازاتها .

كما أود الاشارة بكامل التقدير للجهود الدءوبة التي بذلتها ماليزيا على مدار الأعوام الثلاثة الماضية لتفعيل الحركة وتطوير أدائها، حيث تحملت في سبيل ذلك الكثير من العناء والجهد اللذين اسفرا عن عودة الحركة من جديد كاحدي التجمعات الرئيسية على الساحة الدولية

السيد الرئيس ..

لقد نشأت حركة عدم الانحياز قبل ٤٥ عاما كطريق ثالث بين قوتين عظميين متنافستين، طريق لم ينحز لأي من القوتين. كما لم ينحز ايضا ضد اي منهما، بل ارست الحركة طريقا ثالثا سارت عليه شعوب الدول اعضائها، لا يحدوها سوى سعيها نحو تأكيد سيادتها واستقلالها الوطني وتحقيق التنمية لابنائها .

وقد جاهدت دول الحركة منذ نشأتها.. ولا تزال.. لتلمس واتباع كل ما من شأنه الحفاظ على استقلالها الوطني وتحقيق تنميتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الشاملة. دون اشتراط أو رفض ايديولوجيات بعينها. حيث كانت مصالح شعوبها وحدها هي الهدف الأسمى الذي نهتدي به والغاية التي تسعى لتحقيقها .

وقد استفادت الحركة من حقبة النظام الدولي الثنائي القطبية، حيث وفر توازن القوي خلال هذه الحقبة مناخا اتاح للدول النامية قدرا كبيرا من حرية الحركة.. ولم يكن قبيل المصادفة ان غالبية القرارات التي تصب في مصلحة الدول النامية قد صدرت خلال هذه الفترة التي كانت بحق العصر الذهبي لكل من حركة عدم الانحياز.. التجمع السياسي الاكبر للدول النامية، ومجموعة ال ٧٧ التجمع الاقتصادي الأكبر لتلك الدول .

وعقب انتهاء تلك الحقبة.. شاع الاعتقاد بأن الحركة قد فقدت احد أهم اسباب بقائها، وخرج من الحركة.. وكذا من مجموعة ال ٧٧ من رأي مصلحته الوطنية في ذلك، في حين ظلت الغالبية العظمي مؤمنة بأهمية هذين الاطارين المؤسسين للتعاون بين الدول النامية .

ورغم نجاح حركة عدم الانحياز في الاستمرار، فإن هذا النجاح لم يواكبه نجاح مماثل في الدفاع عن مصالحها كحركة واحدة تضم دولا تجمعها مصالح مشتركة.. أو علي الأقل رؤي سياسية واحدة .

ومما يثبت هذه الحقيقة ما شهدناه من تراجع دور الحركة كتنظيم مؤسسي علي صعيد الأمم المتحدة.. المجال الحيوي الأول لعمل الحركة . ويجب علينا ان نكون صادقين مع انفسنا، وان نعترف بأن الحركة لم تعد لاعبا اساسيا في توجيه دفة الأمور في المنظمة الدولية، رغم ان مالها من ثقل تصويتي كبير يعطيها.. أو يجب ان يعطيها.. القدرة ليس فقط علي الدفاع عن مصالحها وانما ايضا علي تبوء موقع الصدارة في قيادة المنظمة .

ولن يكون تحقيق هذه الغاية ممكنا دون توحيد الدول النامية لصفوفها وتعزيز تماسكها وتضامنها، والعودة للتحدث والتفاوض ككتلة واحدة، وإدراك ان ما تخسره من تفككها يفوق كثيرا أية مكاسب فردية يمكن لأي منها تحقيقه علي المدي القريب أو المتوسط .

ويزكي ضرورة نهوض الدول النامية للدفاع عن مصالحها.. ما عانت منه هذه الدول في السنوات الأخيرة من اخطار جسيمة.. بل ومآس انسانية مروعة.. نتيجة لعجز مجلس الأمن عن الاضطلاع بمهامه الرئيسية في حفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين. الأمر الذي يفرض علينا البحث عن سبل اخري تكفل النهوض بتلك المسئولية، التي يعد النكوص عنها تضحية بالغاية الرئيسية التي قامت الأمم المتحدة من اجل تحقيقها، وهي انقاذ البشرية من ويلات الحرب وفي هذا الصدد.. فإن مصر قد تقدمت إلي هذه القمة باقتراح قيام دول الحركة بجهد جماعي منظم علي مستوي الامم المتحدة، وذلك بغية استصدار

قرار من الجمعية العامة يحرم استخدام الفيتو في حالات الابادة الجماعية أو الجرائم ضد الانسانية أو للحيلولة دون وقف اطلاق النار في النزاعات المسلحة، مع تمكين الجمعية العامة.. اذا ما تقاعس المجلس عن النهوض بمسئولياته.. من استرداد ما اناطت به المجلس من مسئولية، والتدخل بنفسها للحفاظ علي السلم والأمن الدوليين، باعتبار ذلك اختصاصا اصيلا للجمعية العامة ينوب المجلس عن العضوية العامة في القيام به.. وذلك وفقا للمادة ٢٤ من ميثاق المنظمة .

ونأمل ان يصدر عن هذه القمة تكليف لممثلي دول الحركة في نيويورك بتقديم مشروع قرار في هذا الصدد للجمعية العامة في اقرب وقت ممكن، حيث اثبتت تجارب السنين الماضية ان الثغرات الراهنة في نظام الأمن الجماعي الدولي انما تمثل مصدرا لتهديدات ومخاطر تتعرض لها الدول النامية في المقام الأول وبوجه خاص .

وإلي جانب الحاجة لسد الفراغ الناتج عن عجز مجلس الأمن عن توفير السلم والامن الدوليين، فإن علي حركة عدم الانحياز مسئولية يتعين الوفاء بها ودورا يتعين القيام به اتصالا بالاطار الاوسع لعمل الأمم المتحدة .

عليها مسئولية الحفاظ علي الطبيعة الحكومية للامم المتحدة والابتعاد عن محاولة ادارتها بمفهوم القطاع الخاص أو الشركات متعددة الجنسيات، وعليها دور توجيه المنظمة الدولية نحو قيادة نهضة تنموية شاملة تستشرف الساحة الدولية باكملها علي نحو متوازن .

ولن تكون الامم المتحدة بقادرة علي القيام بهذا الدور دون مشاركة فعالة من جانب دول حركة عدم الانحياز.. مشاركة تصدر عن اقتناع راسخ بوحدة المصير الانساني، وبتكاملية السلم والأمن الدوليين وعدم قابليتهما للتجزئة أو الانتقائية .

ولكي يكون بمقدور حركة عدم الانحياز تحقيق تلك الاهداف الطموحة .يتعين تطوير وتحسين اساليب عملها، وهو ما قطعنا شوطا كبيرا نحو تنفيذه، حيث تواصل العمل منذ قمة كارتاخينا عام ..١٩٩٥ مرورا بقمة ديربن عام ..١٩٩٨ إلي قمة كوالالمبور عام ٢٠٠٣ التي اتفقنا خلالها علي اجراء مراجعة شاملة لدور وهيكل عمل ومناهج الحركة حتي تتواكب مع مقتضيات العصر ومتطلبات المستقبل .

ويتعين علينا المضي قدما في هذا الاتجاه، مع اعطاء اولوية متقدمة للتعاون في المجالات التي من شأنها رفع معدلات التنمية في بلادنا، وتعزيز التعاون فيما بين دول الحركة، والسعي لتقريب مواقفها

وتحقيق مصالحها المشتركة.. وكلها خطوات من شأنها تدعيم المواقف التفاوضية لدول الحركة وتفادي تهميش دورها علي الساحة الدولية.

السيد الرئيس ..اصحاب الجلالة والفخامة ..

تعد قمتنا هذه التجمع الدولي الاكبر منذ الأحداث التي مرت بها منطقة الشرق الاوسط في الشهور الأخيرة، وهي أحداث اثبتت مرة اخري عدم قابلية الاوضاع في المنطقة للاستمرار علي ما هي عليه، فلن يكون ممكنا المضي قدما في اي جهود للتنمية أو البناء أو التعاون الاقليمي دون التوصل إلي حل شامل وعادل ودائم للقضية الفلسطينية، ودون عودة الاراضي العربية المحتلة عام ١٩٦٧، وفقا لقرارات الشرعية الدولية واسس ومباديء عملية السلام .

ان ذلك هو السبيل الوحيد لتمكين شعوب المنطقة دون استثناء من العيش في سلام وأمن واستقرار . وأود ان اؤكد ان عملية السلام في الشرق الأوسط هي احوج ما تكون اليوم للتأييد القوي الذي تحظي به من جانب حركة عدم الانحياز.. التي وقفت دوما إلي جانب الحق والعدل والشرعية، ولاشك ان استمرار هذا الموقف المشرف للحركة سيكون خير معين لجهودنا نحو استئناف وتفعيل عملية السلام في الشرق الأوسط .

الاخوة الاعزاء .. السيدات والسادة ..

اسعدنا كثيرا قراركم قبول عرض مصر استضافة قمة الحركة عام ٢٠٠٩ ونعتبر هذا القرار تكليفا لنا بمواصلة جهودنا نحو تعزيز دور الحركة علي الساحة الدولية، وهي مهمة نشرف بها ونتعهد بالسعي للقيام بها علي اكمل وجه، ليس فقط عند تولي رئاسة الحركة عام ٢٠٠٩، ولكن بدءا من اليوم من خلال عضويتنا في ترويكا عدم الانحياز .

أعرب مجددا عن الامتنان لكل ما قامت به ماليزيا خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية، وعن الثقة بنجاح كوبا في مهامها خلال السنوات الثلاث المقبلة، وعن صادق استعدادنا للتعاون مع البلدين الصديقين في كل ما من شأنه تمكين الحركة من النجاح في تحقيق اهدافها والدفاع عن قضاياها ومصالح شعوبها .

أشكركم.. والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Address by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

Before

The Opening Session of the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

Havana, September 2006

Delivered by His Excellency Ahmed Abul Gheit

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chairman,

Your Majesties, Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like at the outset to express our pleasure at having the NAM Summit Conference convened in this friendly country. We are confident that Cuba's Chairmanship of the movement for the coming three years will impart fresh momentum to the Movement and to the achievement of its member states.

I would also like to pay tribute to Malaysia for her incessant efforts over the past three years to instill a fresh spirit into the Non-Aligned Movement and upgrade its performance. Malaysia's efforts have been crowned with success as we see the Movement anew as one of the major groupings in the international arena.

Mr. Chairman

NAM was established forty-five years ago as a third way between two rival super-powers. It did not align itself with either superpower, nor indeed against either of them. Rather, it had charted a trail through which the peoples of NAM Member states marched, essentially striving to entrench their sovereignty and national independence and to ensure development for the sake of their citizens.

Since NAM's inception, its Member states have spared no effort to safeguard their national independence and achieve comprehensive economic and social development. They have neither espoused nor repudiated specific ideologies. Indeed, the interests of their peoples have been the sole cherished goal that guide their drive and lead their endeavors.

NAM did benefit from the era of the bi-polar world order. The balance of power had then provided conditions, which enabled developing countries to enjoy greater freedom of movement. It was not incidental that most decisions in favour of developing countries were made during that period, which was undoubtedly the golden age for both NAM as the largest political grouping, and the Group of 77 as the largest economic grouping of developing countries.

In the wake of the bipolar system, there was a belief that the Movement had lost its raison d'être. Some countries walked out of NAM or G77, deeming it in their national interest while the greatest majority have stayed on, guided by their firm faith in the importance of those two institutional forums for cooperation among developing countries.

Although NAM has managed to exist, it has not succeeded in defending its interests as a Movement comprising states unified by joint interests or at least by common visions. This is evidenced by the apparent reversal of NAM's role as an institutional organization at the United Nations, the major vital space for NAM's actions.

We have to be frank with ourselves and to admit that NAM is no longer a major actor in steering the course of issues within the United Nations. This is the case although NAM enjoys a large voting weight that enables it, or should enable it, not only to defend its interests but also to assume the leading role in steering the United Nations.

This goal would not be attained unless the developing countries closed their ranks, bolstered their cohesion and strengthened their solidarity. Such an objective can be achieved if the developing countries talk and negotiate once more as one bloc, and if they realize that what they lose through disintegration far exceeds any individual gains that any one country may make in the short or the medium term.

The necessity for developing countries to rise in order to defend their interests is vindicated by the grave dangers and the terrifying human tragedies that have afflicted them in recent years. This was brought about by the failure of the Security Council in assuming its main responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Such failure makes it incumbent on us to seek other methods that would ensure living up this responsibility. Shirking it is tantamount to undermining the main purpose of the United Nations: saving humanity from the scourge of war.

In this context, Egypt has submitted a proposal to the Summit calling for NAM Member states to undertake a coordinated collective demarche within the United Nations so that a General Assembly resolution being adopted. Such a resolution would prohibit the use of the Veto in cases of genocide, crimes against humanity or barring of ceasefire. In case of foot-dragging in the Security Council, the General Assembly will be entitled to retrieve the responsibility it has conferred on the Security Council and will thereby intervene itself to maintain international peace and security. This is an inherent responsibility of the General Assembly and the Security Council only acts on behalf of the general membership in accordance with Article 24 of the UN Charter.

We do hope that the Summit will instruct the representatives of NAM Member States in New York to submit a draft resolution to this effect to the General Assembly as soon as possible. The experience of recent years has proved that the current gaps in the international collective security system represent a source of threats and risks, specifically and mainly to developing countries.

Besides the need to fill the gap resulting from the inability of the Security Council to ensure international peace and security, the Non-Aligned Movement has a responsibility that it should shoulder and a role that it should play in the wider context of the UN work.

NAM has the responsibility of maintaining the intergovernmental character of the UN and refraining from attempts to run it as private sector or multi-national corporations. NAM has to bring the UN to lead a comprehensive developmental renaissance that embraces the entire international arena in a balanced way.

The UN will never be capable of assuming such a role without the effective participation of NAM Member States. Such participation is triggered by a firm conviction of the unity of human destiny and that international peace and security are complementary and are not subject to separation or selectivity.

In order for NAM to achieve those ambitious goals, it should be further developed and its methods of work should be improved. We have already covered a sizeable distance on this course as efforts have been going on since the Cartagena Summit in 1995, through the Durban Summit in 1998 and to the Kula Lumpur Summit in 2003 during which we have agreed to review and redefine the role of the Movement and improve its structure and methodology in order to respond to current and future requirements.

We should move forward on that course while giving high priority to cooperation in the fields that would raise growth rates in our respective countries. We should equally enhance cooperation among the Movement's members and seek to bring about a rapprochement among their positions and to achieve their common interests. Such steps would strengthen the Movement's negotiating positions and avoid the marginalization of its role at the international level.

Mr. Chairman,

Your Majesties and Excellencies,

Our Summit today is the largest international gathering since the events that hit the Middle East region in recent months. Those events have proved once again that the situation in the region can never go on as is. It will not be possible to forge ahead with any developmental efforts, any construction or any regional cooperation in the absence of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem or without the return of the territories occupied in 1967 in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality and the principles of the peace process. This is the only way to enable all the peoples of the region, without exception, to live in peace, security and stability.

I would like to emphasize that the peace process in the Middle East is today, more than ever before, in dire need of the strong support that it has always received from the Non-Aligned Movement. NAM has consistently stood by rights, justice and legality. The continuity of this honorable position of the Movement will certainly bolster our efforts at resuming and reviving the Middle East peace process.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Dear Friends

We have been immensely pleased by your kind decision to welcome Egypt's offer to host the Movement's Summit in 2009. We regard this decision as a mandate conferred on us to pursue our efforts towards strengthening the role of NAM at the international level. We are honored by this mandate and pledge to fulfill it to the best of our ability, not only when we assume the Chairmanship in 2009 but also as of today as a member of the Movement's Troika.

Once again, we are grateful to Malaysia for her commendable efforts during the past three years. We are confident that Cuba will successfully steer the work of NAM during the three coming years. We stand ready to cooperate with the two friendly countries on each and every issue or matter that would ensure success for the Movement in achieving its purposes and principles and in defending the causes and interests of its peoples.

Thank you.

بيان الرئيس راؤول كاسترو رئيس مجلسي الدولة والوزراء لجمهورية كوبا أمام القمة الرابعة عشرة للحركة

Address by Raúl Castro Ruz, President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba , of The XIV Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Guests,

It is with satisfaction and pride that Cuba once again assumes the responsibility of hosting a Non-Aligned Summit. I would like to say how grateful I am that you have honored us with your presence and on behalf of our people I offer you a warm welcome.

We would all have liked these opening words to have been delivered by President Fidel Castro, who is not among us in this Hall today, for reasons known to us all. As he makes gradual and satisfactory progress, he has been following every aspect of the preparations for this momentous meeting, in order to ensure that it reaches levels of excellence and is a resounding success. Comrade Fidel has asked me to pass on to you his warmest regards and to thank you all for being here.

Dear friend, Dato Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia,

It is both our duty and wholehearted desire to pay tribute to your excellent work as President of the Non-Aligned Movement. Cuba, which now assumes this honorable responsibility, is convinced that with our combined efforts it will be possible to continue to revitalize and strengthen this forum of political coordination of the countries of the South. We represent almost two thirds of the members of the United Nations, but, with regard to international relations, we are not the decisive force that we could be.

This doesn't mean that we haven't made progress. Thankfully the period of uncertainty in the nineties, when quite a few people questioned the validity of the Non-Aligned Movement when the bipolar world order came to an end, is behind us.

The current international situation, characterized by the one superpower's irrational attempts to control the world, aided by its allies, shows that we need to be increasingly united in defense of the principles and purposes upon which the Non-Aligned Movement was established, which are those enshrined in the international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Over recent years, several member countries have been the victims of inadmissible acts of aggression, basically motivated by an insatiable hunger for strategic resources, which have in turn taken their toll on international peace and security.

The announcement and immediate application of doctrines of preventive war and imposition on other States, the pretexts for which have been, inter alia, the fight against terrorism, the promotion of democracy or the existence of rogue states, has made the risk of attack and of successive wars of imperial conquest more serious and widespread than ever before.

We are speaking with the experience of a country that has withstood more than 45 years of blockade and aggression of all kinds. With the application of their irrational policy against Cuba, the United States has gone to the extreme of presenting an official plan aimed at destroying our social system, openly announcing that it has a secret annex containing measures and actions to achieve this end.

We assume that here present are the representatives of the majority, or maybe all of, the 'sixty or more dark corners of the world', cited as possible targets of future attacks.

Only unity and solidarity, the united stance in defense of our common aims and interests offer an alternative to the overwhelming danger and challenges facing us.

Rather than worrying, we are proud that we form an amalgam of ideologies, religions, cultures, stages of development, past experiences and specific interests. It is precisely this diversity that should be a source of strength and creativity for us.

Building on its solid foundations of past victories in the struggle for decolonization and the eradication of apartheid; using the abundant experience of our tireless efforts to secure a New International Economic Order, and campaigns for peace, disarmament and the true exercise of the right to development, the Non-Aligned Movement now has to wage courageous battles against unilateralism, double standards and the impunity granted to those in power; for a fairer and more equal

international order in the face of neo-liberalism, plundering and dispossession; and for the survival of the human race in the face of the effects of rich countries' irrational consumption.

Under the current circumstances, requisites for the Non-Aligned Movement are the defense of international law based on the Bandung Principles; the unlimited exercise and respect of the sovereignty and sovereign equality of all States; the defense of the peace and active opposition to war and threats; the essential democratization of international institutions, particularly the United Nations and its Security Council; the defense of our values and necessary plurality in this diverse world, in which the right of all peoples to choose the political, economic and social system that they consider best suited to national interests, and to preserve and develop their own culture, are respected.

The work of the Movement must include defending the rights of our immigrants in the industrialized world and fighting against exploitation, racism and xenophobia, as well as against the construction of shameful walls, symbols of a new apartheid.

In light of recent events in the Middle East, we must repeat our condemnation of the intensified aggression against the Palestinian people, the aim of which is to quell their will to fight, deprive them of the most basic means of survival and take the lives of many of their children.

We denounce the aggression against Lebanon, to whose people and government we offer our full support, and whose case offers us another example of the double standards prevailing in international relations and of the impunity enjoyed by some, however flagrant their crimes, even the use of arms prohibited by international standards.

We all know who provides economic and military support for the Israeli government, who time and again vetoes the proposed resolutions in the Security Council and hampers plans for this organ to meet to discuss their brutal conduct.

We also know who act as their accomplices; who keep silent about the grave violations against prisoners held in the jail operated by the United States in their naval base in Guantánamo, land which was illegally seized from Cuba; who have cooperated with the secret flights and clandestine prisons to which Washington recently admitted, without the slightest hint of shame.

We defend the right of our countries to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Let us call for a general and complete disarmament, including nuclear weapons. Let us reject the dangerous US doctrine of the 'preventive' use of nuclear weapons, even against countries that don't have them and against supposed terrorist groups. Let us denounce the hypocrisy of the US government, which while supporting Israel's bid to increase their nuclear store, is threatening Iran in an attempt to prevent the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Non-Alignment also involves the struggle to change the current world economic order. This constitutes a system based on exploitation and plundering, the tendency of which is to propagate underdevelopment and increase the gap between a small group of rich countries, home to just 20% of the world population, and a vast periphery comprising our countries and home to 80% of humankind.

For the last 20 years, neo-liberal discourse has tried to convince us that the key to economic success is unlimited privatization, minimum State intervention in the economy and the complete opening to the world market and transnational corporations.

Because of this, some 1, 300 million people, the poorest of the poor, are responsible for only 1.3% of the world consumption expenditure. In other words, they are completely marginalized from the market that neo-liberalism extols as the great generator of riches.

Some countries have paid the sum of their foreign debt several times over, which is now twice the amount they owed originally.

In this globalize and trans-nationalized world economy, controlled by huge corporations, free trade is a mere illusion.

The current situation regarding energy supplies is due, largely, to unlimited squandering and consumerism by wealthy countries. This is nothing new, comrade Fidel Castro alerted us to this situation and made specific proposals in this regard during the opening ceremony of the 6th Summit in 1979. The depletion of oil reserves is now a harsh reality in which the normal market rules cannot be applied to hydrocarbons and the prices shoot to unpredictable extremes, as do those applied to practically all of the goods and services that we have to import from the developed world.

Nowadays, Non-Alignment means supporting the right of the countries of the South to take the measures needed to ensure that they have control over their natural resources, for the benefit of their peoples.

We are also victims of the growing knowledge divide. Brain drain robs us of our qualified human resources. Approximately one third of all scientists trained in the Third World do not work in their countries of origin, and more than 50% of those who travel abroad to study for PhDs in North America and Europe never return home.

The outlook for our countries is becoming more terrifying by the minute. Someone from Sub-Saharan Africa lives an average of 33 years less than someone living in one of the most industrialized countries. Some 11 million children continue to die every year of causes which for the most part could have been avoided if just a few cents had been spent; the AIDS pandemic is decimating entire nations from the underdeveloped world, which is home to almost all of the 852 million starving people, the 876 illiterate adults and the 325 million children who have no access to schooling.

Nature is ruined, the climate is deteriorating, drinking water is being contaminated and is in short supply; the seas are running out of food for humankind; non-renewable vital resources are being squandered on luxuries and frivolities; the rising sea level poses a threat to the very existence of many insular countries.

The funds needed to resolve this problem are not large when compared to the riches and expenses of developed countries. Around one trillion dollars is spent every year on weapons and troops, at a time when the cold war is long behind us, and a similar amount is squandered on advertising.

The belief that an economic and social order that has proved to be unsustainable can be maintained by force is simply ridiculous. As President Fidel Castro said before the General Assembly of the United Nations in October 1979, "the sounds of weapons, of threatening language and of arrogant behavior in the international arena must cease. Enough of the illusion that the problems of the world can be solved by nuclear weapons. Bombs may kill the hungry, the sick and the ignorant, but they cannot kill hunger, disease and ignorance".

Your Excellencies,

We feel sure that a better and fairer world is possible and the struggle to achieve it should be the prime objective of the Non-Aligned Movement.

As always, the people and the Government of Cuba extend their most sincere sentiments of friendship and solidarity to each and every one of you, with whom we have shared trenches in the fight against colonialism, apartheid, disease and illiteracy, and from whom we have received support in the just endeavor to preserve the sovereignty and independence attained by our country following many years of bloody and courageous battle.

During the 6th Summit of our Movement, in this very Hall, President Fidel Castro made an invocation that I would like to repeat today, 27 years on, with even more conviction and experience, and completely certain that this is our only option. He said: "The strength of our united countries is very great (...) Those of us meeting here represent the vast majority of the people of the world. Let us close ranks and unite the growing forces of our vigorous Movement in the United Nations and in all other international forums to demand economic justice for our peoples and an end to foreign control over our resources and the theft of our labor. Let us close ranks in demanding respect for our right to development, to life and to the future".

Thank you very much.

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14th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENTHavana, Cuba11th to 16th of September, 2006

إعلان عن أهداف ومبادئ ودور حركة عدم الانحياز في ظل الظروف الدولية الراهنة

"DECLARATION ON THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES AND THE ROLE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT IN THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL JUNCTURE"

PART 1 - PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), meeting in Havana, Cuba, on the 15th and 16th of September 2006, on the occasion of the XIV Summit, reaffirmed their commitment to the ideals, principles and purposes upon which the Movement was founded and with the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

2. They affirmed their full conviction that the XIV NAM Summit takes place against the backdrop of an extremely complex international situation. On a political level, there is a need to promote the goal of creating a multipolar world order, based on respect for the application of the principles of International Law and the UN Charter and the reinforcement of multilateralism. On an economic level, underdevelopment, poverty, hunger and marginalisation have intensified within the ongoing process of globalization, aggravating the structural imbalances and inequalities that affect the international economic order. The security and wellbeing of our nations are being challenged as never before.

3. They reaffirmed the mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights while stressing the right of people to live in dignity and well-being.

4. They reiterated that the principles and purposes of the NAM continue to be effective and valid. They stated their firm belief that the absence of two conflicting blocs in no way reduces the need to strengthen the NAM as a mechanism for the political coordination of developing countries. Now more than ever it is essential that our nations remain united and steadfast and are increasingly active in order to successfully confront unilateralism and interventionism.

5. They also agreed that due to the existence of quantitatively and qualitatively more complex challenges than those facing the Movement when it was formed, all members must adopt measures to revitalise and strengthen the purposes, principles, structures, mechanisms and working methods of the Movement. In this regard they acknowledged that it remains imperative to strengthen and revitalise the NAM, as was agreed during the XIII Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003. The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Continuing the Revitalisation of the NAM continues to be completely effective and valid and represents a fundamental frame of reference for the furtherance of this process.

6. They reaffirmed their political will to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement. One of their main aims is to ensure that the Movement is a dynamic and effective mechanism to coordinate, support, represent and defend the interests and priorities of its members. To do so, they agreed to strengthen concerted action, unity and solidarity between all its members, based on respect for diversity and sovereignty, factors which are essential for the reaffirmation of the identity and capacity of the Movement to influence international relations.

7. They stressed the need to promote actively a leading role for the NAM Movement in the coordination of efforts among Member States in tackling global threats such as transnational organised crime, the world drug problem, including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and terrorism,

through the development of successful strategies in accordance with relevant United Nations instruments.

8. Inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the Belgrade Summit in 1961, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, meeting in Havana, stated that the Purposes of the Movement in the present international situation are:

a. To promote and reinforce multilateralism and, in this regard, strengthen the central role that the United Nations must play.

b. To serve as a forum of political coordination of the developing countries to promote and defend their common interests in the system of international relations.

c. To promote unity, solidarity and cooperation between developing countries based on shared values and priorities agreed upon by consensus.

d. To defend international peace and security and settle all international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and the purposes of the UN Charter and International Law.

e. To encourage relations of friendship and cooperation between all nations based on the principles of International Law, particularly those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

f. To promote and encourage sustainable development through international cooperation and, to that end, jointly coordinate the implementation of political strategies which strengthen and ensure the full participation of all countries, rich and poor, in the international economic relations, under equal conditions and opportunities but with differentiated responsibilities.

g. To encourage the respect, enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, on the basis of the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, avoiding politicization of human rights issues, thus ensuring that all human rights of individuals and peoples, including the right to development, are promoted and protected in a balanced manner.

h. To promote peaceful coexistence between nations, regardless of their political, social or economic systems.

i. To condemn all manifestations of unilateralism and attempts to exercise hegemonic domination in international relations.

j. To coordinate actions and strategies in order to confront jointly the threats to international peace and security, including the threats of use of force and the acts of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation, and other breaches of peace caused by any country or group of countries.

k. To promote the strengthening and democratisation of the UN, giving the General Assembly the role granted to it in accordance with the functions and powers outlined in the Charter and to promote the comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council so that it may fulfil the role granted to it by the Charter, in a transparent and equitable manner, as the body primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

l. To continue pursuing universal and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament, as well as a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and in this context, to work towards the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of

time to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

m. To oppose and condemn the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of a doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular, the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament and to further condemn and oppose unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned countries.

n. To encourage States to conclude agreements freely arrived at, among the States of the regions concerned, to establish new Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in regions where these do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD.1) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission, including the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. The establishment of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a positive step and important measure towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

o. To promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to facilitate access to nuclear technology, equipment and material for peaceful purposes required by developing countries.

p. To promote concrete initiatives of South-South cooperation and strengthen the role of NAM, in coordination with G.77, in the re-launching of North-South cooperation, ensuring the fulfilment of the right to development of our peoples, through the enhancement of international solidarity.

q. To respond to the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from globalization and interdependence with creativity and a sense of identity in order to ensure its benefits to all countries, particularly those most affected by underdevelopment and poverty, with a view to gradually reducing the abysmal gap between the developed and developing countries.

r. To enhance the role that civil society, including NGO's, can play at the regional and international levels in order to promote the purposes, principles and objectives of the Movement.

9. In order to realize the aforementioned Purposes, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, equally inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the First Summit in Belgrade, agreed that the actions of the Movement will be guided by the following Principles:

a. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

b. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.

c. Recognition of the equality of all races, religions, cultures and all nations, both big and small.

d. Promotion of a dialogue among peoples, civilizations, cultures and religions based on the respect of religions, their symbols and values, the promotion and the consolidation of tolerance and freedom of belief.

e. Respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the effective implementation of the right of peoples to peace and development.
f. Respect for the equality of rights of States, including the inalienable right of each State

to determine freely its political, social, economic and cultural system, without any kind of interference whatsoever from any other State.

g. Reaffirmation of the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

h. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly, whatever the motive, in the internal affairs of any other State.

i. Rejection of unconstitutional change of Governments.

j. Rejection of attempts at regime change.

k. Condemnation of the use of mercenaries in all situations, especially in conflict situations.

l. Refraining by all countries from exerting pressure or coercion on other countries, including resorting to aggression or other acts involving the use of direct or indirect force, and the application and/or promotion of any coercive unilateral measure that goes against International Law or is in any way incompatible with it, for the purpose of coercing any other State to subordinate its sovereign rights, or to gain any benefit whatsoever.

m. Total rejection of aggression as a dangerous and serious breach of International Law, which entails international responsibility for the aggressor.

n. Respect for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

o. Condemnation of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and systematic and gross violations of human rights, in accordance with the UN Charter and International Law.

p. Rejection of and opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this context, terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation.

q. Promotion of pacific settlement of disputes and abjuring, under any circumstances, from taking part in coalitions, agreements or any other kind of unilateral coercive initiative in violation of the principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.
r. Defence and consolidation of democracy, reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social, and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their life.

s. Promotion and defence of multilateralism and multilateral organisations as the appropriate frameworks to resolve, through dialogue and cooperation, the problems affecting humankind.

t. Support to efforts by countries suffering internal conflicts to achieve peace, justice, equality and development.

u. The duty of each State to fully and in good faith comply with the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as to honour the commitments made in the framework of international organisations, and to live in peace with other States.

v. Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

w. Defence and promotion of shared interests, justice and cooperation, regardless of the differences existing in the political, economic and social systems of the States, on the basis of mutual respect and the equality of rights.

x. Solidarity as a fundamental component of relations among nations in all circumstances.

y. Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.

10. Guided by these Purposes and Principles, the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement acknowledge the pressing need to act as one in a resolute and supportive manner in order to achieve the sustainable development of our peoples, as well as to promote regional and international peace and security.

11. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned movement, while acknowledging the importance of global partnership, stressed the importance of developing innovative mechanisms of cooperation for the attainment of sustainable development.

PART 2- POLICY GUIDELINES

12. With the aim of creating the proper framework to achieve the aforementioned purposes in accordance with the proclaimed principles, the Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement have agreed the following concrete measures and actions:

i. To focus on issues that unite, rather than divide, the members of the Movement, thereby strengthening its unity and cohesion.

ii. To continue making progress in the process of revitalising and strengthening the Movement, including the implementation of specific agreements and measures adopted in the context of the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Continuing Revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement".

iii. To promote multilateralism in international fora, and the priorities and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

iv. To revitalise and reinforce the Movement and its ability to achieve concerted positions and to respond efficiently to the various events and issues affecting the interests and priorities of its member countries. To this end, the Movement's permanent mechanisms should be revitalised and strengthened so that they may function in both a dynamic and effective manner, as agreed to in the Havana Document on Methodology.

v. To promote concerted actions of the Movement within the system of the United Nations, including, whenever possible, joint draft resolutions to be presented to the UN General Assembly, as well as to other relevant specialised bodies and agencies within the system, on issues of common interest to the Non-Aligned countries, which are consistent with the principles and priorities outlined by the Movement and in line with its agreed positions.

vi. To systematically update the scope and content of the documents to be adopted in the Summits and Ministerial Conferences in order to produce comprehensive and action-oriented texts. The political statements must be concise documents that forcefully put forth

the positions of principles of the Movement in fundamental issues of interest to its member countries.

vii. To implement the agreed Plan of Action of the Movement. This Plan of Action must be the object of a continuous follow-up in order to evaluate its implementation and take measures in order to improve and update it.

viii. To identify and promote a political agenda in global economic issues of priority interest to developing countries. To revive Ministerial Meetings devoted to development and economic issues, including trade and finance. Given that the Group of 77 basically carries out the functions of coordinating and planning the positions of the developing countries on economic and social issues, the Movement must not overlap, duplicate or try to replace the work of G-77 on these issues, but act as a mechanism aimed at supporting and ensuring political definitions for the activities of the G-77.

ix. To expand and strengthen relations and exchanges, as appropriate, with other regional and sub-regional organisations, in order to ensure that the views of the Movement are heard and duly taken into consideration in the various fora and levels where discussions are carried-out and decisions are taken, regarding issues of interest and priority to the Non-Aligned countries. Thus, it is of fundamental importance to form closer relations with other organisations that represent the interests of the South in order to ensure that developing countries are coherent and cohesive in promoting and defending their legitimate interests in the international arena.

x. To coordinate the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague, in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon identifying their respective priority areas of concern and competence, bearing in mind the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement

13. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, while acknowledging the important role that the Movement has played since its inception, expressed their firm conviction that they would continue to make progress towards the attainment of the goals and purposes outlined by the developing countries. Our unity and solidarity is only relevant if the NAM continues to play an active, important and constructive role in international relations, so that a more just and equal world order may be achieved.

14. The Non-Aligned Movement, faced with the goals yet to be reached and the many new challenges that are arising, is called upon to maintain a prominent and leading role in current international relations in defence of the interests and priorities of its Member States. The developing countries will be marginalized if they are unable to define their priorities, share their concerns and efficiently design their own actions so as to ensure that their interests are taken duly into consideration. Thus, it is imperative that the Movement continues to be in the front-line in the struggle to change and transform the present unjust international order.

Havana, 16 September 2006.

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14th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Havana, Cuba11th to 16th of September, 2006FINAL DOCUMENT

Havana, Cuba16 September 2006

وثيقة هافانا الختامية

Havana Final Document

INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, met under the Chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana, Cuba on 15 and 16 September 2006 to address the existing, new and emerging global issues of collective concern and interest to the Movement, with a view to generating the necessary responses and initiatives thereof. In this regard, they reaffirmed and underscored the Movement's abiding faith in and strong commitment to its Founding Principles, ideals and purposes, particularly in establishing a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order.

2. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the continued relevance and validity of all principled positions and decisions of the Movement as contained in the substantive outcome documents of the XIII Conference of Heads of State or Government of the NAM held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003 and the preceding twelve Summit Conferences of the Movement, as well as all preceding Ministerial Conferences or Meetings of the Movement.

CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES

Review of the International Situation

3. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the present global scenario presents great challenges in the areas of peace and security, economic development and social progress, human rights and the rule of law to Non-Aligned Countries. They affirmed that many new areas of concern and challenges have emerged which warrant the renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the principles of international law. In taking stock of developments at the international level since the XIII Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement, they noted that the collective desire of the Movement to establish a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order remains encumbered by fundamental impediments. These impediments are in the form of, inter alia, the continuing lack of resources and underdevelopment of the majority of the developing world, on the one hand, and in the form of, inter alia, the continuing lack of cooperation of and coercive and unilateral measures imposed by some developed countries, on the other. The rich and powerful countries continue to exercise an inordinate influence in determining the nature and direction of international relations, including economic and trade relations, as well as the rules governing these relations, many of which are at the expense of developing countries.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement will remain guided in its endeavours by its Founding Principles and decisions, the UN Charter and international law. To this end, the Movement will continue to uphold the principles of sovereignty and the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State; take effective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered; refrain in international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other means inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the UN; develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples in their struggle against foreign occupation; achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and promote and encourage the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

5. The Heads of State or Government noted that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges continue to impede efforts by States to attain greater economic development and social progress, peace and security, and enjoyment of human rights and the rule of law. Global peace and security continue to elude humankind as a result of, inter alia, increasing tendency by certain States to resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures, non-fulfilment of the commitments and obligations assumed under the relevant international legally binding instruments especially on weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons treaties, terrorism, conflicts, violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the use of

double standards in international relations, and the failure by developed countries to fulfil their commitments in the economic and social fields. They underscored the need for the international community to collectively redress these situations in accordance with the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

6. Globalisation presents opportunities, challenges and risks to the future and viability of developing countries. The process of globalisation and trade liberalisation has produced uneven benefits among and within States and that the global economy has been characterised by slow and lopsided growth and instability. In its present form, globalisation perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries. Therefore, globalisation must be transformed into a positive force for change for all peoples, benefiting the largest number of countries, and prospering and empowering of developing countries, not their continued impoverishment and dependence on the developed world. In addition, greater efforts must be made to generate a global strategy to prioritise the development dimension into global processes in order to enable developing countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation and trade liberalisation, including through the creation of an enabling external economic environment for development which requires greater coherence between the international trading, monetary and financial systems that should be open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.

7. The revolution in information and communication technologies continue to change the world at a rapid speed and in a fundamental way, and has created a vast and widening digital divide between the developed and developing countries, which must be bridged if the latter are to benefit from the globalisation process. These new technological innovations must be made more easily available to developing countries in their efforts to modernise and revitalise their economies in pursuit of their developmental goals and well being of their populations. In this context, the achievement of these goals requires an enabling international environment and the honouring of commitments and pledges made by States, in particular the developed world.

8. The future could present as many challenges and opportunities as the past and the Movement must continue to remain strong, cohesive and resilient in order to address them. The continued relevance and validity of the Movement will depend, in large measure, on the unity and solidarity of each of its Member Countries as well as their ability to adapt to these changes. In this regard, the process of the revitalisation of the Movement, begun at its previous Summit Conferences, must be given further impetus.

9. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decision of the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), held in Algiers in July 1999, calling for the restoration of constitutional legality in States whose governments had come to power through unconstitutional means, and in this context, encouraged the Non-Aligned Countries to continue to uphold the democratic ideals consistent with the Founding Principles of the Movement.

Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Methods of Work

10. Recognising the aspirations of their peoples, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's irrevocable political and moral commitment and determination to and full respect for its Founding Principles and the UN Charter as well as for their preservation and promotion, with a view to further consolidate and enhance the Movement's role and position as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral forums, in particular the UN. In this context, they stressed that achieving the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement hinges upon the unity, solidarity and cohesion among its membership, firmly rooted on mutual respect, respect for diversity and tolerance.

11. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Movement has been playing an active and central role, over the years, on issues of concern and vital importance to its members, such as decolonisation, apartheid, the situation in the Middle East including the question of Palestine, the maintenance of international peace and security, and disarmament. After almost half of a century of its existence, and having undergone many challenges and vicissitudes, it is timely and appropriate to continue to comprehensively review the role, structure, methodology and methods of work of the Movement with the aim of sustaining the process of strengthening and revitalising the Movement. In the context of persistent and new threats and challenges, it is imperative for

the Movement to promote multilateralism, especially by strengthening the central role of the UN, defending the interests of developing countries and preventing their marginalisation.

12. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the performance and achievement of the Movement over the past forty-five years in preserving and promoting its ideals, principles and purposes as well as in pursuing the collective concerns and interests of its membership. They recalled the historic circumstances leading to the establishment of the Movement whose early decades of existence, characterised by Eastern and Western bloc confrontation, were devoted primarily to liberating countries of the South from the yoke of colonisation, alien domination or foreign occupation, generating economic development and social progress, and eliminating racism and racial discrimination. In recognition of the wisdom and far-sightedness of the Founding Fathers , leaders of the Founding Countries and other past leaders of the Movement, they reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to safeguard, uphold and further consolidate its principles, ideals and purposes.

13. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the activities commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement, on 1 September 2006 (Day of the Non-Aligned Movement), which was a historic event of great significance to the Movement and demonstrated its continued relevance and validity.

14. In rededicating the Movement to its principles, ideals and purposes, and consistent with the afore-mentioned principled positions, which should be defended, preserved and promoted through greater efforts by the Movement and the existing mechanisms and arrangements of the Movement, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

14.1 Initiate further efforts to achieve the goals and concrete measures outlined in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Continuing the Revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement, and identify further concrete actions, such as the adoption of a Plan of Action, to be carried out by the Movement in order to pursue its aims and objectives in all fields. The Plan of Action of the Movement shall be reviewed when necessary during Ministerial Meetings in order to evaluate its implementation and to update it, accordingly.

14.2 Disseminate the outcome documents of the XIV NAM Summit as official documents of the United Nations system, as appropriate.

14.3 Strengthen and manifest the unity and solidarity among the membership of the Movement, particularly to those Non-Aligned Countries which are experiencing external threats of use of force, acts of aggression or unilateral coercive measures, whose peoples are living under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, living in abject poverty or suffering ill-health, and victims of natural disasters, bearing in mind that the Movement cannot afford lack of unity and solidarity under those circumstances;

14.4 Sustain the process of reviewing, analysing and strengthening the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to further ensure the adherence to and promotion of its Founding Principles and further consolidate the common denominators among its membership;

14.5 Review and redefine the role of the Movement in the context of current realities and improve its structure and methods of work, including through strengthening existing mechanisms and arrangements and, creating new ones, as appropriate, and utilising them to the fullest, convening of regular meetings of such mechanisms and arrangements, generating a more focused and concise documentation, strengthening the role of the Chair as spokesperson of the Movement, establishing a Back-up mechanism to assist the Chair, with the aim of engendering a more coordinated, effective and efficient Movement capable of responding in a timely manner to international developments affecting it and its Member Countries;

14.6 Coordinate the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon identifying their respective priority areas of concern and competence, bearing in mind the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement.

14.7 Expand and reinforce the ability and capacity of the Movement for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength and influence;

14.8 Strengthen the coordination and cooperation as well as formulation of common strategies on economic development and social progress issues with the Group of 77 and China (G-77) through the Joint Coordinating Committee of the G-77 and NAM (JCC) in advancing the collective concerns and interests of developing countries at the relevant international forums particularly in the context of UN reform, and in expanding and deepening South-South cooperation. Such coordination must be guided by the Terms of Reference, adopted between both fora in 1994;

14.9 Expedite its decision-making, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Document on Methodology of the Movement, through determined and timely action in order to contribute more effectively in the multilateral process, with the aim of enhancing its role and stature as a leading global force;

14.10 Be more proactive in addressing international developments which could adversely impact on the Movement and its Member Countries;

14.11 Encourage the interaction of the Ministers responsible for portfolios of relevance to the Movement, such as culture, education, health, human resources, information and communications, science and technology, social progress, women and children, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement and increasing the cooperation among its Member Countries in these areas.

14.12 Expand and deepen its interaction and cooperation with parliamentarians, civil society and non-governmental organisations, and the private sector of Non-Aligned Countries on the recognition that they can perform a constructive role towards the attainment of the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement; and

14.13 Support, as a further manifestation of solidarity of the Movement, the candidatures of Non-Aligned Countries, whenever possible, to the Security Council and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, bearing in mind the ensuing obligation of such Countries whose candidatures are successful owing to such support, to defend, preserve and promote the concerns and interests of the Movement in those organs and bodies, without prejudice to their sovereign rights.

International Law

15. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the continued relevance and validity of the Movement's principled positions concerning international law, as follows:

15.1 The Heads of State or Government reemphasised that the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law are indispensable in preserving and promoting economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law. In this context, UN Member States should renew their commitment to defend, preserve and promote the UN Charter and international law, with the aim of making further progress to achieving full respect for international law; and

15.2. The Heads of State or Government remained concern at the unilateral exercise of extra-territorial criminal and civil jurisdiction of national courts not emanating from international treaties and other obligations arising from international law, including international humanitarian law. In this regard, they condemned the enactment of politically motivated laws at the national level directed against other States, and stressed the negative impact of such measures on the rule of international law as well as on international relations, and called for the cessation of all such measures.

16. Recognising the serious danger and threats posed by the actions and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments, as well as consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

16.1 Identify and pursue measures that may contribute towards achieving a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order based on the UN Charter and international law;

16.2 Conduct external relations based on the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, the UN Charter and international law, as well as the "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the UN", the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and the "Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations";

16.3 Firmly oppose the unilateral evaluation and certification of the conduct of States as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries;

16.4 Refrain from recognising, adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures, and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries - threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment - and prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where they constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States; and in this regard, oppose and condemn these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other UN organs; and request States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately;

16.5 Oppose, while reiterating the utmost importance of preserving the delicate balance of rights and obligations of States as stipulated in the various international legally binding instruments to which they are party, the actions by a certain group of States to unilaterally reinterpret, redefine or redraft the provisions of these instruments to conform with their own views and interests and which might affect the rights of their States Parties as defined therein, and in this context, work towards ensuring that the integrity of these instruments is preserved by their States Parties;

16.6 Oppose all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law aimed at internationalising certain elements contained in the so-called extra-territorial laws of certain States through multilateral agreements;

16.7 Endeavour to generate further progress to achieve full respect for international law and, in this regard, commend the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes, in accordance with the UN Charter and the Statute of the ICJ;

16.8 Urge the Security Council to make greater use of the ICJ, the principal judicial organ of the UN, as a source of advisory opinions and interpretation of relevant norms of international law, and on controversial issues, further urge the Council to use the ICJ as a source of interpreting relevant international law, and also urge the Council to consider its decisions be reviewed by the ICJ, bearing in mind the need to ensure their adherence to the UN Charter, and international law;

16.9 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) shall continue to preserve the integrity of the Statute and ensure that the ICC remains impartial and fully independent of political organs of the UN, which should not instruct or impede the functions of the ICC, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute;

16.10 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC call upon those States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC;

16.11 Participate actively and consistently in the work of the special working group of the Assembly of States Parties of the ICC on the crime of aggression, with a view to achieving an agreed provision thereof for inclusion in the Statute by 2009;

16.12 Oppose all actions, in particular through the Security Council, aimed at establishing a process to grant immunity to the staff members of UN peacekeeping operations, which violate the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC and damage the credibility and independence of the ICC; and

16.13 Call upon the Non-Aligned States Parties to the relevant treaties to work collectively to increase and enhance their representation and coordination in the bodies established through those treaties, and support the candidatures of their experts as a further manifestation of solidarity among them.Promotion and Preservation of Multilateralism

17. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the promotion and preservation of multilateralism and the multilateral process, as follows:

17.1 The Movement reaffirmed that the UN, its Charter, and international law remain indispensable tools and central in the preservation and maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of international cooperation. While acknowledging its limitations, the UN, which represents near universal membership and a well-founded international legitimacy, and through it, multilateralism, remains the central multilateral forum for addressing the pressing global issues and challenges presently confronting all States. The responsibility for managing and achieving worldwide economic development and social progress as well as responding to threats to international peace and security must be shared among all States and exercised multilaterally through the UN, which must play the central role thereof; and

17.2 The Movement reiterated its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures that undermine the UN Charter and international law, and further reiterated its commitment to promoting, preserving and strengthening multilateralism and the multilateral decision making process through the UN, by strictly adhering to its Charter and international law, with the aim of creating a just and equitable world order and global democratic governance, and not one based on monopoly by the powerful few.

18. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism and that it is a continuing process, which is vital to confront the threats and challenges facing developing countries in advancing economic development and social progress, promoting and preserving peace and security, and promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law.

19. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

19.1 Promote and work towards creating a multi-polar world through the strengthening of multilateralism through the UN and the multilateral processes, which are indispensable in promoting and preserving the interests of Non-Aligned Countries;

19.2 Initiate further vigorous initiatives to achieve the realisation of multilateral cooperation in the areas of economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law, including through enhancing the Movement's unity, solidarity and cohesiveness on issues of collective concern and interests with the aim of shaping the multilateral agenda to embrace development as a priority, which should take into account the need for the developing and developed countries, and international institutions to intensify partnerships and coordinate their resources to effectively address all imbalances in the global agenda; 19.3 Work towards achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, stressing the value of multilateralism to achieve a balanced, development oriented and, successful conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations, and urge all States to fulfil their commitments to shape globalisation as a positive force and that its benefits are shared evenly by all;

19.4 Strengthen the comparative advantages of existing multilateral arrangements and institutions without compromising the principle of equitable geographical representation and equal

partnerships, and promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of Non-Aligned Countries in international decision making;

19.5 Oppose unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures by certain States - which can lead to the erosion and violation of the UN Charter and international law, the use and threat of use of force, and pressure and coercive measures - as a means to achieving their national policy objectives; and

19.6 Strengthen South-South cooperation, including through enhancing the capacities of relevant institutions and mechanisms, as indispensable means to promote and preserve multilateralism and the multilateral process.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, and Non-Use or Threat of Use of Force

20. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the Movement's principled positions concerning peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-use or threat of use of force, as follows:

20.1 It is incumbent upon all States to defend, preserve and promote the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, in particular pacific settlement of disputes and the non-use or threat of use of force; and

20.2 The Movement reiterated the basic principle of the UN Charter that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the UN. The Movement stressed that the UN Charter contains sufficient provisions regarding the use of force to maintain and preserve international peace and security, and that achieving this goal by the Security Council should be strictly done in full conformity with the relevant Charter provisions. Resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not pose a threat to international peace and security must be avoided and in this regard, the Council should fully utilise the relevant Charter provisions, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII. In addition and consistent with the practice of the UN and international law pronounced by the ICJ, Article 51 of the UN Charter is restrictive and that it should not be re-written or re-interpreted.

21. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern and complete dismay at the victimisation of innocent civilians in instances where force has been employed or sanctions have been imposed, including those authorised by the Security Council. In the spirit of the UN Charter, they called on all States to advance the principle of the non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes as a means of achieving collective security rather than the threat of force or use of force, bearing in mind "that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest" as stipulated in the UN Charter.

22. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

22.1 Call upon the international community to renew its commitment to uphold and defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the UN Charter for the pacific settlement of dispute and non-resort to the threat or use of force;

22.2 Promote and preserve dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace and security, taking into account the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat of Use of Force in International Relations;

22.3 Remain seized of further deliberations in the UN on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, bearing in mind the

principles of the UN Charter and international law, including respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, as well as respect for fundamental human rights;

22.4 Strengthen the role of the Movement in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, confidence building, and post-conflict peacebuilding and rehabilitation in or between Non-Aligned Countries, in particular through seriously identifying concrete measures to expedite the creation of a NAM mechanism in this regard, whose terms of reference must be in conformity with its Founding Principles, the UN Charter and international law. Any such mechanism should be based on the consent of the States concerned.

22.5 Oppose and condemn the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament; and further oppose and condemn all unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned Countries, which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principles of the UN Charter, including non-interference in the internal affairs of States; and

22.6 Promote, in ensuring international peace and security, the diversity of approaches to development consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law as a core value of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Culture of Peace and Dialogue among Civilisations, Religions and Cultures

23. The Heads of State or Government noted that the world today is composed of States with diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems and religions determined by their history, traditions, values and cultural diversity, whose stability can be guaranteed by the universal recognition of their right to freely determine their own approach towards progressive development. In this context, they emphasised that respect for the diversity of such systems and approach is a core value which relations and cooperation among States in an increasingly globalising world should be based on, with the aim of contributing to establishing a peaceful and prosperous world, a just and equitable world order, and an environment conducive to exchanging human experiences. They underscored that the promotion of dialogue among civilisations and the culture of peace globally, in particular through the full implementation of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilisations and its Programme of Action and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Culture of Peace could contribute towards that end

24. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that dialogue among cultures, civilisations and religions should be a durable process and that, in the current international environment, it is not an option but an imperative, sound and productive tool to promote economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law in guaranteeing a better life for all. They further reaffirmed in this context that tolerance is a fundamental value of international relations.

25. The Heads of State or Government strongly endorsed the call by the President of the Sixtieth Session of the UN General Assembly for a strong and uniting message about the need for dialogue and understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions that should be a clear signal to commit to work together to prevent provocative or regrettable incidents and to evolve better ways of promoting tolerance and respect for and freedom of religion and belief. The relevant UN organs, including the General Assembly, should make positive contributions in that respect and promote much-needed dialogue on those important and sensitive issues.

26. The Heads of State or Government recognised the ever-increasing significance and relevance of a culture of living in harmony with nature, which is inherent in nomadic civilisation, in today's world. They, therefore, welcomed the efforts of States to preserve and develop nomadic culture and traditions in modern societies.

27. The Heads of State or Government took note of the adoption of the Convention on Cultural and Linguistic Diversity, by UNESCO, on 25 October 2005. They noted with satisfaction that the

adoption of this Convention is a major contribution to the international community in the definition of a framework of the Universal Reference on Cultural Diversity. The Heads of State or Government called on the NAM Member States and Observer States to consider becoming parties to the Convention.

28. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fruitful efforts of the NAM Member Countries, including the initiatives by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Philippines, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Senegal, in exploring the opportunities for co-existence and cooperation between religions and civilisations through ideas and strategies, and holding numerous conferences and forums in order to approach alliances between religions and civilisations, including other inter-governmental processes and initiatives such as the First Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and the High-Level Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, to be held on 21 September 2006 in New York.

29. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

29.1 Identify and pursue necessary measures and contribute positively as appropriate in further promoting dialogue among civilisations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, and in this regard, welcome the efforts undertaken at the International and regional levels, and at the UN, including those currently being undertaken by the Secretary General's High Level Group on Alliance of Civilizations;

29.2 Oppose all attempts to impose on any State any particular model of political, economic or cultural system, which may lead to global instability and weaken the security of States and their peoples;

29.3 Promote a culture of peace based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination, prevention of violence, promotion of non-violence, strict adherence to the principles of international relations as enshrined in the UN Charter, and full realisation of the right to development;

29.4 Promote the respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, cultures and prophets and other religious figures worldwide, as part of the universal respect for peoples and civilizations;

29.5 Welcome the efforts of the Non-Aligned Countries in promoting the culture of peace, and dialogue among civilisations, religions and cultures, including by organising international and regional conferences and forums;

29.6 The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the offer of the Philippines to host a Special NAM Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace to be held in the second half of 2009 in Davao City, Philippines.

29.7 Welcome the proposal by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host a Ministerial Meeting of Non Aligned Countries by September 2007 in Tehran on the issue of human rights and cultural diversity, and encourage all Non-Aligned Countries to actively participate in that meeting.

29.8 Explore the possibility of an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.

Defamation of Religions

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their strong belief in the need to stress moderation of all religions and beliefs and to promote understanding through dialogue within and across religions. In this connection, they welcomed the convening by Jordan of the conference entitled "The Practical Role of the Moderate Current in Reform and the Revival of the Umma",

which was held in Amman from 24-26 April 2006, with a view of promoting moderate and true values of Islam.

Right to Self-Determination and Decolonisation

31. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, as follows:

31.1 The Movement stressed the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples, including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

31.2 The Movement reaffirmed the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and took note of the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation; and

31.3 The Movement remained concern at the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage, directed against cultural property in areas or armed conflict and territories that are occupied.

32. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to preserve, defend and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

32.1 Strongly support the work and activities of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, and again urge the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee and fully cooperate with this UN body;

32.2 Request the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation;

32.3 Strongly condemn the ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world;

32.4 Urge UN Member States to fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation, and in this regard, further urge UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and also urge the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, bearing in mind the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity;

32.5 Renew its call to UN Member States to speed up the process of decolonisation towards the complete elimination of colonialism, and including by supporting the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001-2010);

32.6 Work towards the full implementation of the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

32.7 Oppose any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the UN Charter; and

32.8 Call on the Government of the United States to assume its responsibility to expedite a process that will allow the Puerto Rican people to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges the Government of the United States to return the occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to the Puerto Rican people. who constitute a Latin American and Caribbean nation.

32.9 Encourage the U.N. General Assembly to actively consider the question of Puerto Rico in all its aspects; United Nations: Follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Millennium Declaration and the Outcome of Major United Nations Summits and Conferences

33. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the UN Charter provides a balance among the purposes and principles of the Organisation that encompass all pertinent issues, including economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and rule of law, and that the Millennium Declaration as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome provide the twenty-first century perspective of that balance. They further reaffirmed that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges faced by all States in these areas are inter-connected and that these could be addressed by acting at a sufficiently early stage with the full range of available peaceful means as envisaged in the UN Charter and in a manner that would ensure the preservation of its purposes and principles, the intergovernmental character of the Organisation and the required balance among its principal organs, as well as the neutrality and impartiality of its undertakings in these areas.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment at the provisions contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome that did not fully take into account the concerns and interests of developing countries, especially on critical and crucial issues relating to development, official development assistance and trade. They further expressed their disappointment at the inability of the World Summit to agree on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They noted that the World Summit Outcome, in spite of its limitations, could serve as a workable basis for UN Member States to move forward the process of strengthening and updating the UN to meet existing and emerging threats to economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law. They further noted that while the development cluster of the World Summit Outcome fell short of the expectations of developing countries, there were positive elements, which could be used as a platform for actively promoting the implementation of commitments made in previous major UN summits and conferences.

35. The Heads of State or Government drew particular attention to the decision of some donor countries to establish timetables for the attainment of the 0.7 per cent target of GNP to developing countries by 2015 and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent to the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2010, and in this context, they called for the establishment of an effective mechanism to monitor the progress made towards achieving those targets. They emphasised the need to establish ODA timetables by those developed countries, which have not yet done so.

36. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and called for the continued formulation of proposals to address significant debt relief for middle-income developing countries including implementation of initiatives, such as the Evian Approach. They expressed regret at the lack of a more expansive treatment of trade issues and also expressed concern about the inadequate treatment of systemic inequities in international economic relations, in particular the slow progress in enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods Institutions, which operate to the detriment of developing countries. They also drew attention to the importance of ensuring the full implementation of the recommendations, such as those for research and development in science and technology and for strengthening health systems in developing countries.

37. Consistent with, and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

37.1 Actively engage in the follow-up process and the implementation of the commitments contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, as well as the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in a manner that would advance the principled positions of the Movement towards the issues under consideration. To this end, the Movement shall insist, in close cooperation and coordination with the Group of 77 and China, that the follow-up process of these conferences and summits, must remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent in order to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Non-Aligned Countries are duly taken into account in the final outcome of that process;

37.2 Pursue the issues of fundamental importance to the Movement in the context of follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, that have been omitted from the outcome document or yet to be explored in the UN such as disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control; and

37.3 Call for international support for South-South cooperation, including regional and inter-regional cooperation, which complement North-South cooperation through, inter alia, triangular cooperation.

United Nations: Institutional Reform

A. Reform of the United Nations

38. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the institutional reform of the UN, as follows:

38.1 The UN remains the central and indispensable forum for addressing issues relating to international cooperation for economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, based on dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building amongst States. In this context, the Movement attaches great importance to the strengthening of the role of the UN and that efforts should be made to develop its full potential;

38.2 The purpose of reform is to make the UN development system more efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national development strategies, and that reform efforts should enhance organisational efficiency and achieve concrete development results;

38.3 The reform of the UN, which remains a collective agenda and high priority for the Movement, is a dynamic and ongoing process and not an end in itself in accordance with the parameters for the objective and scope of the review exercise set out by the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration. Reform of the UN must be comprehensive, transparent, inclusive and balanced and pursued in an effective and accountable manner, fully respecting the political nature of the Organisation as well as its intergovernmental, universal and democratic character, consistent with the Charter. In this context, the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process irrespective of the contributions made to the budget of the Organisation, while stressing that any reform measure should be decided by Member States through an intergovernmental process;

38.4 The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to provide the UN with adequate and timely resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandates. A reformed UN must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding principles and adapted to carrying out its mandate;

38.5 The impact of UN reform on developing countries is yet to be felt given the continuous decline in the resources made available to the UN for multilateral development cooperation as well as the impasse in the appropriation of new resources for the development account. The success of UN reform can only be judged in terms of a collective assessment of the potential improvements in the functioning of the Organisation while preserving the interests of all developing countries. In this context, UN reform shall be strictly approved by the General Assembly and its ultimate goal shall not be mere cut in the UN budget and resources. However, whenever reform would release

part of existing resources, such resources shall be ultimately redirected to support activities and programmes related to international cooperation for development;

38.6 The objectives of UN reform, which should include the strengthening of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC as well as reforming the Security Council and other relevant UN bodies while addressing at the same time the systemic issues which may arise as a result, are:

(a) to strengthen multilateralism and the multilateral decision-making process, providing the UN with a substantive capacity to fully and effectively meet the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter, and at consolidating its democratic and inter-governmental character and its transparency in the discussion and implementation of decisions by Member States; (b) to strengthen and update the role of the Organisation, as the pre-eminent and indispensable forum, by developing its full potential in addressing threats and challenges to economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law particularly those facing developing countries, which could be achieved through the implementation of all of its mandates, decisions and resolutions, bearing in mind that a stronger UN that responds more effectively to their collective needs is in their common interest; (c) to promote greater democracy, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability within the UN system; (d) to strengthen the role of the Organisation in promoting international cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and in particular for development and in implementing the internationally-agreed development goals, in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, through the provision of adequate resources and effective follow-up mechanisms. In this context, any UN reform proposal should also address systemic issues and requirement for additional human and financial resources that may arise as a result; and (e) to mainstream the development dimension within the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the economic sectors of the UN system, including in the areas of sustainable development, policy space, South-South cooperation social and environmental responsibility and accountability, bearing in mind the aim of enabling the full participation of peoples from the South in the international decision and rule-making economic processes, and ensuring their access to and full enjoyment of the benefits of the international economy.

38.7 In acknowledging the interconnectedness of economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, efforts should be made to ensure that any effort to transform the UN into a more effective instrument for preventing conflict should take into account the need for balance and comprehensiveness, in accordance with its Charter and international law, in order to enhance conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict peace-building strategies with the aim of achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this context, all principal organs of the UN have a role in evolving and implementing a more effective collective security system, in accordance with their respective functions and powers;

38.8 It is indispensable for UN Member States to develop common perceptions and agreed approaches to address existing, new and emerging threats and challenges to international peace and security as well as the root causes of conflict. In this context, all principal organs of the UN have a role in evolving and implementing a more effective collective security system, and that such common perceptions and approaches to collective security would only be legitimate if they are developed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and by all Member States acting together. The active participation of each and every principal organ of the UN is crucial, acting both in the exercise of its respective functions and powers, without upsetting the balance as established by the Charter thereof; and

38.9 Efforts to strengthen the contribution of civil society, non-governmental organisations and the private sector to the work of the UN and its bodies through the established consultative arrangements should continue to be pursued. The complementary contribution of these important actors in achieving the goals and programmes of the UN should be in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and should serve the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Such contribution should seek, inter alia, to address in particular the obstacles that developing countries are experiencing in mobilising the resources and in obtaining the technology and capability needed to implement their sustainable development programmes.

39. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

39.1 Promote the concerns and interests of developing countries in the reform process, ensure its successful outcome, and promote and preserve the integrity and respective functions and powers of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC, and the Security Council as defined in the Charter.

39.2 Oppose proposals that seek (a) to transform the democratic and inter-governmental nature of the UN as well as its oversight and monitoring processes; (b) to reduce its budget levels; (c) to fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources; or (d) to redefine the Charter-based functions and powers of its principal organs;

39.3 Engage constructively in consultations and work towards, in particular through ensuring the implementation of the relevant UN decisions and resolutions thereof: (a) revitalising the work of the General Assembly, in view of its central role and position as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the UN; (b) strengthening the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, and monitoring the implementation of development programmes; (c) democratising the Security Council as an effective forum in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (d) reforming the Secretariat and its management in order to ensure the effective implementation of mandates and the highest level of accountability within the Secretariat and to Member States;

39.4 Enhance the global partnership for development that is necessary to fully realize the outcomes of all major UN summits and conferences in the economic, social and related fields;

39.5 Oppose the tendency to equate reform of the UN with greater empowerment of the Security Council, mindful of the need to keep the balance among the functions and powers of the principal organs of the UN;

39.6 Ensure that the UN is provided with sufficient resources and on a timely basis needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including evolving a mechanism to monitor their effective implementation; and

39.7 Maintain close inter-governmental oversight and review of all proposals, which are yet to be considered and acted upon by the General Assembly, as well as those, which are being implemented.

B. Relationship among the Principal Organs of the United Nations

40. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need for UN Member States to fully respect the functions and powers of each principal organ of the UN, in particular the General Assembly, and to maintain the balance among these organs within their respective Charter-based functions and powers. They stressed that the Security Council must fully observe all Charter provisions as well as all General Assembly resolutions, which clarify its relationship with the latter organ and other principal organs. In this context, they affirmed that Article 24 of the Charter does not necessarily provide the Security Council with the competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, including in the areas of norm-setting, legislation and establishing definitions, bearing in mind that the Assembly is primarily tasked with the progressive development of international law and its codification. They cautioned about the danger of encroachment by the Council on issues which clearly fall within the functions and powers of other principal organs of the UN and their subsidiary bodies. They further stressed that close cooperation and coordination among all principal organs is highly indispensable in order to enable the UN to remain relevant and capable of meeting the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges.

41. The Heads of State or Government stressed that while Member States have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 (1) of the UN Charter and in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council acts on their behalf. In this context, they further stressed that the Council should report and be accountable to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter.

42. The Movement reiterates its concern over the continuing encroachment by the Security Council on the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the later organs, and the attempts to enter areas of norm-setting and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly.

43. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

43.1 Urge all States to uphold the primacy of and full respect for the provisions of the UN Charter pertaining to the functions and powers of the Assembly, call on the Presidents of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and the Security Council to conduct regular discussions and coordination among themselves regarding the agenda and programme of work of the respective principal organs that they represent in order to establish increased coherence and complementarity among these organs in a mutually reinforcing manner, respectful of each others' mandates, and with a view to generating a mutual understanding among them, with whom the members of the respective organs that they represent have vested in good faith their trust and confidence;

43.2 Call on the Security Council to submit a more comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, as well as the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items under its consideration;

43.3 Call on the Security Council, pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the UN Charter, to submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly;

43.4 Call on the Security Council to ensure that its monthly assessments are comprehensive and analytical, and issued in a timely fashion. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments;

43.5 Call on the Security Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (2) of the Charter; and

43.6 Oppose and stop attempts to shift issues under the agenda of the General Assembly or the ECOSOC to the Security Council, and the encroachment by the latter on the functions and powers of the Assembly.

C. Revitalisation of the Work of the General Assembly

44. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the principled positions of the Movement concerning the revitalisation of the work of the General Assembly, as follows:

44.1 The role and authority of the General Assembly, including in questions related to international peace and security, as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN, and its inter-governmental and democratic character as well as that of its subsidiary bodies, which have immensely contributed to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the goals of the Organisation, must be respected. Its prerogative as the chief oversight organ of the UN, including on management and procurement for peacekeeping operations, must also be respected; and

44.2 The revitalization of the work of the General Assembly - which must be guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability and achieved through consultations - is a critical component of the comprehensive reform of the UN, and its objectives should continue to strengthen the role and position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nation, bearing in mind that the improvement of its procedural and working methods is only a first step towards a more substantive improvements and revitalization of the Assembly; and to restore and enhance the role and authority of the

General Assembly, including in the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for in the Charter, through, inter alia, fully respecting its functions and powers and strengthening its relationship and coordination with other principal organs, in particular the Security Council.

45. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

45.1 Support all ongoing and continuous efforts to strengthen the central role a id authority of the Assembly, taking into account the criteria of relevance and efficiency; oppose any reform proposal that seeks to challenge the central role and authority of the General A,sembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN; and opp se any approach that seeks to or could result in undermining or minimizing the achievements o' the General Assembly, diminishing its current role and functioning, or raising questions about its relevance and credibility;

45.2 Call on UN Member States to renew their commitment and polit cal will to implement General Assembly decisions and resolutions on a non-selective and non-dis riminatory basis, since the lack thereof are at the root of many unresolved questions;

45.3 Ensure that the UN is provided with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;

45.4 Reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, as stipulated in Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 35 of the Charter of the UN, where appropriate using the procedures set forth in rules 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter.

45.5 The Heads of State or Government reiterated the role of the General Assembly in the maintenance of international peace and security and expressed grave concern at instances wherein the Security Council fails to address cases involving genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or ceasefire between parties, in fulfilment of its primary responsibility in this regard.

45.6 The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in such instances where the Security Council has not fulfilled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly should take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter to address the issue. To this extent, the Heads of State or Government authorized representatives of the Movement Member States to the UN in New York to work on an appropriate draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly on this issue.

45.7 Promote and preserve the role and mandate of the General Assembly in setting the priorities of the UN and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues, including its absolute authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions thereof, through ensuring, inter alia, the full adherence by UN Member States to such resolutions;

45.8 Identify measures to simplify the Uniting for Peace procedure to enable swifter and urgent action by the General Assembly, in recognition of its role on issues relating to international peace and security as set out in the Charter; and

45.9 Strengthen the role of the General Assembly in accordance with article 97 of the UN Charter in the selection of the Secretary General of the Organisation.

D. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

46. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role of the General Assembly in the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General of the UN, and expressed support to

efforts aimed at reinforcing and strengthening the role of the Assembly in this regard, and agreed that all Non-Aligned Countries shall engage actively in these efforts. They further agreed that the eighth Secretary-General of the UN shall be selected from a Member State of the UN from the Asian region.

47. Recalling the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Heads of State or Government encouraged the President of the General Assembly to consult with Member States to identify potential candidates endorsed by a Member State and, upon informing all Member States of the results, forward these results to the Security Council.

48. In this context, the Heads of State or Government agreed that formal presentation of candidatures for the position of Secretary-General should be done in a manner that allows sufficient time for interaction with Member States in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and requested candidates to present their views to all Member States of the General Assembly.

E. Question of Equitable Representation and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council, and other Matters Related to the Security Council

49. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the question of equitable representation and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council, in particular the directives of the Movement adopted during its XI, XII and XIII Summits, and which have been reflected in the Movement's position and negotiating papers, and the decisions of the Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, as follows:

49.1 The Movement remained concern at the lack of progress in the discussions in the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Council, where the discussions therein have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged on a number of issues, major differences still exist on many others, and that while there have been some improvements made to the working methods of the Council, they have not satisfied even the minimum expectations of the general membership of the UN, leaving much room for improvement;

49.2 Reform of the *Security Council* should not be confined only to the question of membership and that it should address substantive issues relating to the Council's *agenda, working methods* and decision-making process;

49.3 In recent years, the Security Council has been too quick to threaten or authorise enforcement action in some cases while being silent and inactive in others. Furthermore, the Council has been increasingly resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to international peace and security. A careful review of these trends indicates that the Council could have opted for alternative provisions to respond more appropriately to particular cases. Instead of excessive and quick use of Chapter VII, efforts should be made to fully utilize the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the pacific settlement of disputes. Chapter VII should be invoked, as intended, as a measure of last resort. Unfortunately, provisions of Articles 41 and 42 in some cases have been too quickly resorted to while the other options had not been fully exhausted;

49.4 The Security Council-imposed sanctions remain an issue of serious concern to Non-Aligned Countries. In accordance with the UN Charter, sanctions should be considered to be imposed only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter have been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short-term and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raises fundamental ethical questions of whether sufferings inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions are not to punish or otherwise exact retribution on the populace. In this regard, the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined, and that its imposition should be for a specified timeframe and be based on tenable legal grounds, and that it should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. The conditions demanded of the State or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Sanctions should be imposed only when there exists a threat to

international peace and security or an act of aggression, in accordance with the Charter, and that it is not applicable "preventively" in instances of mere violation of international law, norms or standards. Targeted sanctions may be a better alternative so long as the population of targeted State concerned is not victimised whether directly or indirectly;

49.5 Transparency, openness and consistency are key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities, approaches and procedures. Regrettably, the Council has neglected these important factors on numerous occasions. Such instances include unscheduled open debates with selective notification, reluctance in convening open debates on some issues of high significance, restricting participation in some of the open debates and discriminating between members and non-members of the Council particularly with regard to sequencing and time limits of statements during the open debates, failure to submit special reports to the General Assembly as required under Article 24 of the Charter, submission of annual reports still lacking sufficient information and analytical content, and lack of minimal parameters for the elaboration of the monthly assessment by the Security Council Presidencies. The Council must comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter, which allow any non-Council member to participate in discussions on matters affecting it. Rule 48 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Council should be thoroughly observed. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be kept to a minimum and as the exception they were meant to be; and

49.6 The objectives of reform of the Security Council, which should be addressed in a comprehensive, transparent and balanced manner, are as follows:

(a) to ensure that the agenda of the Council reflects the needs and interests of both developing and developed countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner; (b) to ensure that the enlargement of the Council, as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, would lead to a more democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective Council; (c) to democratise the decision-making process of the Council, including by limiting and curtailing the use of the veto with a view to its eventual elimination and, in this context, the concept of voluntary "self-restraint" is insufficient and cannot be considered as an option. Additional options that could be considered include, inter alia

• Limiting the exercise of the veto right to actions taken by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter. • The possibility of overruling the veto within the Council by an affirmative vote of a certain number of Member States, commensurate with the size of an expanded Council. • The possible overruling of the veto by a two-third majority vote in the General Assembly under the Uniting for Peace procedure and under progressive interpretation of Articles 11 and 24 (1) of the Charter; (d) to ensure that the Rules of Procedure of the Council, which have remained provisional for more than 50 years, are formalised in order to improve its transparency and accountability.

50. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

50.1 Call on the Council to increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under the discussion of the Council;

50.2 Call on the Security Council to allow briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances; 50.3 Call on the Council to further enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat and troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCC should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCC more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;

50.4 Call upon the Security Council to uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers and stresses once again that the decision by the Security Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter.

50.5 Call on the Council to establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general UN membership;

50.6 Call on the Council to avoid resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilise the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;

50.7 Oppose attempts through the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extension by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community and

50.8 Urge the Non-Aligned Countries, which are members of the Security Council, to promote and defend, as deemed possible, the aforementioned positions and objectives during their tenure of membership in the Council, and to this end, stress the need for the revitalization of the NAM Caucus in the Council, and call upon the members of the Caucus to provide timely briefings and to engage in close consultation with the Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those whose interests and concerns are under consideration by the Council, as well as to keep the Movement continuously updated of all relevant developments and issues with which the Council is actively seized.

F. Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

51. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for the promotion of international economic cooperation, coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development as well as for the full implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, and expressed their resolve and commitment to promote greater efforts geared toward this end.

G. Operationalisation of the Human Rights Council

52. In welcoming the establishment of the Human Rights Council by the leaders of UN Member States during the 2005 World Summit, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the Council should provide equal treatment to both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to development They further stressed that the Council should not allow confrontational approaches, exploitation of human rights for political purposes, selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations and double standards in the conduct of its work, which should comply with the UN Charter, international law and relevant UN resolutions.

53. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of constructive approach in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard, they urged the newly established Human Rights Council to focus on constructive international dialogue and cooperation, capacity building and technical assistance to ensure the realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

54. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the Non-Aligned Movement should closely coordinate its position on the following priority areas:

(a) Review and rationalisation of all existing mandates, special procedures, expert bodies, the confidential procedure and modalities of consultation with NGOs in order to streamline their activities and to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the human rights machinery; and

(b) The Universal Periodic Review to be conducted by the Human Rights Council should be on the basis of the report and information submitted by the State under review. It should also be a result oriented, cooperative mechanism, based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country concerned and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs and that such a mechanism shall complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies, bearing in mind the need to eradicate selectivity, double standards and politicisation in the consideration of human rights issues. It should aim at strengthening the Member States capacity, upon their request, to implement their obligations, on promotion and protection of human rights. It should not be used as a tool to coerce States and subject them to politically motivated country-specific resolutions.

(c) The early adoption of a standard agenda for the sessions of the Human Rights Council. The items on the agenda of the Council should be allocated to each of its four annual sessions in an equitable and balanced manner and also to allow for effective participation of the developing countries and non-governmental organizations. The agenda of the Council should promote and advance sustainable development, through programs and partnerships with governments. It should also promote the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, the council should also agree on a program that will lead to the elevation of the right to development to the same level and on par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, elaborated in the core human rights instruments.

(d) Urgently undertake a comprehensive and coherent treaty body reform to ensure periodicity for reporting by States Parties, taking into consideration the specificity and uniqueness of each treaty body. This reform must be undertaken in full consultation with all the States Parties and with their endorsement.

(e) Determine the Council's reporting procedures to the United Nations General Assembly, for purposes of universal endorsement of all its programs and activities

(f) Similarly, the Council should also develop its relationships with other entities of the United Nations system in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 48/141.

H. Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Activities and the Operationalisation of the Peacebuilding Commission

55. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning post-conflict peace building activities, as follows:

55.1 The implementation of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (DDRR) concept during UN peacekeeping operations and post-conflict reconstruction is crucial. It is also crucial to allow time and resources required in rebuilding war-torn societies and States in order to sustain peace and security achieved therein and allow meaningful reintegration of ex-combatants into the society;

55.2 The Movement reaffirmed the established distinction between humanitarian assistance and UN peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations as well as operational activities, and reemphasised that humanitarian assistance is designed to address the consequences and not the causes thereof. Humanitarian assistance should be kept distinct from and independent of political or military action, and that it must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as the guiding principles contained in General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 12 December 1991, national legislation and international humanitarian law; and

55.3 Peace building efforts by the UN should continue upon the closure of peacekeeping operations, which should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, along with other political, social economic and developmental instruments, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security.

56. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of the Peace building Commission and took note of its terms of reference as outlined in General Assembly resolution 60/180. They noted the subsequent transitional operationalisation of a peace building support office in the UN Secretariat, and pending the subsequent decision by the General Assembly of its

staffing and functions, they reiterated that, without prejudice to the functions and powers of the other principal organs of the UN in relation to post-conflict peace-building activities, the General Assembly must have the key role in the formulation and implementation of such activities and policies. The concerted actions of international agencies are essential in supporting the national programmes of States emerging from conflicts, for reconstruction and rehabilitation, towards achieving economic development and social progress. They stressed the importance of national ownership and capacity building in the planning and implementation of post-conflict peace building activities, and that these must be based on the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and international law.

57. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the envisaged functions and governing structure of the proposed Peace building Fund, which shall be reviewed and approved by the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 60/180, are expected to focus on capacity and institution-building activities that would enable the Country under consideration to strengthen peace and sustainable development.

58. The Heads of State or Government encouraged the Non-Aligned Countries, which are members of the Organisational Committee of the Peace building Commission, to ensure that the rules of procedure and methods of work of the Commission are catered towards preserving the principle of national ownership and leadership of peacebuilding activities, as well as the primary purposes of establishing the Commission in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/180. In this regard, they agreed to establish a NAM Caucus within the Peace Building Commission, aimed at coordinating positions of Non-aligned countries in that framework and to keep the Movement informed on the activities carried-out by the Commission. I. Review of Mandates of United Nations Programmes and Activities

59. The Heads of State or Government considered that the information provided by the Secretary General regarding the review of mandates as informative in order to assist Member States in dealing with the review of the mandates of UN programmes and activities which are older than five years and have not been renewed since. They stressed that the exercise should be aimed at strengthening the programme of work of the Organisation in order to make it better equipped to effectively deliver its mandates, old and new, not a cost-cutting one. They underscored the importance of assessing the implementation of the mandates of the Organisation, the reasons behind their partial or non-implementation, in order to make a well-informed decision regarding each single mandate under consideration. They emphasised that review of mandates should fully respect the politically sensitive mandates, and to reach agreement in principle on the manner by which the mandates are going to be addressed prior to reaching any decision concerning them. They further stressed that such an exercise should adhere to the principle of consideration on a case-by-case basis in a manner that addresses the political nature of the issue, while respecting other pertinent and parallel efforts undertaken by the General Assembly.

60. The Heads of State or Government rejected efforts by some parties to pursue the integration of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) under the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. They maintained that the mandates and objectives of the two Agencies differ and that the mere intention to merge them is completely rejected in light of the long-standing and unique situation of the Palestine refugees. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the UNRWA, since its establishment by General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, has played an essential role in ameliorating the plight of the Palestine refugees and that its continued operation is essential for the well-being of the Palestine refugees throughout the region as well as for the stability of the region as a whole, pending the achievement of a just resolution to the question of the Palestine refugees. In this regard, they further affirmed that the critical issue of the functioning of UNRWA involves not only the provision of vital humanitarian assistance to Palestine refugees throughout the host countries but also a complex political dimension. The Heads of State or Government thus reaffirmed their strong and continued support for the mandate of UNRWA until the achievement of a just and lasting resolution to the plight of the Palestine refugees in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.

61. The Heads of State or Government also rejected proposals aimed at discontinuing programmes of great importance to developing countries, in particular, the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation.

J. United Nations Secretariat and Management Reform

62. Recognising that the reform of the UN is a collective agenda of its membership, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process, irrespective of its level of contribution to the budget of the Organisation.

63. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the objectives of the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management, which should include reforming the systems of its administration of justice and human resources management, are as follows: (a) to respond more effectively to the needs of Member States; (b) to further strengthen and update the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the UN and thus, improving its performance in order to realize the full potential of the Organisation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;
(c) to ensure greater accountability of staff members of the Secretariat; (d) to strengthen the accountability framework of the Secretariat and measures for their effective enforcement; and (e) the final result of the reform process should be to ensure that the UN is able to implement the entire range of its mandates more effectively and efficiently.

64. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management should not: (a) change the intergovernmental nature of the decision-making, oversight and monitoring processes of the Organisation; (b) be a cost-cutting exercise of the Organisation; (c) reduce the budget levels of the Organisation; (d) fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources of the Organisation; and (e) redefine the functions and powers of the principal organs of the Organisation.

United Nations: Financial Situation and Arrangement

65. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the financial situation and arrangement of the UN, as follows:

65.1 The Movement remained concern at the financial situation of the UN as a result of the failure on the part of some Member States, especially major contributing States, to meet their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

65.2 The Movement reiterated that it remains crucial to ensure that all decisions on the priority-setting of the UN are adopted in an inclusive and transparent manner, and that the Organisation should be provided with the resources needed for the full and effective implementation of all mandated programmes and activities as well as those required to guarantee the quality of services needed for the functioning of its inter-governmental machinery. In this context, the negative impact caused by the cutback measures is of concern to the Movement; 65.3 The principle of capacity to pay of Member States should remain as a fundamental criterion in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation;

65.4 The general principles governing the financing of UN peacekeeping operations, as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, should be adhered to. In this context, the continuing practice of cross borrowing from the Peacekeeping Operations Budget to the Regular Budget, which resulted, inter alia, in the delay in the reimbursement of troops and equipment to contributing countries, must be stopped. A proper balance should be struck between the level and urgency with which peacekeeping activities are funded on the one hand, and availability of resources needed for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities by the General Assembly, in particular in the economic and social spheres, on the other; and

65.5 The existing reporting procedures on budget and financial cycle should be maintained and the role of the Member States in programme evaluation of the Organisation should be strengthened.

66. The Heads of State or Government strongly rejected attempts to impose conditionalities to the reform process which negatively impact the confidence atmosphere needed for the negotiations, regretted the exceptional and unprecedented measure of restricting the Secretary-General to expenditure of a first tranche limited to fifty percent of the UN Budget of 2006, and stressed that such a measure had adversely affected programme delivery in the Organisation. They also regretted that a few Member States outside the Movement were not able to join the consensus decision to lift the spending cap.

67. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measure, among others:

67.1 Urge all UN Member States in arrears, in particular the major contributing States, to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time and without imposing preconditions in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, mindful at the same time of the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper their ability to pay their assessed contributions.

United Nations: Peacekeeping Operations

68. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the guiding principles regarding UN peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) adopted at the XI Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Cairo in 1994, and reiterated the Movement's position on UNPKOs adopted by the XII Summit held in Durban in 1998, and which have been further reiterated at the XIII Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in 2003 and the XIV Ministerial Conference held in Durban in 2004.

69. The Heads of State or Government commended the Movement's significant and major contribution to maintenance of international peace and security under the auspices of the UN, noting that the Non-Aligned Countries currently provide more than 80% of peacekeeping personnel in the field. They reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning UNPKOs, as follows:

69.1 The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the UN and that the role of regional arrangements, in that regard, should be in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and should not in any way substitute the role of the UN, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of UNPKOs;

69.2 The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the establishment of any peacekeeping operation or extension of mandate of existing operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and those principles that have evolved to govern such operations and have become basic principles thereof, namely the consent of the parties, the non-use of force except in self-defence and impartiality. The Heads of State or Government also emphasised that the respect for the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of all States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction should also be maintained in this regard;

69.3 The Heads of State or Government emphasised that UNPKOs should be provided from the outset with political support, adequate human, financial and logistical resources and clearly defined and achievable mandates;

69.4 The Heads of State or Government called upon the Security Council, while mandating UNPKOs, to authorise optimal troop strengths in order to achieve the mandated tasks;

69.5 The Heads of State or Government stressed that UNPKOs should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict, which should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, with other political, social, economic and developmental instruments. They further maintained that consideration should be given by the UN to the manner by which those efforts can continue without interruption after the departure of UNPKOs, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security;

69.6 The Heads of State or Government , while recognising the ongoing surge in peacekeeping which requires a genuine and concerted response by the entire membership of the UN, in particular the developed countries, called upon these countries to participate in and share the burden of UNPKOs;

69.7 The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the funding of UNPKOs through voluntary contributions should not influence the UN Security Council decisions to establish UNPKOs or affect their mandates;

69.8 The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the rapid and effective deployment of the UNPKOs including their reinforcement as necessary;

69.9 The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is the only UN forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of UNPKOs in all their aspects;

69.10 The Heads of State or Government called upon the UN Secretariat and concerned parties to accord the highest priority to the safety and security of UN peacekeepers in the field in light of the worsening security situation prevailing in many field missions. In this context, they condemned in the strongest terms the killing of UN peacekeepers in several missions, and expressed deep regrets on the recent killing of UNIFIL personnel in Lebanon.

69.11 The Heads of State or Government stressed that Troops Contributing Countries (TCCs) should be involved early and fully in all aspects and stages of UNPKOs and called for more frequent and substantive interaction among the Security Council, the UN Secretariat and the TCCs. In this regard, they called for the full and effective implementation of the existing mechanisms laid down in Security Council Resolution 1353 (2001) and in the Note of the President of the Security Council dated 14 January 2002 (S/2002/56);

69.12 The Heads of State or Government emphasised that any invitation by the UN Secretariat to the meetings on establishing a new UN peacekeeping mission or expanding an ongoing UNPKO should be transparent and encompass all troop and police contributing countries.

69.13 The Heads of State or Government expressed the view that further development of the mechanisms, referred to in paragraph 69.11 above, towards achieving peacekeeping objectives should be considered;

69.14 The Heads of State or Government reemphasised the critical importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost-effective procurement of goods and services in support of UNPKOs, and reiterated the view that there is a need to ensure greater UN procurement from Non-Aligned Countries;

69.15 The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the outstanding contribution and sacrifices of peacekeepers and stressed that all UN peacekeeping personnel perform their duties in a manner that preserve the image, credibility, impartiality, and integrity of the UN. They stressed the importance of maintaining a policy of zero tolerance in addressing all cases of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by peacekeeping personnel. In this regard, they welcomed the efforts of the Secretary General's Special Adviser on sexual exploitation and abuse, and expressed support for the progress made in addressing this matter thus far;

69.16 The Heads of State or Government expressed support for continuing efforts to strengthen African peacekeeping capabilities;

69.17 The Heads of State or Government urged the Secretary General to continue his efforts in accordance with General Assembly resolutions to address the current imbalance of geographic representation, and the representation of unrepresented and underrepresented TCCs in particular at the professional and leadership level in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) as well as in the field missions. The Movement remained concern over the staffing and structure of the DPKO whereby NAM Member Countries are insufficiently represented, particularly at professional level;

69.18 The Heads of State or Government appreciated the progress made in processing the claims for reimbursement to TCCs, and urged the Secretariat to continue to do so;

69.19 The Heads of State or Government stressed again that all UN Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without condition. They reaffirmed the obligation of Member States, under article 17 of the UN Charter, to bear their expenses to the Organisation as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963; and

69.20 The Heads of State or Government paid tribute to the courage and dedication of UN peacekeeping personnel and to those who have lost their lives in the service of peace.

Disarmament and International Security

70. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and reiterated the long-standing principled positions of the Movement on disarmament and international security, including the decisions taken at the XII Summit in Durban in 1998, the XIII Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the XIII Ministerial Conference in Cartagena in 2000, the XIV Ministerial Conference in Durban in 2004 and the Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in May 2006.

71. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern over the current difficult and complex situation in the field of disarmament and international security. In this regard, they called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.

72. While reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, the Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and in this regard, they welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 60/59 on Promotion on multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlined that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. 74. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and stressed the importance that efforts aiming at non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. They stressed their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. They reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the nuclear weapons-States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. They underscored the need for the NWS to implement the unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons and emphasised, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations without delay.

75. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned at strategic defence doctrines of NWS, including the "NATO Alliance Strategic Concept", which not only set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies.

76. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the improvement in the existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. They further reaffirmed that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

77. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security.

They reaffirmed that efforts toward nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

78. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialised, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. They continued to fully support tne work of the UNDC and called upon UN Member States to display the necessary political will and flexibility in order to achieve agreement on recommendations based on its two agenda items during the current cycle.

79. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by establishing, inter alia, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority. They emphasised the necessity to start negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. 80. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) and further reiterated their deep concern over the lack of consensus on the deliberations to consider the objectives and agenda of SSOD-IV. They emphasised the need to reconvene the open-ended working group on SSOD-IV, at an early date, preferably in 2007, as mandated by the General Assembly with a view to reaching agreement on the objectives and agenda of SSOD-IV, including the possibility of establishing its preparatory committee.

81. The Heads of State or Government again called for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirmed further that non-NWS should be effectively assured by NWS against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they called for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-NWS as a matter of priority. They noted the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee on effective international arrangements to assure Non-nuclear-weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all non-NWS.

83. The Heads of State or Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They reiterated that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realised, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

84. The Heads of State or Government , while noting the entry into force of the 2002 Moscow Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons, and called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, under the Treaty.

85. The Heads of State or Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems and the pursuit of advanced military technologies capable of being deployed in outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion

of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brings new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. They remained concerned that the implementation of a national missile defence system could trigger an arms race(s) and the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons. 86. The Heads of State or Government recognised the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and emphasised that prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. They further emphasised the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. They also emphasised the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

87. The Heads of State or Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent, and non-discriminatory approach toward missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. They expressed their support for efforts to be continued within the UN to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects. In this regard, they emphasised the need to keep the issue under the agenda of the UN General Assembly and that in accordance with its Resolution 59/67 a Panel of Governmental Experts on the issue of missiles in all its aspects would be established in 2007. Pending the achievement of such a universal mechanism related to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, any initiative to address these concerns effectively and in a sustainable and comprehensive manner should be through an inclusive process of negotiations in a forum where all States could participate as equals. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.

88. The Heads of State or Government believed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba and Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free-status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. They welcomed the signing of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia in Semipalatinsk on 8 September 2006 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and considered the establishment of that zone as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security. They reiterated that in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs), it is essential that NWS should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. They urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission. They noted with satisfaction the convening of the First Conference of the States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005, and in this context, called on the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of NWFZs to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States.

89. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in

a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

90. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements. They reaffirmed that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties.

91. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the importance of the UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

92. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the NPT, while reaffirming the package of agreements of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT, expressed their disappointment at the inability of the 2005 Review Conference of the NPT to agree on substantive recommendations. They reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States parties to the Treaty to the implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty, particularly an unequivocal undertaking by the NWS to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT reiterated that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non-NWS parties to the Treaty strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. They underlined the importance to establish subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and to consider security assurances. In this regard, they emphasised the need for the Preparatory Committee meetings to continue to allocate specific time for deliberations on nuclear disarmament, implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and security assurances. They recalled the agreement that the Review Conference will be chaired by a representative from the Movement.

93. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.

94. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They again emphasised that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally

negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. In this regard, they also expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the IAEA technical co-operation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA Statute.

95. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the NPT emphasised once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, and III of the Treaty. They stressed that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In this connection, they confirmed that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

96. The Heads of State or Government stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest possible to transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

97. The Heads of State or Government, while emphasising the importance of the positive role played by the Non-Aligned Members in the IAEA, stressed the necessity that all members of the IAEA strictly observe its Statute. They stressed that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. They also reaffirmed that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations.

98. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the IAEA and its Director General, Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, for being awarded the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize. They expressed full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Agency. They also congratulated the Agency on its Fiftieth Anniversary in 2007.

99. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

100. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. While reiterating the need to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, they called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

101. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law; relevant conventions; the UN Charter, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability.

102. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) reaffirmed that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. They recognised the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol and universal adherence to the Convention. They reiterated their call to promote international cooperation for peaceful purposes, including scientific-technical exchange. They underlined the need to coordinate among the NAM States Parties to the Convention and expressed their commitment to work towards a successful outcome of the forthcoming Sixth Review Conference, to be held in Geneva, from 20 November to 8 December 2006.

103. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) invited all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible with a view to its universality. They reiterated their call on the developed countries to promote international cooperation through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. They recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of the provisions of international cooperation contribute to the universality of the Convention. They also called upon States having declared possession of chemical weapons to bring about the destruction of their chemical weapons at the earliest possible date. While recognizing the financial and technical challenges for some possessors, they called upon those States Parties in a position to do so, and where requested, to assist such possessor States in the achievement of the total elimination of chemical weapons.

104. The Heads of State or Government regretted unsubstantiated allegations of non-compliance with relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction and called on States Parties to such instruments that make such allegations to follow procedures set out in those instruments and to provide necessary substantiation for their allegations. They called upon all States parties to the respective international instruments to implement fully and in a transparent manner all their obligations under these instruments.

105. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction with the consensus among States on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 60/78 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the UN framework and through international co-operation. While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. 106. While noting the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004) and resolution 1673 (2006) by the Security Council, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly. They further cautioned against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be addressed in an inclusive manner by the General Assembly, taking into account the views of all Member States.

107. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms for their self-defence and security needs. They expressed their concern about unilateral coercive measures and emphasised that no undue restriction should be placed on the transfer of such arms.

108. The Heads of State or Government recognised the significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and the Non-Aligned Countries, and called for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the industrialized states with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

109. The Heads of State or Government remained deeply concerned over the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. They recognised the need to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of small arms. They called on all States, in particular major producing States, to ensure that the supply of small arms and light weapons is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorised by Governments and to implement legal restrictions preventing the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. They encouraged all initiatives by States to mobilise resources and expertise as well as to provide assistance to strengthen the full implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects.

110. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of early and full implementation of the Programme of Action, and in this regard, stressed that international assistance and cooperation is an essential aspect in the full implementation of the Programme of Action. They expressed disappointment at the inability of the UN Conference to Review the Progress made in the Implementation of the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects, held in New York, from 26 June to 7 July 2006, to agree on a final document. They reaffirmed the total validity of the Programme of Action and encouraged the NAM delegations to coordinate efforts in the UN with a view to reaching agreement on a follow-up to the Programme of Action in order to ensure its full implementation. They called for the full implementation of the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner the illicit small arms and light weapons, which was adopted by the General Assembly.

111. The Heads of State or Government continued to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorising innocent civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence. They called upon all States in the position to do so, to provide the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to landmine clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance.

112. The Heads of State or Government of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction invited those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention.

113. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern about the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned Countries. They called on the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and living explosives outside their territories during Second World War to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.

114. The Heads of State or Government of States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols encouraged States to become parties to the Convention and its additional Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War.

115. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and expressed concern at the increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs. They further stressed the importance of the reduction of military

expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and urged all States to devote resources made available from there to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They expressed firm support for unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures adopted by some governments aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security and recognised that confidence building measures assisted in this regard.

116. The Heads of State or Government commended the continued work of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament, under the chairmanship of Indonesia, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. They encouraged all NAM delegations to actively participate at the international disarmament meetings with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement. 117. Consistent with and guided by the aforementioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to:

117.1. Continue to pursue the positions and priorities of the Movement, as appropriate, in the relevant international fora;

117.2. Task the NAM Coordinating Bureau to undertake efforts, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Movement at disarmament and international security meetings.

Terrorism

118. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled position concerning terrorism, as follows:

118.1 Terrorist acts constitute the most flagrant violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the right to life, leading to the lack of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom of peoples, and that such acts endanger the territorial integrity and stability of States as well as national, regional and international security, de-stabilise legitimately constituted governments or the prevailing constitutional order and political unity of States, affect the stability of nations and the very basis of societies, as well as create adverse consequences on the economic and social development and cause the destruction of the physical and economic infrastructure of States;

118.2 Terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilisation or ethnic group, and that these attributions should not be used to justify terrorism or counter-terrorism measures that include, inter alia, profiling of terrorists and intrusion on individual privacy;

118.3 Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes, wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed are, in any circumstance, unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them;

118.4 Terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation. The brutalisation of people remaining under foreign occupation should continue to be denounced as the gravest form of terrorism, and that the use of State power for the suppression and violence against peoples struggling against foreign occupation in exercising their inalienable right to self-determination should continue to be condemned. In this regard and in accordance with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant UN resolutions, the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation does not constitute terrorism;

118.5 The Movement reaffirmed its principled position under international law and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions on the legitimacy of the struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination, which does not constitute terrorism, and once again called for the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the

legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self determination and national liberation.

119. Acknowledging the serious danger and threats posed by terrorism and terrorist acts to the international community, consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof as well as affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

119.1 Strongly and unequivocally condemn, as criminal, and reject terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which are unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them, and in this context, reaffirm their support for the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 and other relevant UN resolutions;

119.2 Resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism, and in this context, urge all States, consistent with the UN Charter, to fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law in the combat against terrorism, including by prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of terrorist acts; by preventing the organisation, instigation or financing of terrorist acts against other States from within or outside their territories or by organisations based in their territories; by refraining from organising, instigating, assisting, financing or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States; by refraining from encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts; by refraining from allowing the use of their territories for planning, training or financing for such acts; or by refraining from supplying arms or other weapons that could be used for terrorist acts in other States;

119.3 Condemn any form of, and refrain from extending, political, diplomatic, moral or material support for terrorism, and in this context, urge all States, consistent with the UN Charter and in fulfilling their obligations under international law, to ensure that refugee status or any other legal status is not abused by the perpetrators, organisers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims of political motivation by them are not recognised as grounds for refusing requests for their extradition;

119.4 Urge all States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the thirteen international and UN conventions and protocols relating to combat terrorism;

119.5 Observe and implement the provisions of all international conventions as well as regional and bilateral instruments relating to terrorism to which their countries are party, taking into account the recommendations of the Final Document of the UN Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Cairo, Egypt in 1995 and the International Conference on Combating Terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2005;

119.6 Oppose attempts to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation with terrorism, in order to prolong occupation and oppression of innocent people with impunity;

119.7 Further call on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also denounced the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They condemned the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent victims struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They stressed the sanctity of this right and urged that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they also reaffirmed their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions and the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination does not constitute terrorism;

119.8 While reaffirming the Movement's principled position on combating international terrorism, and in the light of the previous initiatives and considerations adopted by NAM, and of their conviction that multilateral cooperation under the UN auspices is the most effective means to combat international terrorism, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the UN to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including identifying its root causes;

119.9 Further reiterate the need for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention for combating international terrorism and, in this respect, noting the progress made in the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 on the negotiations for elaboration of a comprehensive convention on International Terrorism, and call upon all States to co-operate in resolving the outstanding issues;

119.10 The Heads of State or Government took note of the adoption of the UN Global Counter Terrorism strategy.

119.11 Support the initiative launched by Tunisia in order to elaborate by consensus an International Code of Conduct within the framework of the UN aimed at reinforcing co-ordination and multilateral efforts for the prevention of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in conformity with international law and the UN Charter, pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism;

119.12 Hold a NAM Ministerial Meeting on the issue of terrorism by the first half of 2009;

119.13 Support national, regional and international efforts and arrangements that seek to implement, where appropriate, the pertinent international legally binding instruments, as well as the relevant UN resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373, and regional arrangements and instruments relating to combating terrorism; strengthen the cooperation with all States in this regard, emphasising that such cooperation should be in conformity with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions; and in this context, urge the relevant UN organs to promote ways and means to support and strengthen such cooperation;

119.14 Reject actions and measures, the use or threat of use of force in particular by armed forces, which violate the UN Charter and international law especially the relevant international conventions, imposed or threatened to be imposed by any State against any Non-Aligned Country under the pretext of combating terrorism or to pursue its political aims, including by directly or indirectly categorising them as terrorism sponsoring-States. They called upon the Security Council sanction committees to streamline their listing and delisting procedures to address the concerns of due process and transparency. They further totally reject the use of the term "axis of evil" by a certain State to target other States under the pretext of combating terrorism, as well as the unilateral preparation of lists accusing States of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are inconsistent with international law and constitute on their part a form of psychological and political terrorism and in this context, underscoring the need to exercise solidarity with the Non-Aligned Countries that are affected by such actions and measures; and

119.15 Introduce comprehensive qualitative changes to national laws and legislations of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to criminalise all terrorist acts as well as support, financing or instigation of such acts.

Democracy

120. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. They reaffirmed that while all democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy, that it does not belong to any country or region, and further reaffirmed the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination. They expressed their conviction that international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, on the basis of respect for the principles enshrined

in the UN Charter as well as those of transparency, impartiality, non-selectivity and inclusiveness, could contribute to the attainment of the goal of democracy consolidation at national and international levels.

121. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The international community should support the strengthening and promotion of democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world, in compliance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

122. The Heads of State or Government recalled the pledge by the leaders of UN Member States, as reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and noted the important role of the UN in the promotion and strengthening of democratic practices in Member States which have sought legal, technical and financial assistance. The Heads of State or Government took note of the operationalization of the UN Democracy Fund.

123. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the forthcoming International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to be held in Doha, Qatar from 30 October to 1 November 2006 and encouraged the active participation in this Conference.

124. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

124.1 Work collectively for the promotion of democracy and for more inclusive political processes allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all countries, including seeking assistance from the UN on a voluntary basis;

124.2 Promote, while recognizing the importance of the promotion of democracy at the national level, the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision-making; and

124.3 Oppose and condemn any politically motivated attempt or misuse of the international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, including the marginalisation or exclusion of Non-Aligned Countries from the full participation and equal opportunities of membership in the intergovernmental bodies of the UN system.

North-South Dialogue and Cooperation

125. In acknowledging the need for an increased interaction between the leaders of developing and developed world, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

125.1 Generate, expand and deepen a more dynamic relationship and co-operation with developed and industrialised countries, in particular with the Group of Eight, firmly rooted on mutual respect, mutuality of benefits, shared and differentiated responsibilities, constructive engagement and dialogue, broad partnership and genuine interdependence, with the aim of forging compatible or complementary responses or initiatives on global issues and generate greater understanding between the North and the South;

125.2 Continue to hold Ministerial Meetings between the Troikas of NAM and the European Union, within the framework of ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, aimed at facilitating comprehensive and transparent exchange of views of common interest to be addressed in the UNGA sessions.

125.3 Ensure that the views of developing countries are fully taken into account before decisions on relevant issues affecting them and the international community are made by developed countries, which could be achieved through, inter alia, institutionalising established contacts between the leaders at the highest level of developing and developed countries, and in this

context, request the Chair of the Movement to coordinate with the Chair of the Group of 77 and China to identify measures that could contribute towards achieving this objective; and

125.4 Call on forthcoming annual Summits of the Group of Eight to take into account the interests and concerns of developing countries, and request the Chair of the Movement to convey those interests and concerns to the leaders of the Group of Eight.

Role of Regional Organisations

126. The Heads of State or Government underscored the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security as well as economic and social development through cooperation among countries in the region.

127. The Heads of State or Government called for the intensification of the process of consultations, cooperation, and coordination between the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations, arrangements, or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, as well as on their mandate, scope and composition, which is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

128. The Heads of State or Government recalled the UN Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and called on the international community to renew commitment for NEPAD and other related initiatives for Africa, noting in this regard the efforts exerted by the African Union and other regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalisation of the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 59/213 highlighting the particular areas of required support by the UN system to the African Union, in the social, economic, political, peace and security areas, and express their full commitment to continue to advocate the necessity for continued international support required to meet the special needs of Africa as contained in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Outcome Summit.

CHAPTER II:

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

Middle East

Peace Process

129. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Middle East peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397 and 1515 and on the principle of land for peace. They rejected attempts to alter the terms of reference of the peace process and further rejected the imposition of unilateral measures and plans aimed at imposing an unlawful unilateral solution by Israel, the occupying Power. They stressed the need for a resumption of direct and substantial negotiations between the parties for the achievement of a comprehensive, just lasting and peaceful settlement, based on the relevant UN resolutions and in accordance with the rules and principles of international law enshrined therein. In this regard, they reiterated the necessity and urgency of ending the prolonged and unlawful Israeli occupation of all of the Arab territories occupied since 1967. They further reaffirmed their long-standing position in support of the establishment of the independent State of Palestine in all of the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1967, including East Jerusalem as its capital.

130. The Heads of State or Government accordingly called for the intensification of efforts by the international community for a revival of the peace process and for ensuring respect of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. They stressed the need for the urgent resumption of the peace process on all tracks in the Middle East towards the attainment of a comprehensive peace and regional stability. They further stressed in specific the roles and responsibilities undertaken by the Quartet and called upon the Quartet to exert serious efforts and actions to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian sides towards the honest and good-will implementation of the Road Map for the

achievement of a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They called upon the Quartet to engage the Security Council, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. They reaffirmed their support for the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the XIV Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002, welcomed the decision of the recent Arab Summit in Khartoum to reinvigorate the Arab Peace Initiative, and further called for the intensification of efforts toward that end. They urged the Security Council as well to act upon that initiative, and on the basis of its own resolutions, towards achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, particularly in light of the current urgent circumstances and dangerous developments in the region.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

131. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the positions concerning Palestine adopted by the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban in August 2004, as well as by the NAM at the Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya in May 2006, as the guideline for the Non-Aligned Countries with regard to the question of Palestine, and further reaffirmed as well their adherence to the positions set forth in the Statement on Palestine adopted by the XIII NAM Summit, held in Kuala Lumpur in February 2003.

132. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep regret at the lack of progress made to address the major issues and follow-up core positions regarding the question of Palestine and further expressed their grave concern about the recent dangerous developments and serious deterioration of the situation. They also expressed in particular their grave concern at the extremely difficult political, economic, social and humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of continuing unlawful policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power. They condemned the ongoing and intensifying Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people by which the occupying Power has continued to commit grave human rights violations and reported war crimes, including the killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians by use of excessive and indiscriminate force as well as the continued practice of extrajudicial executions, the vast destruction of properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands, and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians including women and children. They demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.

133. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel's continued imposition of collective punishment upon the Palestinian people, including in particular the severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods via closures and hundreds of checkpoints, some of which have been transformed into structures similar to permanent international border crossings, including at Qalandiya and Bethlehem, in the middle of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, away from the 1967 border (Green Line). They stressed that such unlawful Israeli practices are in effect strangling the Palestinian economy and society, are physically severing the northern, central and southern parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory into separate and isolated areas, and are undermining its territorial integrity and contiguity. In this connection, they reiterated their grave concern and strong condemnation regarding Israel's continuing intensive campaign of settler colonialism, including vast land confiscations and the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, and condemned Israel's intentions to proceed with the dangerous and illegal E-1 plan in and around Occupied East Jerusalem as well as its declared plans to illegally annex the Jordan Valley. Furthermore, they stressed the dangers of the Israeli Government's continuing unilateral measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expressed their rejection of its declared intentions to proceed with further unlawful unilateral plans in the West Bank. They reaffirmed that such plans are unlawful, unacceptable and cannot alter the terms of reference of the peace process nor negate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

134. In this connection, The Heads of State or Government also reiterated their condemnation of Israel's continuing construction of the Wall throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in flagrant violation of international law and disregard for the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004. They expressed their deep concern at the physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Wall, which is dissecting the Territory into several walled and isolated cantons and severing Occupied East Jerusalem from the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In this regard, they further reiterated that, if completed, the Wall, along with Israel's illegal settlement campaign and fortification of illegal checkpoints, will render the two-

State solution impossible to achieve. They therefore stressed the urgency and obligation of respect for and compliance with both the Advisory Opinion and resolution ES-10/15 by Israel, the occupying power, by Member States and by the UN. They also expressed their disappointment at the lack of progress made by the UN Secretariat in establishing the register of damages caused by the Wall, as called for in resolution ES-10/15, and called upon the Secretary-General to exert all necessary efforts to expedite this matter.

135. The Heads of State or Government, while taking note of the withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces from within Gaza and the dismantlement of settlements therein, as well as from parts of the northern West Bank in late 2005, expressed their alarm and grave concern at the deepening economic, social and humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. They strongly condemned Israel's continuation and escalation of its military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which have resulted in the killing and injury of hundreds of civilians, including women and children, and the deliberate and wanton destruction of Palestinian property and vital infrastructure, and condemned as well its continued imposition of unlawful policies and collective punishment against the Palestinian people that are causing greater economic and social deprivation in Gaza. They stressed that such unlawful actions by the occupying Power constitute grave breaches of international law, i.e. reported war crimes, for which the perpetrators must be held accountable and brought to justice. The Heads of State or Government called for the immediate cessation of Israel's military aggression and collective punishment against the Palestinian people and called for Israel's scrupulous compliance with all of its legal obligations under international law, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention. They also called for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from within the Gaza Strip, for Israel to fulfil its responsibility to repair all damage caused to the infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, and for the immediate release of all elected Palestinian officials detained by Israel, the occupying Power, since 28 June 2006.

136. The Heads of State or Government called for the urgent intensification of efforts by the Quartet and the entire international community, in particular the Security Council, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, leading to the revival of the peace process and the resumption of negotiations between the two sides and to the full and honest implementation of the Road Map towards ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and thus realising the two-State solution. They called on the Quartet to engage the Security Council, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. They also emphasised the importance of the decisions of the recent Arab Summit in Khartoum, especially the call for reinvigoration of the Arab Peace Initiative adopted in Beirut in 2002.

137. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern at the intensifying hardships being faced by the Palestinian people during the current period following the 25 January 2006 elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council and the increasing financial and political isolation being imposed on the Palestinian Authority by some members of the international community in the aftermath of the elections. They called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from withholding tax revenue transfers due to the Palestinian Authority, which is deepening the financial crisis of the Authority. They rejected the punishment of the Palestinian people for the democratic election of their representatives, and instead reaffirmed the necessity of upholding international law, international humanitarian law, including in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention, and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter with regard to the question of Palestine under all circumstances. They further reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the UN, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects on the basis of international law, including a just resolution to the plight of the refugees in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 194. They called upon the UN not to reward illegal positions and intransigence and to increase its efforts towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace settlement, based on the two-State solution, and the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Heads of State or Government further reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

138. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the decision by Costa Rica and El Salvador to move their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. They reaffirmed all

Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to Jerusalem confirming that it is an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and demanded their implementation, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 465 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) and GA resolution 223/51, and considered the Israeli measures aimed at altering the legal, geographic and demographic character and status of Jerusalem and other actions, contrary to these resolutions, as null and void.

139. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

139.1 Continue holding meetings at ministerial level of the NAM Committee on Palestine, within the framework of the Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meetings that take place at the outset of UNGA ordinary sessions, as well as in any other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement, whenever necessary and in accordance with the developments on this issue.

139.2 Maintain regular contacts and dialogue at ministerial level between NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet, as well as with the rest of the Permanent Members of UN Security Council, with a view to upgrade the role played by NAM in the international efforts seeking the solution to the Palestinian Question and lasting peace in the whole region.

139.3 Convene a parallel forum of civil society in 2007, preferably within the premises of United Nations, intended to mobilize international public opinion on this issue and thus make a substantial contribution to attaining a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Occupied Syrian Golan

140. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purports to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void and have no legal effect. They further reaffirmed that all such measures and actions, including the illegality of Israeli settlement construction and expansion activities in the Occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the UN, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, and the defiance of will of the international community. They reiterated the Movement's demand that Israel comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that Israel adheres to the Madrid terms of reference based on the principle of land for peace, which are in their entirety considered to be a primary and basic element in the negotiation process that should be adhered to, including the immediate commencement of the demarcation of the 4 June 1967 line.

141. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and rights to restore the full Syrian sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Arab Peace Initiative, the Madrid Peace Process, the Security Council resolutions, as well as the principle of land for peace. They again demanded that Israel respects all commitments and pledges it entered into with the aim of laying down the basis for a substantive progress on the Syrian-Israeli track.

Remaining Occupied Lands in Southern Lebanon and the Recent Israeli Aggression against Lebanon

142. The Heads of State or Government expressed strong condemnation of the relentless Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon and the serious violations by Israel of the Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in this regard charged Israel with full responsibility for the consequences of its aggression.

143. The Heads of State or Government expressed solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Lebanon, hailed their heroic resistance to the Israeli aggression, and emphasized the primordial importance of Lebanon's national unity and stability.

144. Emphasizing the principles of International Humanitarian Law, the Heads of State or Government condemned the targeting of civilians wherever it may occur.

145. The Heads of State or Government in particular strongly condemned the indiscriminate and massive Israeli air strikes and shelling on Lebanese towns and villages targeting civilians, civil infrastructure and private properties which constitute a serious breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law, and blatant and flagrant violations of human rights.

146. The Heads of State or Government were strongly convinced that there should be no impunity for violations of international law and international humanitarian law and human rights, and that Israel should be held accountable for its apparent commission of large scale crimes. Furthermore Israel should, without further delay, surrender all the maps and information on the exact locations of the land mines and cluster munitions it had planted in Lebanon to the United Nations as these mines and cluster munitions are causing lots of death and terror among both the civilian population and the Lebanese Army recently deployed south of the Litani River.

147. The Heads of State or Government called for a strict implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and in this respect called for an immediate and complete cease fire, and for the complete lift of the air, sea, and land blockade imposed by Israel on Lebanon's territories, and for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon with full respect for the Blue Line and the sovereignty of Lebanon in land, sea, and air and for an undertaking to release the Lebanese and Israeli detainees and prisoners through the ICRC.

148. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the region south of the Litani River, such that there will be no weapon or authority other than that of the Lebanese State as stipulated in the Taef National Reconciliation Document, and called on States to expedite their contribution to Lebanon as requested by Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and expressed gratitude for States which declared their intention to contribute.

149. The Heads of State or Government expressed full support for the Seven-Point Plan presented by the Lebanese Government, and emphasized the importance of the contribution of the United Nations in settling the issue of the Sheba'a Farms in accordance with the proposal mentioned in the aforementioned Seven-Point Plan and with UNSCR 1701 (2006), and called upon all relevant parties to cooperate with the United Nations to reach a solution to the Sheba'a Farms issue which protects Lebanon's sovereign rights in that area.

150. The Heads of State or Government called for a generous contribution to the current humanitarian relief efforts, and urged the international community to support Lebanon on all levels including through organizing a Donors' Conference to assist Lebanon in facing the tremendous burden resulting from the human, social and economic tragedy, and in enhancing the Lebanese national economy.

151. The Heads of State or Government held Israel responsible for the loss of lives and suffering as well as the destruction of properties and infrastructure in Lebanon, and demanded Israel to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and its people for the losses sustained resulting from Israel's aggression.

152. The Heads of State or Government, pursuant to the failure of other means, emphasized the necessity of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict based on relevant UN Resolutions and through the Security Council in an exceptional initiative that will lead to the establishment of a just, permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as was called for by the Arab League.

Africa

Angola

153. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the progress reached in the consolidation of the peace process in Angola, particularly in the strengthening of Democratic and Public Order Institutions, which are crucial to the expansion of national unity, as well as the promotion of political, economic, and social stability in the country.

154. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community, especially the international financial institutions, to continue supporting the Government of Angola in its efforts towards macroeconomic stability. They also reiterated the need for the continuation of measures at the international level in order to boost growth and economic development in the country.

Chagos Archipelago

155. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Mauritius. In this regard, they called on once again the former colonial power to pursue constructive dialogue expeditiously with Mauritius with a view to enable Mauritius to exercise its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

156. The Heads of State or Government recalled previous positions of the Movement and reiterated their deep regret for the conviction of Libyan citizen Abdulbasit El-Magrahi, and demanded the immediate release of the said citizen, in view of the fact that his conviction was politically motivated, without any valid legal grounds, as confirmed by the UN Observers, and large numbers of international legal experts. In this context, they called upon the international community and human rights Organisations to exert pressure on the governments concerned to secure his release.

157. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the lifting of unilateral sanctions imposed on Libya, and acknowledged Libya's right to compensation for the damages incurred as a consequence of these sanctions.

Somalia

158. The Heads of State or Government commended the Intergovernmental Authority and Development (IGAD) efforts for the Somali Reconciliation held in Nairobi, Kenya, which resulted in the establishment of the Transitional Federal Institutions and the role of the international community to facilitate the relocation of the Government inside Somalia as well as the efforts of the President and Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament of Somalia toward reconciliation and dialogue, particularly the signing of the Aden Declaration, which culminated in the convening of the First Session of the Transitional Federal Parliament inside Somalia. They emphasised that the situation in Somalia and the objective of long-term stability can most effectively be addressed if the international community and the UN Security Council in particular play their role, including the process of rebuilding national institutions in Somalia. They urged the international community to address the funding requirements of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia for disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation programmes; the reconstruction and development as well as the institutional capacity building. They viewed with serious concern the severe draught, which has decimated a large number of livestock and caused widespread famine in Somalia.

159. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the UN Security Council Presidential Statement of 15 March 2006, which welcomed the decision of the African Union (AU) Summit of 25 January 2006 on Somalia, including the deployment of the IGAD Support Mission (IGASOM) to be followed by the AU Peace Support Mission. They further welcomed the consultative meeting of IGAD and the international community in Nairobi, Kenya on 18 April 2006, which addressed the National Security and Stabilisation Plan in Somalia as requested by the UN Security Council. They urged the UN Security Council to give the Somali Government an exemption from the arms embargo imposed through Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) since it is important for the Somali

Government to establish effective national security forces. They strongly condemned the recent fighting in Mogadishu in which many civilians were killed, and emphasised that no measure of violence can alleviate the plight of the Somali people nor bring stability, peace or security to their country, and called for an immediate end of all acts of violence in Somalia. Deliberate acts of violence should not be allowed to undermine the commitment of the Somali Government to restore the rule of law throughout the country.

The Sudan

160. The Heads of State or Government commended the African Union (AU), the IGAD and the Friends of IGAD for their indispensable role and efforts, which had culminated in the achievement of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005 in The Sudan, hence ending one of the longest running wars in the African continent and thereby contributing to regional peace. They welcomed the signing on 5 May 2006 of the Darfur Peace Agreement in Abuja, Nigeria as a historic step towards lasting peace in Darfur, and further commended the AU for its leading role and efforts in sustaining peace and stability in the Darfur region. They expressed the Movement's resolve, therefore, to support The Sudan as well as the AU and IGAD in their efforts to sustain and reinforce peace in that country, and called on the international community to do likewise.

161. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of The Sudan.

The Great Lakes Region

162. The Heads of State or Government welcomed efforts by the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa to establish a framework for sustainable development, durable peace and stability in the region. They further welcomed the adoption in 2004 of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development. They reiterated the importance of continued support of the United Nations and the international community towards convening the Second Summit of the Great Lakes Conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

In this regard, the Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the positive development in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of Congo and stressed the support of the Movement to the completion of the electoral process in the DRC.

Western Sahara

163. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the previous positions of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Western Sahara.

164. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on Western Sahara. They reaffirmed U.N General Assembly resolution 60/114, adopted without a vote, and reiterated that, in accordance with said resolution, they continued to support strongly the efforts of the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution which will provide self determination for the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 and commended them for their outstanding efforts.

165. They called upon all the parties and the States of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy, and reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara.

Asia

Afghanistan

166. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan. They recognised that the challenges faced by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its people are enormous. Recognising the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, they noted that sustainable progress on development, security and governance was mutually reinforcing. They further recognised that the establishment of peace and security was essential for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and humanitarian relief efforts to be successful in that country.

167. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that the terrorist groups including former Taliban cadres were regrouping in the Southern and Eastern parts of Afghanistan. Equally of concern was that the efforts of the international community to fight terrorism were being undermined by support, protection and shelter that these forces of destabilization continued to receive.

168. In view of these circumstances, they welcomed the holding of Parliamentary and Provincial Council Elections on 18 September 2005 and the subsequent formation of representative Government, which concluded the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2005.

169. The Heads of State or Government also recalled the importance of the Kabul Declaration of 22 December 2002 on Good-Neighbourly Relations, in which a commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, cooperation and non-interference in each others' internal affairs have been reaffirmed, and noted that regional cooperation constituted an effective means to promote security and development in Afghanistan.

170. The Heads of State or Government expressed the Movement's resolve therefore to:

170.1 Support the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its leadership in defending and preserving its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity, including through eliminating the threats to its peace and security;

170.2 Contribute to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and humanitarian relief efforts in Afghanistan, mindful of the concrete measures already taken by Non-Aligned Countries thereof; and

170.3 Support efforts by the international donor community, including Non-Aligned Countries, geared toward ensuring the successful implementation of the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (iANDS) and the Afghanistan Compact adopted in London, 31 January-1 February 2006.

Iraq and Kuwait

171. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the grave violation of human rights and the killing of Iraqi, Kuwaiti and other third country nationals by the former Iraqi regime, in disregard of the provisions of international law and international humanitarian law. They called for measures or actions to be taken to bring to justice those in the former Iraqi regime responsible for committing such crimes.

Iraq

172. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress that was made in implementing the arrangements of the Iraqi political process according to the timelines stipulated in Security Council Resolution 1546 (2004), particularly the referendum of the Constitution on 15 October 2005 and the Legislative Elections on 15 December 2005, which has led to the election of the new Parliament for the upcoming four years. They further welcomed the elected Iraqi President, the Iraqi Prime Minister and the Speaker of the new Iraqi National Assembly, and expressed their support to the new Iraqi Government in its efforts to achieve security, stability and prosperity for the Iraqi people and to maintain independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

173. The Heads of State or Government condemned all acts of terrorism in Iraq and recognised that these acts, supported by organised crime, are targeting the Iraqi infrastructure, service sectors and all other aspects of life, and that the usual victims of these crimes are the civilians and the innocent Iraqi people. They deplored all forms of acts of terror aiming at sectarian sedition, and they called upon the international community and all States, especially the regional States, to extend any possible assistance to the Iraqi Government in its effort to defeat terrorism and eliminate it.

174. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that the UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) had done its work in disarming the previous Iraqi regime from weapons of mass destruction. They further emphasised that Iraq is now entering a new era and circumstances which requires the Government to utilise its resources for the reconstruction of Iraq and the welfare of its people. They also emphasised that the time had come to review the mandate of the UNMOVIC, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1546 (2004) and 1483 (2003), and as recommended by the UN Secretary-General, to close this chapter permanently.

175. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in combating the illegal trade and trafficking of Iraqi antiques, and in returning the recovered artworks to Iraqi museums.

176. The Heads of State or Government confirmed their support to rebuild Iraq and welcomed the endeavours of the Iraqi government in the reconstruction process. They called upon all States and international Organisations to provide all kinds of support and assistance to meet the Iraqi needs and to facilitate contributions and efforts designated to reactivate its organisational bodies, economic institutions and infrastructure. Thus, they welcomed the commitment of the Paris Club to substantially reduce Iraq's sovereign debts and urged the other creditors to follow suit.

177. The Heads of State or Government affirmed and asserted their determination to respect Iraq sovereignty, condemn any external interference in Iraq's internal affairs regardless of the excuse or pretext.

178. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to provide full support for the national reconciliation plan of His Excellency Mr. Nouri Al Maliki, the Prime Minister of Iraq, aimed to strengthen National Unity, the establishment of security in order to put an end to the ongoing violence and to ensure that all different groups would actively contribute and participate in this process, within the framework of the aforementioned plan. In this context, they stressed the importance of holding the meeting of religious leaders of Iraq, aimed at reaching consensus to strengthen Iraqi national unity, endorsing the initiatives put forth by His Majesty King Abdullah of Jordan and welcoming the initiative by the Arab League, the Secretary General of OIC and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard.

179. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of Iraq's reconstruction, economic development and called on Member States to reopen Embassies in Baghdad and enhance diplomatic presence in Iraq.

Korean Peninsula

180. Acknowledging the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of North-east Asia and the rest of the world, the Heads of State or Government expressed their support towards efforts to reunify the Korean peninsula through the genuine aspirations and concerted efforts of the Korean peoples themselves in a way as is stated in the North-South Joint Declaration issued at the historic North-South Summit Talks held in Pyongyang on 15 June 2000.

181. The Heads of State or Government expressed their desire for the realisation of the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and continued support for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks at the soonest possible time, stressing the latter's vital role in achieving a peaceful negotiated resolution to the nuclear issue. In this regard, they further expressed their support for the Joint Statement of Principles on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula of 19 September 2005 and for its expeditious and faithful implementation.

Southeast Asia

182. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the call to solve all sovereignty and territorial disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means without resorting to force and/or threat to use force, and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. In this context, they reaffirmed their support for the principles contained in the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea as well as the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all concerned. They expressed their hope that all parties concerned would refrain from any actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region. They further reaffirmed their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognised principles of international law. To this end, they welcomed the efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China to effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea as an important step to achieve a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, which would help to create a conducive environment for the maintenance of international peace and stability in the region. They further welcomed the positive contribution of the ongoing bilateral and multilateral consultations among the parties concerned at the intergovernmental level, the extensive consultations at the ASEAN-China Dialogue, the regular exchange of views in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the informal Workshops on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea and encouraged their continuance.

Syrian Arab Republic

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern over the imposition of unilateral sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic by the Government of the United States, and they considered that the so-called "Syria Accountability Act" is contrary to international law and a violation of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. They called on the Government of the United States to declare that Act as null and void, and further called on the two countries to dialogue based on respect and mutual interest for the best of the two nations and the peoples.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize and Guatemala

184. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fact that on 7 September 2005, Belize and Guatemala signed a new "Agreement on a Framework of Negotiations and Confidence Building Measures" that establishes the process for a new round of negotiations designed to reach an equitable solution of the territorial differendum that is general, definitive, honourable and permanent. They noted the important elements of the Agreement, especially the key role of the Secretary General of the Organisation of American States (OAS), within the new round of negotiations thereon. They expressed confidence that the effective implementation of the Agreement could contribute to the culmination of the Parties' commendable efforts toward the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute, and urged the support and assistance of the international community.

Cuba

185. The Heads of State or Government again called upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, is causing huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. They once again urged strict compliance with the Resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11 and 60/12 of the UN General Assembly. They expressed deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and rejected the reinforcement of the measures adopted by the US government, aimed at tightening the embargo, as well as all other recent measures carried-out by the Government of the United States against the people of Cuba. They also urged the Government of the United States to return the territory now occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base to Cuban sovereignty, and to put an end to aggressive radio and television transmission against Cuba. They

reiterated that those measures constitute a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and a massive violation of the human rights of its people.

Panama

186. The Heads of State or Government recalled the firm support and solidarity offered by the Movement to the people and Government of Panama in its struggle for the recovery of the Canal and exert effective sovereignty over all its territory. In this occasion, the Heads of State or Government conveyed to the Government of Panama their recognition for the efficient operation and administration of the Panama Canal under Panamanian control and expressed their support to its initiative, than in exercise of its sovereignty and through National Referendum, promotes the building of a third set of locks in order to increase the present capacity of the Canal as the most important asset for the development of the Panamanian nation and a valuable strategic pathway serving world trade and communications

Venezuela

187. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the Constitutional Government of President Hugo Chavez Frias, who was democratically elected and ratified by the majority of the Venezuelan people. They recognised the proven impartiality and reliability of the Electoral Constitutional Power in guaranteeing fair, transparent and trustworthy elections in December 2006. They viewed with concern the aggressive policies of the Government of the United States against Venezuela and stated the inalienable right of the people of Venezuela to determine their own form of Government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion, and constraint of any kind whatsoever.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the increase of the action by the Government of the United States of America, aimed at affecting the stability of Venezuela, including the recent establishment of an office to increase intelligence gathering and espionage against Venezuela and Cuba.

189. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the extradition request that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela interposed to the Government of the United States for bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist attack on a Cubana de Aviación aircraft in October 1976, which caused the death to 73 innocent civilians. In this context, they rejected the protection given to individuals accused of perpetrating terrorist acts in Venezuela, which impedes the Venezuelan authorities to bring them to justice.

Guyana and Venezuela

190. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that relations between Guyana and Venezuela in recent years were characterized by friendship and goodwill. They recognised the importance of the ongoing high level political and diplomatic dialogue in facilitating a climate of understanding between the two countries and establishing the basis for mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. In this regard they welcomed the recent convening of the IV Meeting of the Guyana Venezuela High Level Bilateral Commission in Georgetown which provided further impetus to the bilateral cooperation programme.

191. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the unswerving commitment of both countries to continue discussions aimed at a peaceful settlement of the controversy, under the aegis of the Good Offices Process of the United Nations Secretary General and expressed support for their continued efforts towards this end, in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

Honduras

192. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support to the efforts by the Government of the Republic of Honduras to put an end to the boycott imposed by transnational companies to the public international fuel bidding process that is currently taking place in that country.

Bolivia

193. The Heads of State or Government expressed their unwavering support of and solidarity with the people and Government of Bolivia, at a time when attempts are being made by external forces aimed at disintegrating the country, destabilise its institutions and threaten its democracy. They also expressed their firm support of the process underway in the Republic of Bolivia aimed at ensuring that the entire population enjoys a real and effective participation in the country's affairs without any kind of exclusion or discrimination, as well as exercising full sovereignty over their natural resources in benefit of all Bolivians.

CHAPTER III:

DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Introduction

194. The Heads of State or Government associated themselves with and reaffirmed all of the positions of the Group of 77 and China concerning economic and social development issues and other related issues, as contained in the outcome documents of the Second South Summit held in Doha, Qatar from 12 to 16 June 2005, the Annual Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 and China held in New York in September 2005, and the Special Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 and China in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 29 May 2006. They affirmed the Movement's commitment to work towards the full implementation of the decisions and recommendations contained in those documents, and called on the international community, including international financial institutions as well as regional development banks, to support efforts of developing countries, toward that end.

195. The Heads of State or Government emphasised that economic and social development should remain the centrepiece of the deliberations at the UN, and that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, should continue to be the over-arching framework of the UN. They further emphasised the need for strengthened enhanced global partnership for development based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development strategies for the full implementation of the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. They also stressed the need to strengthen the existing mechanisms and establish where needed, effective mechanisms to review and follow-up the implementation of the outcomes of all the major UN conferences and summits in the social, economic and related fields.

196. The Heads of State or Government underscored the need for the international community, in particular developed countries, to assist developing countries efforts to fully implement all internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, in particular their ongoing efforts to halve the number of people living in poverty and hunger by 2015. They further called on the international community to continue supporting developing countries efforts aimed at integrating the principles of sustainable development into their national development strategies and reversing the loss of environmental resources, including through the fulfilment of the 2010 biodiversity target.

197. The Heads of State or Government stressed that each country has the sovereign right to determine its own development priorities and strategies, and called upon the international community to categorically reject any conditionality in the provision of development assistance.

198. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels for the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. They further called for the early and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Support for the developing countries.

199. The Heads of State or Government recognised that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalising world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment, and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of

accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and emphasised that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments.

200. The Heads of State or Government expressed the need to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign investment, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their development activities. They further called for enhanced investment for the development of infrastructural facilities in developing countries.

201. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the offer of the State of Qatar to host the first follow-up Conference to review the implementation of the outcome of the international conference on financing for development, which will be held in Doha between 2008 and 2009.

Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States.

202. The Heads of State or Government recognised the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs), the small island developing states (SIDS), and the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and reaffirmed the need for continued support and assistance for their endeavours, particularly in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, and the Almaty Programme of Action.

203. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding of the first Summit Meeting of LLDCs on 14 September 2006 in Havana and emphasized the need for greater cooperation of the international community towards the full implementation of the declaration of the Heads of State or Government of Land-locked Developing Countries.

204. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to continue to pay special attention to the situation of developing countries emerging from conflict, in particular LDCs, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, their political, social and economic infrastructures and to assist them in achieving their development objectives.

Middle Income Developing Countries

205. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to continue to support the development efforts of Middle Income Developing Countries by working in competent multilateral and international fora and also through bilateral arrangements on measures to help them meet, inter alia, their financial technical and technological requirements.

Trade

206. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the LDCs, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), consistent with its criteria and taking into account their development level, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments, and called for the effective and faithful application of the WTO guidelines on accession by the LDCs.

207. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern over the continuing impasse in negotiations across all areas of the Doha Work Programme, while noting that suspension of negotiations will delay the delivery of development promises of the Doha Round for developing countries and called upon the developed countries to demonstrate flexibility and political will necessary for breaking the current impasse in the negotiations. They reaffirmed the commitment made at the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations and the decision of the World Trade Organisation General Council of 1 August 2004 to fulfilling the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda, called for the successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round of Trade

Negotiations with the fullest realisation of the development dimensions of the Doha Work Programme and emphasised that resumption of negotiations should carry forward the progress made.

208. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of fully responding to the concerns raised by developing countries in paragraph 8 of the Doha Plan of Action, in particular, regarding the realisation of all areas of the Doha Work Programme, especially in agriculture, non-agriculture market access, services, Trade Related Intellectual Property System (TRIPS) rules as well as operational and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries. They also called for action to accelerate the work on the development related mandate concerning the TRIPS Agreement and the implementation related issues in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially on the issues of making intellectual property rules of TRIPS supportive of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as trade-related aspects of the TRIPS and Public Health.

209. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the important role of UNCTAD as the focal point of the UN for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. They committed themselves to work towards the strengthening of UNCTAD, to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely consensus building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance. They further reiterated the need to operationalise the new functions mandated by UNCTAD XI in the areas of policy space and corporate responsibility and to reinvigorate its intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD.

210. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

210.1 Build a common position of G-77 and NAM seeking to strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the UN body in charge of an integrated treatment of trade, development and related matters in the field of finances, technology, investment and sustainable development, particularly in view of its XII Conference.

210.2 Continue promoting the rejection of and the adoption of concrete actions against the enforcement of unilateral coercive economic measures at the several multilateral fora where NAM and G-77 are involved.

South-South Cooperation

211. Recognising the increasing importance of South-South trade and economic cooperation, and the changing context of North-South interdependence and terms of engagement, the Heads of State or Government called for a more energetic effort to deepen and enhance South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that such cooperation is not a substitute to North- South cooperation.

212. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism, as a continuing process vital to confront the challenges faced by the South and as valuable contribution to development, and the need to further strengthen it, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and the arrangements that promote such cooperation.

213. The Heads of State or Government invited all the parties involved to conclude the Third Round of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) as early as possible and encouraged other developing countries to consider participating in the GSTP.

214. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

214.1 Strengthen national capacities in order to enhance the individual and collective resilience of Non-Aligned Countries, which could be achieved particularly through expanding, deepening and enriching South-South cooperation in all areas of relations among them, including through undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South. In this regard, the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance established by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China could greatly contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of South-South cooperation;

214.2 Encourage Member States to elaborate South-South cooperation arrangements, including sectorial cooperation arrangements, and other partnerships that promote South-South cooperation.

214.3 Promote on a voluntary basis trade agreements among developing countries as a tool for strengthening South-South economic cooperation;

214.4 Promote and strengthen regional and sub-regional integration through groupings and other arrangements on the basis of mutual benefit, complementarities and solidarity among developing countries with a view to facilitating and accelerating the economic growth and development of their economies;

214.5 Encourage the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC), consistent with its terms of reference, to continue to organize training and capacity building programs for Non-Aligned Countries, and in this regard, further encourage them to provide necessary assistance on a voluntary basis to the Centre towards achieving its established goals and objectives;

214.6 Strengthen the capability of developing countries to evaluate international economic issues, through the establishment of a NAM network of coordination and cooperation between academic and specialized centres of research and economic studies;

214.7 They reaffirmed the central role of the South Centre as the think tank of the countries of the South, called upon the members of the Movement to support the Centre and requested the South Centre to establish South-South networks among relevant institutions to facilitate the exchange of programmes, academia, etc.

214.8 Encourage the NAM Business Forum on South-South Cooperation, consistent with its terms of reference, to continue with its initiatives to enhance South-South trade and business relations and, in this regard, further encourage the business sector of Non-Aligned Countries to participate in the II Meeting of NAM Business Forum and the General Meeting of the NAM Business Council for South-South Cooperation by May 2007, in Havana, Cuba.

214.9 Encourage UN Member States to support international development funds aimed at financing the implementation of South-South Cooperation projects, such as the Perez Guerrero Fund.

International Migration and Development

215. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts; in particular acts of racial and religious discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urged them to reinforce measures in this regard.

216. The Heads of State or Government agreed to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party.

217. The Heads of State or Government recognised that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require concerted international

response, and urged to that end, all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence and sexual abuse.

218. The Heads of State or Government encouraged efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration.

219. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the UN General Assembly to hold a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006, to discuss the multi-dimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify ways and means to maximise its development benefits and minimise its negative impacts.

220. The Heads of State or Government, recognizing the critical linkages between international migration and development, reiterated the importance of effective initiatives to promote safe migration and facilitate free movement of labour. In this context, they emphasized that the Doha development round should conclude with a comprehensive solution to the concerns expressed by developing countries, taking into account their interests and objectives regarding the positive impacts of labour migration both in sending and receiving states.

221. The Heads of State or Government took note of the initiatives undertaken by Member States, relevant regional and international inter-governmental organisations at the regional and international levels to promote dialogue and cooperation on international migration and development, including its contribution to the preparation of the High-Level Dialogue.

222. The Head of State or Government emphasized the need for countries of destination of migrants to adopt policies to reduce the cost of transferring migrants' remittances to developing countries without any bias or discrimination.

223. The Heads of State or Government further underscored the need for the international community to address the negative impact the migration of highly skilled personnel and those with advanced education from many developing countries has on the development efforts of their country of origin.

Water

224. The Heads of State or Government, stressed the need to assist developing countries in their efforts to prepare, integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 of the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation.

225. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks.

226. The Heads of State or Government recalled what was agreed by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in November 2002, recognised the importance of water as a vital and finite natural resource, which has an economic, social and environmental function, and acknowledged the right to water for all.

227. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose, encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and

provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Dead Sea

228. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the continuous deterioration and degradation of the unique ecosystem of the Dead Sea and emphasised the importance of working progressively towards reversing this environmental catastrophe. They drew attention of the international community to the need for international action to protect the Dead Sea and prevent any further environmental degradation of its ecosystem through concessional grants.

The Caribbean Sea

229. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the continued shipment of hazardous wastes through the waters of the Caribbean Sea. In recognition of the cooperative efforts of Caribbean States to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development of the oceans and seas, they welcomed resolution 59/230 of the United Nations General Assembly, and the declaration of Mauritius (January 2005). In this regard, they expressed support for the regional initiatives aimed at having the Caribbean Sea declared a "special area", and they pledged their support to assist in promoting the sustainable development of this group of especially vulnerable countries, for which international cooperation continues to be an essential factor, and drew the attention of the international community to the need for international action for the Caribbean Sea to be considered as a special area within the context of sustainable development.

Energy

230. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available date to review progress to this end.

231. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need to accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

232. The Heads of State or Government noted the challenges to development that exist for a number of member states of the Movement in relation to the international oil market. They also took note of the various and varied complex market destabilizing factors in the oil sector. In this context, they supported efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability in the interest of both oil producing and consuming states. They agreed to enhance cooperation with a view to improving access to energy including alternative sources of energy by developing countries. They underscored the need for increased North-South collaboration as well as continued South-South Cooperation as part of a long-term strategy towards sustainable development. They also underscored the sovereign right of States over the management of their energy resources.

233. The Heads of State or Government agreed to organize, in coordination with the

G-77, a South conference on "Rational Use of Electric Energy", as well as the use of alternative sources of energy for generating electricity.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

234. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, as follows:

234.1 The heads of State or Government reaffirmed the significant importance attached by the Movement to the promotion and protection of human rights and commitment to fulfil obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the UN Charter, other instruments relating to human rights, as appropriate, and international law. They further reaffirmed that all human rights, in particular the right to development, are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, dialogue-based approach, in a fair and equal manner, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural particularities of each country. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's dismay and unequivocal condemnation of gross and systematic violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and situations that constitute serious obstacles to their full enjoyment, as well as violent acts and activities that infringe upon their full enjoyment;

234.2 The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that defamation of religions is being wrongly justified by the excuse of freedom of expression, neglecting the restrictions clearly articulated in the relevant human rights instruments including paragraph 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including in this regard the relevant recommendations of the treaty bodies, and stressed the need for all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilisations, cultures and religions, and emphasizing that States, regional organisations, non-governmental Organisations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief;

234.3 The Heads of State or Government affirmed that while it is necessary to harmonise guidelines on reporting procedure of human rights treaty bodies, greater efforts should be made to ensure that their work would be more effective, objective, transparent and accountable, as well as to ensure a more balanced membership therein, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, gender balance, as well as ensuring that members nominated to serve with the treaty bodies will serve in their personal capacity, of high moral character, acknowledged impartiality, and possess competence in the field of human rights;

234.4 The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the non representation and under-representation of Non-Aligned Countries in the staffing of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), bearing in mind the fundamental importance of the need to adhere to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

234.5 They reaffirmed that the High Commissioner should be reporting to the General Assembly, which is a universal body of the UN, on matters relating to human rights as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of December 1993;

234.6 The Heads of State or Government re-emphasised that the exploitation of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual Countries for extraneous considerations, which is contrary to the Founding Principles of the Movement and the UN Charter, should be prohibited. They urged that, in the discussion on human rights, adequate attention be given to the issues of poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, instability and foreign occupation that engender social and economic exclusion and violation of human dignity and human rights, which cannot be divorced from any meaningful discussion relating to human rights;

234.7 The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that democracy and good governance at the national and international levels, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive unilateral measures, rules and policies

against the developing countries constitute flagrant violations of the basic rights of their populations. It is essential for States to promote efforts to combat extreme poverty and hunger (MDGs 1) as well as foster participation by the poorest members of society in decision-making processes;

234.8 The Heads of State or Government renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to life and the right to development, resulting from terrorist acts including those perpetrated by foreign occupying powers in territories under foreign occupation, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions;

234.9 The Heads of State or Government underlined their growing concern and dismay at the flagrant disregard for life and the accompanying wanton destruction of property, as recently evidenced in the occupied Palestinian territories and Lebanon. They called on the Human Rights Council to rise to the challenge of its mandate and respond appropriately to these grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

234.10 The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation to struggle for national liberation and self-determination;

234.11 The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for efforts to further strengthen and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the establishment of democratic institutions and sound economic policies responsive to the needs of the people. In this context, they reiterated the need for the core principles, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including partnership and commitments in the international financial, monetary and trading systems, and full and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making and norm setting; and

234.12 The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent election of women leaders as Heads of State and Government such as in Chile, Jamaica and Liberia, and underlined the importance of gender equality in the political system of Non-Aligned Countries, in full accordance with Millennium Goal No. 3 "Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women".

235. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

235.1 Promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples, in particular the right to development, and to provide an effective framework thereof including remedies to redress grievances on or violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the relevant Founding Principles of the Movement, the UN Charter and international human rights instruments, consistent with the obligations of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems;

235.2 Promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

235.3 Urge developed countries to engage in effective partnerships such as the NEPAD and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, for the purposes of the realisation of their right to development including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

235.4 Stress adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and to the Founding Principles of the Movement, and oppose and condemn selectivity and double standards in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as all attempts to exploit human rights as pretext for political purposes;

235.5 Reinforce the presence of the Non-Aligned Movement by advancing its position during the deliberations taking place in the main international fora, particularly the Human Rights Council, the ECOSOC, and the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly as a contribution to the

enhancement of the coordination and cooperation among the above mentioned UN entities in the promotion and protection of all human rights;

235.6 Update and introduce at the Third Committee of the General Assembly and at the Human Rights Council, as appropriate, draft resolutions on: the Right to Development; Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures; and Enhancement of International Cooperation in the field of human rights and consider sponsoring other initiatives that promote respect for the principled positions of the Movement in this field of the international cooperation.

235.7 Promote and protect all human rights, in particular the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

235.8 Urge all States to ensure greater protection for their populations in combating terrorism and transnational crimes, and in this regard, further urge all States to ensure that their national laws or legislations particularly concerning the combat against terrorism do not limit individual rights and that these are not discriminatory or xenophobic;

235.9 Strive for greater acceptance and operationalisation and realisation of the right to development at the international level, urge all States to undertake at the national level necessary policy formulation and institute measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right, and further urge all States to expand and deepen mutually benefiting cooperation with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, in the context of promoting an effective international co-operation for the realisation of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

235.10 Urge the UN human rights machinery to ensure the operationalisation of the right to development as a priority, including through the elaboration of a Convention on the Right to Development by the relevant machinery, taking into account the recommendations of relevant initiatives;

235.11 To mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the UN and its specialised agencies, programmes and funds as well as in policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, taking into account in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment to the issues of concern to the developing countries arising out of political or other non-economic considerations;

235.12 Advance the common positions and improve the coordination of the Movement at the relevant inter-governmental fora, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Human Rights Council, with the aim of strengthening international co-operation and co-ordination in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

235.13 Encourage the existing independent national human rights institutions to perform a constructive role, on the basis of impartiality and objectivity, in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in their Countries, and request in this context, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide greater assistance, upon request, by interested Governments in the establishment and operations of their national institutions;

235.14 Call on the Non-Aligned Countries and the international community to support the objective and effective functioning of the Human Rights Council established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN, and emphasise the strong need to ensure that the work of the Council will be devoid of any politicisation, double standards and selectivity; and

235.15 Defend and promote NAM's positions in the context of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and to that end:

• Continue holding the meetings of NAM Labour Ministers within the framework of each International Labour Conference.

• Continue to promote transparency and a more democratic participation of all actors in ILO mechanisms and procedures.

• Follow up and underpin the work of NAM Working Group in ILO with regard to the reform of the working methods of the Committee of Application of Standards and the expansion of the Committee on Freedom of Association.

Racism and Racial Discrimination, Slavery and Trafficking in Persons

236. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their condemnation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the platforms and activities related thereto, which constitute serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as impede equal opportunity. They reminded the international community to preserve its recognition that slavery and slave trade, including trans-Atlantic slave trade, are crimes against humanity, and that the legacies of slavery, slave trade, colonialism, foreign occupation, alien domination, genocide and other forms of servitude have manifested themselves in poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, social exclusion and economic disparities for the developing world.

237. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the negative effects on human rights and development posed by slavery and trafficking in persons and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crimes. They reaffirmed the need to work collectively to combat slavery and trafficking in persons.

238. The Heads of State or Government recognised that slavery and trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To that end, they urged all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons to counter demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims.

239. The Heads of State or Government invited all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and following its entry into force, to implement the Protocol effectively, including by incorporating its provisions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems. They expressed the Movement's resolve to strengthen the capacity of the UN and other international organisations to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, in implementing the Protocol.

240. The Heads of State or Government urged all States, individually and through international cooperation, to increase efforts to counter human trafficking, including through their active contribution to shape a global partnership against slavery and human trafficking in the twenty-first century, aimed at improving coordination and information exchange, especially in protecting rights of victims of human trafficking.

241. The Heads of State or Government expressed dismay at instances of religious and cultural prejudices, misunderstanding, intolerance and discrimination on the basis of religion or beliefs or different systems of belief, which undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and hinder the promotion of the culture of peace. Pluralism, tolerance, and understanding of religious and cultural diversity are essential for peace and harmony. Acts of prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, and racial, religious and sectarian profiling are affronts to human dignity and equality, and should not be condoned. Respect for democracy and human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by governments as well as between and among minorities are central to the promotion and protection of human rights. They reaffirmed

that States have the duty to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination and in full equality before the law.

242. In recalling the Movement's opposition to all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and expressing serious concern on the resurgence of contemporary forms of such abhorrent crimes in various parts of the world, the Heads of State or Government took note of the ongoing progress made by States at the national, regional and international levels, focusing on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action. To this end, the Heads of State or Government urged the Human Rights Council to proceed with the elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. They also called on the United Nations General Assembly to take a decision on the convening of the Durban review conference at its 61st session.

International Humanitarian Law

243. The Heads of State or Government urged that priority should be given to promoting knowledge of, respect for and observance of obligations assumed under International Humanitarian Law, in particular those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Protocols, and they encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the two 1977 Additional Protocols.

244. The Heads of State or Government called upon all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under International humanitarian law, by, inter alia, prohibiting the targeting of civilian populations and civilian objects during an armed conflict, and obliging parties to any conflict to ensure general protection against dangers arising from military operations for civilian installations, hospitals and relief materials, means of transportation and distribution of such relief materials.

245. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's condemnation of the increasing attacks on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and urged the Governments of UN Member States to ensure respect for the protection of the personnel of humanitarian organisations in conformity with the relevant international law. Humanitarian agencies and their personnel should respect the laws of the countries they work in and the principles of neutrality and non-interference, as well as cultural, religious and other values of the population in the countries where they operate.

246. The Heads of State or Government recalled the protection granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments to persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts.

247. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

247.1 Invite those States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Additional Protocols;

247.2 Urge States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and further urge the international community and the relevant organisations within the UN system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians under foreign occupation; and

247.3 Stress that all detainees or persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments.

Humanitarian Assistance

248. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the provision of humanitarian assistance must not be politicised and must be in full respect of the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as set forth in General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and its annex as providing the guiding principles for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and emphasised that all UN humanitarian entities and associated organisations must act in accordance with their respective mandates, international humanitarian law and national law. They further reaffirmed that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the UN Charter. In this context, they stressed that humanitarian assistance should be provided under the principle of request and consent of the affected country.

249. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to enhance international cooperation to provide humanitarian assistance in full compliance with the UN Charter, and in this regard, they reiterated the rejection by the Movement of the so-called "right" of humanitarian intervention, which has no basis either in the UN Charter or in international law.

250. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to provide full support, including financial resources, for emergency humanitarian assistance at all levels and thus, welcomed the establishment of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and stressed the need to maintain the follow-up, oversight and review by the General Assembly of the activities undertaken by the recently established CERF to ensure its functioning according to the agreed principles contained in the relevant UN resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 46/182;

251. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the human suffering and economic impact caused by the recent series of natural disasters throughout the world. They encouraged the international community, national authorities and non-governmental organisations, to promote closer cooperation to respond to natural disasters by strengthening emergency preparedness and disaster management measures such as regional disaster early warning systems as well as exchange of information.

252. The Heads of State or Government further encouraged States to implement commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken states in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes.

Information and Communication Technology

253. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the participation of the Heads of State and Government of the Movement in the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) at its second phase held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, and stressed the importance of the contribution of the Non-Aligned Countries toward achieving the development oriented outcome of the Summit and the Tunis commitment and the full implementation of the agenda for the Information Society, and urged UN Member States, relevant UN bodies and other intergovernmental organisations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organisations and private sector, to contribute actively, inter alia, by initiating actions, as mandated in the outcomes, to the implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the Summit.

254. The Heads of State or Government highly commended Malaysia for hosting the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VI), held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 19 to 22 November 2005, and for the substantive outcome document that they adopted, and they expressed the Movement's resolve and commitment to fully implement the decisions and recommendations contained therein.

255. The Heads of State or Government expressed their opposition to the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events taking place in developing countries. In this regard, they welcomed the efforts to revitalize the Broadcasting Organizations of Non Aligned Countries (BONAC), as an effective medium for transmitting factual news of events of the

developing countries to the world. They also took note of the valuable experience of "The new south TV" (TELESUR) in this respect.

256. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for Tunis Agenda for Information Society, especially its development content and stressed the importance of effective participation of equitable and effective representation from developing countries in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS process, including for the Internet Governance Forum and for Enhanced Cooperation.

257. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

257.1 According to one of the recommendations of the Sixth Conference of Ministers on Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VI), held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 19 to 22 November 2005, they decided to endorse the establishment and to strengthen and consolidate the functioning of the NAM News Network (NNN) , spearheaded by Malaysia.

257.2 Convene the VII Meeting of NAM Ministers of Information (COMINAC VII) in the first half of 2008, to be hosted by a NAM Member Country, which should be determined on the basis of the principle of regional rotation.

257.3 Invite the Non-Aligned Countries to make proposals for COMINAC VII with the view to strengthening co-operation within the Movement on information and communication technology.

Advancement of Women

258. The Heads of State or Government recommitted the Movement to the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women as well as fully supported the outcome of the five-year review and appraisal contained in "Further Actions and Initiatives" to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly of June 2000.

259. The Heads of State or Government expressed their resolve to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child especially in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation, including the systematic use of abduction and rape by the parties to the conflict as an instrument of war, as well as the trafficking in and victimisation of women and the girl child. They expressed their abhorrence at the continuation of such acts. In this regard, they called upon States to take the necessary measures against the perpetrators of such acts and to ensure adherence to international law and domestic legislation, including legislating the protection of women and the girl child in situations of armed conflict. They further called upon States, which have not done so, to work towards ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and encouraged all Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to its Optional Protocol.

260. The Heads of State or Government took note of the recent establishment of the gender branch within the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect women's human rights within the context of the Human Rights Council. While the gender branch is still in its formative stages, the Heads of State or Government cautioned that its operations should not be in conflict with the existing partnership between the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Commission on the Status of Women. The Heads of State or Government underscored the fact that the Commission on the Status of Women has a broad mandate covering other social and economic dimensions beyond women's human rights.

261. The Heads of State or Government highly commended Malaysia for hosting the NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 7 to 10 May 2005 and welcomed the substantive outcome document adopted by the conference, and expressed the Movement's resolve and commitment to fully implement the decisions and recommendations contained therein.

262. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

262.1 Hold the Second NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in 2007, to be hosted by Guatemala.

262.2 Decided, as recommended by the NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 7 to 10 May 2005, to support the establishment of a NAM centre on gender and development, which would be located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Indigenous People

263. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the need to promote the economic, political and cultural rights of the indigenous peoples and their commitment to give special attention to the efforts made at the national and multilateral levels in order to improve their living conditions through civil participation. Likewise, in face of undue appropriation and use of the traditional indigenous knowledge, they agreed to promote the defence of the bio-cultural collective heritage to allow indigenous peoples to have appropriate legal instruments on intellectual property so that their traditional knowledge is protected against unauthorised or inappropriate use by third parties.

Illiteracy

264. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the fact that more than 113 million children had no access to primary education, 877 million adults are illiterate and more than two-thirds of these illiterates can be found in Sub-Saharan Africa, South and West Asia, and the Arab States and North Africa. Without accelerated progress towards education for all, national and internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction would be missed, and inequalities between countries and within societies would widen. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's support and commitment to cooperate in attaining the goals of the UN Literacy Decade (2003-2012).

265. In this context, the Heads of States or Government decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Members States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address and eradicate illiteracy, in the fulfilment of the second MDG by 2015.

Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases

266. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the global threat posed by health epidemics, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. In this context, they called on the Member States of the United Nations at the national, regional and international levels to enhance their cooperation to confront and combat these scourges.

267. The Heads of State or Government recognized that HIV/AIDS constitutes a global emergency and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of their respective societies and the world at large, and requires an exceptional and comprehensive global response. They welcomed the political declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted by the High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations General Assembly on 2 June 2006, and called on Member States of the United Nations to scale up significantly their efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and thereby, called upon all States, especially developed countries to implement fully these commitments, and urged the international organizations, non governmental organizations and the business sector to support national efforts in this regard.

268. The Heads of States or Government recognized the achievement of South-South cooperation in the fight against HIV/AIDS and decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Member States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address HIV/AIDS in the fulfilment of MDGs 6 and 8.

269. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the serious threat posed by the spread of Avian Influenza since its first major reported outbreak, which has potential to produce severe impact not only on public health worldwide but also on the global economy. They reiterated that it is imperative that concerted actions be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to address this challenge in an effective and timely manner.

Transnational Organised Crime

270. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Movement's commitment to co-ordinate the efforts and strategies at national, regional and international levels against transnational crime and to develop the methods most effective in combating crime of this nature. They reaffirmed that international efforts against transnational crime should be carried out with the necessary respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

271. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that organised criminal activities adversely affect development, political stability and social and cultural values.

272. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that responding to the threat posed by organised transnational crime requires close cooperation at international level. Important changes have occurred in the structure and dynamics of organised crimes at the national and international levels, including new manifestation of money laundering and corruption. Some territories had begun to be used as transit points for organised criminal activities, such as drug trafficking. Such crimes threaten the integrity of financial and commercial sectors, endanger national sovereignty and defy national borders.

273. The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that comprehensive crime prevention strategies must address, inter alia, the root causes and risk factors related to crimes.

274. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern about the seriousness of trafficking in human organs and the increasing involvement of organized criminal groups in this regard.

275. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their concern over the increased involvement of organised criminal groups in trafficking in looted, stolen or smuggled cultural property.

276. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

276.1 Take necessary steps at the national and international levels for the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the international instruments against illicit drug trafficking, where appropriate;

276.2 Call for adequate financial and technical assistance and cooperation to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement those treaties;

276.3 Strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for effective implementation of the obligations set forth in existing international crime prevention instruments; and

276.4 Adopt further measures and strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent, combat, punish and eradicate all forms of transnational organized crime more effectively, in accordance with international law.

Drug Trafficking

277. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the worsening problem of illicit drug trafficking worldwide on account of its trans-boundary and international nature, which

constitutes a serious threat to the entire International community. They reiterated that effective measures must be taken to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, which is also linked to illicit drugs trafficking. They recognized that no single government can hope to combat this menace alone successfully, given that criminal organisations linked to drug trafficking operate collectively in the territory of several countries and are multiplying traffic routes and distribution methods.

278. Consistent with the said position, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that the global illicit drug problem can only be dealt with effectively through international cooperation based on the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and the principle of shared responsibility. In this regard, they expressed the Movement's resolve to undertake every effort to increase and strengthen cooperation among all States in this common endeavour. They called upon the international community and international organisations to pay extra attention to the overall fight against this menace. In this context, the Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the withdrawal of United Nations resources to specific developing countries, notwithstanding the vulnerability of these countries in the fight against drug-trafficking.

Corruption

279. The Heads of State or Government stressed that corruption practices, including lack of sound international corporate governance, bribery, money laundering and transfer abroad of illegally acquired funds and assets undermine the economic and political stability and security of societies, undermines social justice and severely endangers the efforts of developing countries for sustainable development. They recognised that the UN Convention against Corruption provides universally accepted norms to prevent and combat corrupt practices, establishes the principle of asset recovery and transfer of assets of illicit origin and mechanism for international cooperation in this regard.

280. Consistent with the aforementioned positions, the Heads of State or Government stressed in particular the implementation of the provisions on asset recovery contained in Chapter V of the UN Convention against Corruption, which require Member States to return assets obtained through corruption.

Havana, Cuba

September 2006

Annex I: Member Countries of the Non - Aligned Movement

(As of 16 September 2006)

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Antigua and Barbuda
5. Bahamas
6. Bahrain
7. Bangladesh
8. Barbados
9. Belarus
10. Belize
11. Benin
12. Bhutan
13. Bolivia
14. Botswana
15. Brunei Darussalam
16. Burkina Faso
17. Burundi
18. Cambodia
19. Cameroon
20. Cape Verde
21. Central African Republic
22. Chad
23. Chile
24. Colombia
25. Comoros
26. Congo
27. Côte d'Ivoire
28. Cuba
29. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
30. Democratic Republic of the Congo
31. Djibouti

32. Dominica, Commonwealth of

33. Dominican Republic

34. Ecuador

35. Egypt

36. Equatorial Guinea

37. Eritrea

38. Ethiopia

39. Gabon

40. Gambia 41. Ghana

42. Grenada

43. Guatemala

44. Guinea

45. Guinea Bissau

46. Guyana

47. Haiti

48. Honduras

49. India

50. Indonesia

51. Iran

52. Iraq

53. Jamaica

54. Jordan

55. Kenya

56. Kuwait

57. Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic

58. Lebanon

59. Lesotho

60. Liberia

61. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

62. Madagascar

63. Malawi

64. Malaysia

65. Maldives

66. Mali

67. Mauritania

68. Mauritius

69. Mongolia

70. Morocco

71. Mozambique

72. Myanmar

73. Namibia

74. Nepal

75. Nicaragua

76. Niger

77. Nigeria

78. Oman

79. Pakistan

80. Palestine

81. Panama 82. Papua New Guinea

83. Peru

84. Philippines

85. Qatar

86. Rwanda

87. Saint Kitts and Nevis

88. Saint Lucia

89. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

90. Sao Tome and Principe

91. Saudi Arabia

92. Senegal

93. Seychelles

94. Sierra Leone

95. Singapore

96. Somalia

97. South Africa

98. Sri Lanka

99. Sudan

100. Suriname

101. Swaziland

102. Syrian Arab Republic

103. Thailand

104. Timor Leste

105. Togo

106. Trinidad and Tobago

107. Tunisia

108. Turkmenistan

109. Uganda

110. United Arab Emirates

111. United Republic of Tanzania

112. Uzbekistan

113. Vanuatu

114. Venezuela

115. Vietnam

116. Yemen

117. Zambia

118. Zimbabwe

Annex II: The Founding Principles of the Non-Aligned Movement

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.

4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers, and abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.

7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

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14th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Havana, Cuba

11th to 16th of September, 2006

وثيقة منهجية حركة عدم الانحياز

DOCUMENT ON THE METHODOLOGY OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

14th NAM SUMMIT

The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement who met in Havana between 15 and 16 September 2006 on the occasion of the 14th NAM Summit,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of further improving the working methods of the Movement as an important component of its process of strengthening and revitalization

Decide:

1. To reaffirm the document adopted by the Meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 1996. (See Annex 1);

2. To reaffirm also those practices developed by the Movement which, as a result of their continuous use over the years, have become working methods of the Non-Aligned Movement, including those contained in Annex 2;

3. To promote participatory methods of debate, including interactive dialogues. The interactive dialogues could be focused on agreed priority issues;

4. To continue holding, as has been done to date, Ministerial Meetings in New York in the framework of regular sessions of the UN General Assembly. Those meetings should consider, inter alia, the Movement's positions on priority issues included on the agenda of the General Assembly. The Final Communiqué adopted by the meeting will serve as a guideline for the Members of the Movement when dealing with those issues during the regular session of the General Assembly;

5. To further strengthen the role of the Coordinating Bureau as the focal point for coordination of the Movement;

6. To revitalize the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Movement. The Standing Ministerial Committee should meet as frequently as necessary upon the recommendation of the Coordinating Bureau;

7. To review the existing Working Groups, Contact Groups, Task Forces and Committees in order to determine their relevance. The Coordinating Bureau shall conduct periodic reviews of the existing Groups, Task Forces or Committees, at least once during the term of each Chair, in order to validate those that continue to be relevant and to establish new ones, as necessary;

8. To revitalize the Joint Coordinating Committee of the NAM and the Group of 77, mainly within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly and other international meetings;

The JCC should meet, at least, twice a year, preferably at the beginning of the year and preceding the regular session of UN General Assembly;

9. To create a NAM Contact Group on humanitarian affairs, under the coordination of the Chair, with a task to mobilize resources and assistance to address the humanitarian impact caused by natural disasters and pandemics, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and avian flu, that may occur in the NAM Member countries;

10. To maintain the current mechanism of the Troika of the NAM, which will assist the work of the Chair. The Troika shall report on its deliberations to the NAM Coordinating Bureau;

11. To convene, as appropriate, the Former Chairs of the Movement to promote informal exchanges of experiences and brainstorming on particular issues of interest to the Movement;

12. To advance in the creation of a support mechanism to the Chair of the NAM to contribute to the efficient fulfilment of its mandates and tasks. The Coordinating Bureau will decide on its modalities and methods of work;

13. To continue with the process of improving the documentation of the Summits and Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement;

14. In this context, Member States shall work to:

i. Include in the Final Document of the Summit Conference, concrete action-oriented measures and initiatives;

ii. Compile as a Plan of Action, at the end of each Summit, the concrete actions and action-oriented initiatives adopted during the meeting;

iii. Adopt, as necessary, statements, declarations or special appeals on issues and situations of special interest to the Movement;

iv. Continue the process of streamlining its outcomes with the aim to issue more concise documents.

ANNEX 1:

CARTAGENA DOCUMENT ON METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement who met for the Summit Conference held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 18-20 October 1995, recognized that, in order to enhance the role of the Movement, it is essential to bolster its internal strength. They decided to introduce a rotating three-year chairmanship for the Ministerial Committee on Methodology, which they considered would provide impetus to the process of further improving the working methods and efficiency of the Movement. In this regard, they insisted on the importance of adopting criteria for the admission of new members, observers and guests in a timely fashion. They reiterated the view that enhancing the Movement's role must be a constant process and considered that the Ministerial Committee on Methodology should continue to intensify its activities for a thorough and extensive analysis of several aspects related to the structure and modalities of the Non-Aligned Movement. They recommended that the Ministerial Committee meet in early 1996, to consider ways and means to enhance the role of the Movement in light of recent changes in the international situation.

The Coordinating Bureau in New York, through its Working Group on Methodology chaired by Colombia as Chairman of the Movement, met on seventeen occasions to consider a working paper

submitted by Colombia. Members of the Movement were consulted thoroughly with respect to this paper. The Committee met in Plenary in Cartagena de Indias from 15 to 16 May, 1996.

I. FORMAT AND FREQUENCY OF THE MEETINGS

As has been the practice, the high level meetings of the Movement are: Summit Conferences, Ministerial Conferences, Ministerial Meetings in New York during the regular Session of the UN General Assembly, Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings, Ministerial Meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, meetings of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology, meetings of the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation and Ministerial meetings in various fields of international cooperation.

A. Conference of Heads of State or Government.

The Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government is the highest decision making body of the Movement. The existing practice of holding the Summit Conference every three years should be maintained. The Summit should be held at least one month before the regular Session of the General Assembly. The Programme for the Summit should include a formal ceremony for the handing over of the Chairmanship.

Summit decisions should be action-oriented. The format of a general debate should also be preserved. There will be an indicative time limit for statements in the Plenary as recommended by the Coordinating Bureau.

If possible, the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should recommend the composition of the Bureau prior to the Conference. In order to be part of the Bureau of the Conference, the Member State should be represented at the Head of State or Government level.

Senior Officials and Ministerial meetings which are preparatory to the Summit Conference, should be maintained. The Summit will have two committees, one for political issues and another for economic and social issues. In order to facilitate the preparation of the final drafts of the main documents, the committees can begin their work informally during the Senior Officials Meeting. The host country should chair these committees until their Chairmen are elected.

The meetings may be structured in such a way as to allow for the holding of informal bilateral consultations among Heads of Delegations.

B. Ministerial Conference.

The Ministerial Conference is held for the purpose of reviewing the development and implementation of decisions of the preceding Summit, to prepare for the following one, and to discuss matters of urgency.

These Conferences should be convened 18 months after the Summit Conference.

When the Conference is hosted and chaired by a Member of NAM who is not the Chairman of the Movement, the NAM Chairman should be granted a seat as Ex officio member of the Bureau.

There should be a Senior Officials Preparatory Meeting prior to the Conference. The practice of having working groups on political, economic and social issues will be maintained. These working Groups may begin their work informally during the Senior Officials Meeting and the host country shall chair them until the Chairmen are elected.

C. Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings.

Extraordinary Ministerial meetings should be convened only when necessary upon recommendation of the Coordinating Bureau, to address specific matters. The agenda should be confined to these matters.

D. Ministerial Meetings in New York during the Session of the UN General Assembly.

As has been the practice, the Ministerial Meeting in New York will be held at the beginning of the regular Session of the UN General Assembly. To ensure the largest participation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the meeting should be held as soon after the opening session of the General Assembly as possible.

The meeting should focus on the items of the Agenda of the General Assembly that are of major importance to the Movement. Following the meeting, a final communiqué shall be issued by the Ministers with a view to providing members of the Movement with guidelines. The final communiqué should concentrate on substantive issues of the Agenda.

E. Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau

These meetings should be restricted to preparations for the Summit and, if deemed necessary, to consider issues of major importance to the Movement.

F. Meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology

All NAM members are to be members of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology. Bearing in mind that the examination of the structure and modalities of the Non-Aligned Movement is an ongoing process, meetings of the Committee on Methodology at Ministerial level should be held as necessary upon a decision by the Summit or the Ministerial Conference. The meeting of the Ministerial Committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Movement.

G. Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation.

It is necessary to revitalize the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Co operation in order to strengthen South-South Co-operation, reactivate the dialogue between developed and developing countries, and enhance the role of the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, in international co-operation for development. The Standing Ministerial Committee should meet as frequently as necessary upon the recommendation of the Coordinating Bureau.

H. Ministerial Meetings on various areas of International Cooperation.

As per the mandates given by the Conference of Heads of State or Government, the meetings at ministerial level shall focus on such issues as information, culture, agriculture, and the foreign debt.

I. Regular meetings of the Coordinating Bureau.

All NAM members are to be members of the Coordinating Bureau. The Bureau is the forum in which the Movement coordinates its actions within the United Nations. Regular meetings of the Coordinating Bureau should be held on a monthly basis, at Ambassadorial level. An agenda, containing the items to be considered, will be circulated in advance.

J. Extraordinary Meetings of the Coordinating Bureau.

The extraordinary meetings of the Coordinating Bureau will take place in exceptional cases which call for urgent consideration.

K. Meetings of the Working Groups, Task Forces, Contact Groups and Committees.

All the existing Working Groups, Task Forces, Contact Groups and Committees, as included in the Annex, make considerable contributions to the Movement. The working groups and abovementioned mechanisms should meet as often as necessary. Due care should be exercised to avoid overlapping of meetings.

L. Meetings of the "Joint Coordinating Committee of NAM and G-77".

JCC meetings should be held in accordance with the document entitled "Terms of Reference of the JCC".

II. DECISION MAKING

The decisions regarding consensus of the 6th Summit and those contained in the reports of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology presented to the 9th and 10th Summits are still valid.

A. Consensus

The practice of the Movement has been to make all decisions by consensus. Consensus has enhanced the solidarity and unity of the Movement. This practice should be maintained insofar as it presupposes understanding of and respect for different points of view, including disagreement and implies mutual accommodation on the basis of which agreement can emerge by a sincere process of adjustment among member nations in the true spirit of Non-Alignment.

The concept of consensus that currently exists in NAM should be maintained and the present method of conducting Non-Aligned Meeting which allows for broad consultations prior to the meeting and extensive debates in the meetings themselves should be continued as it contributes to the broadening of the area of agreement and thereby strengthening the unity of the Movement.

It is worth noting that consensus, while signifying substantial agreement, does not require or imply unanimity. In this regard, consensus and the methods of promoting it as enunciated by the Chairman in the 1973 Preparatory Committee of Non-Aligned Countries for the Non-Aligned Summit in Algiers and the relevant decision of the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979, are still valid.

On sensitive issues, particular attention should be paid to openness and the holding of extensive consultations with the broadest possible participation. The Bureau of the Meeting, with its representative capacity, should render its assistance. Reservations should be kept to a minimum. Consensus decisions thus arrived at will be more easily implemented and will enhance the credibility and the effectiveness of the Movement. Every effort should be made so that the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries in different fora are congruous with the positions of the Movement. Member Countries should lend full support to the institutions created by consensus decisions of the Movement.

B. Guidelines for promoting consensus

The guidelines adopted by the 11th Summit will continue to be applied *when the extent of the* disagreement indicates the absence of consensus.

III. CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION

A. Members

The main criterion for the admission of new members should be the adherence to and respect for the principles and objectives of the Movement.

The aspiring country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of States with different political and social systems, and on Non Alignment, in line with the Ten Bandung Principles which are the foundation of the Movement.

The Ten Bandung Principles are the following:

1) Respect for fundamental human rights and for the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

3) Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.

4) Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

5) Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself individually or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

6) a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.

b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.

7) Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8) Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9) Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10) Respect for justice and international obligations.

The aspiring country should also adhere to the principles and aims of the Movement which have been reaffirmed by the Heads of State or Government in the 11th Summit, such as independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States, the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the right of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation to realize their right to self-determination, equality among nations, full respect for international law, pacific settlement of disputes, the democratization of international relations, economic and social development, an equitable international economic order, the development of human resources, the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and the co-existence of different systems, cultures and societies.

Solidarity with the Movement shall be considered as an additional criterion for admission of new members and will be assessed in light of support for NAM initiatives and proposals.

A country wishing to become a Member of the Movement, should submit a written application by its Head of State/Government or Foreign Minister, addressed to the Chair of the Movement, who shall then circulate it to the Members of NAM.

The application should be submitted within a reasonable period of time prior to the Summit or the Ministerial Conference in which a decision will be made on that application. The Co-ordinating Bureau should consider the application and if no objections are expressed, recommend the admission to the Summit or the Ministerial Conference.

Further consultations should be held if the application does not generate consensus within the Coordinating Bureau. Ministerial and Summit Conferences should only consider admissions recommended by the Coordinating Bureau.

B. Observers

Within the framework of the need to promote the opening of the Movement to the contributions of other actors in the international arena, the current practice of admitting states as observers to the NAM meetings should be maintained. States which fulfil criteria for admission as members will have the option of applying for observer status.

Observers may attend and, with the Bureau's permission, address the Plenary of a Summit Conference or Ministerial meeting. They shall not participate in Committees nor in the meetings of NAM Working Groups, Contact Groups or Task Forces.

Admission Procedure. The procedure for admission of members will apply for admission of observers.

C. Guests

Interested States, Inter-governmental Organizations and relevant Non-governmental Organizations may be invited as Guests to the Summit and Ministerial Conferences. Nevertheless, there will be no permanent guest status.

Guests will be invited on an ad-hoc basis to each Summit and Ministerial Conference. The invitation will be issued by the host country after due consideration by the Coordinating Bureau. The current guests of the Movement are to be included in the list provided by the Coordinating Bureau.

Guests shall only attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the Conference and do not have the right to attend and participate in the deliberations.

IV. COORDINATION

This section is aimed at improving the co-ordination and functioning of the existing working groups, contact groups, task forces and committees of NAM, in order to promote the process of achieving a commonality of positions and interests of the Non Aligned Countries and speaking with one voice in international meetings and negotiations.

A. The Coordinating Bureau

The Coordinating Bureau is the focal point for coordination and should continue to act as such. The Bureau should review and facilitate the harmonization of the work of the NAM Working Groups, Contact Groups, Task Forces and Committees.

In the Cartagena Final Document the Heads of State or Government expressed appreciation for the important and active role being played by the Coordinating Bureau in New York and its Working Groups and Drafting Groups. They were also convinced that such a role should be further intensified to meet the rapidly changing needs in the international arena, including the emergence of new issues of great concern to the Movement.

The Heads of State or Government, therefore, entrusted the Coordinating Bureau with the task of intensifying its actions to further strengthen coordination and mutual cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international fora on issues of common concern.

B. Coordination of the Coordinating Bureau and Role of the Chair

The Chairman has the responsibility of leading and coordinating the activity of NAM within the United Nations and, as appropriate, in other international fora.

In addition to the Coordinating Bureau, the Chairman may also preside over other NAM mechanisms as necessary. As has been the practice, some working groups could be presided over by other members.

C. Working Groups, Contact Groups, Task Forces and Committees.

All NAM Working Groups, Contact Groups, Task Forces and Committees will remain active and meet as often as necessary. In the fulfilment of their mandates due regard must be paid to coordination, efficiency and preparedness.

D. Non-Aligned Security Council Caucus

In the Cartagena Summit, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to extend and enhance co-ordination and to study the possibility of holding consultations, on a regular basis, between Members of the NAM Caucus and the other Members of the Movement through the Coordinating Bureau.

It is necessary that the NAM Countries elected to the Council and who form the NAM Caucus constantly strive to adopt unified positions, and that the decisions and the positions of NAM as adopted at its Summits and Ministerial Conferences and by the Coordinating Bureau be properly reflected by them in the Security Council, without prejudice to their sovereign rights.

The Caucus has also an important role to play in promoting transparency and democratization of the working methods of the Security Council through its participation, inter alia, in the Security Council Working Group on Procedures and Documentation and in the Sanctions Committee.

The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should attend and address the Security Council on matters of particular importance to members of the Movement. To extend the scope of coordination, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau may, at the invitation of the Non- Aligned Security Council Caucus, attend the Meetings of the Caucus.

The Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau should hold regular meetings with each coordinator of the Non-Aligned Security Council Caucus with a view to being briefed on the work of the Council and in turn, to convey to the Caucus coordinator the positions of the Movement. Similarly, the Caucus coordinator should keep the Chairman apprised of upcoming discussions and issues of general importance to the Movement.

The Coordinator of the Non-Aligned Security Council Caucus should periodically brief the Movement through the Coordinating Bureau.

E. Joint Coordinating Committee

The Heads of State and Government recognized in Cartagena the importance of coordination and cooperation between the NAM and the Group of 77 in promoting the interest of Developing Countries in international fora.

F. Coordination of Non-Aligned Countries in other United Nations Centres

Bearing in mind that coordination in New York has proved indispensable and valuable, the Chairman of the Movement will give expeditious consideration to the establishment of similar arrangements of Non-Aligned Countries in all United Nations centres and international organization headquarters. The establishment of these arrangements would further facilitate coordination and cooperation with the Coordinating Bureau and enhance the role of the Movement in international fora.

V. ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT

At the Cartagena Summit the Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the current trend of revitalization in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement and stressed that such a trend should be maintained and encouraged. They also concurred, in particular, to improve the mechanism for enhancing the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in conformity with changes in the international situation so that the Movement is able to respond effectively and expeditiously to the current challenges, on the basis of positions agreed by its Members. They underscored the role that the Movement has to play in the United Nations and the need to enhance its participation in all United Nations Bodies.

In keeping with the mandate of Cartagena, the Movement should enhance its unity and cohesion and coordinate positions of Member Countries towards major international issues, with a view to strengthening their negotiating power vis-a-vis the developed Countries. In this regard, it is essential to widen the scope of agreement, expand its area of action, set clearer criteria and procedures, and develop the principle of solidarity among the members of the Movement. A united and cohesive Movement would be able to project its influence on the global scenario with greater force and effectiveness.

The Ministerial Committee recalled the decision of the Cartagena Summit to mandate the Co-ordinating Bureau to further study the question of a mechanism for peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States, including proposals made and positions expressed at the Summit and to report to the Committee on Methodology. They noted that this study has yet to be submitted.

The promotion of the inner strength of the Movement should benefit from concrete steps with the view to revitalise South-South Co-operation, inter alia, by implementation of relevant decisions of the 11th Summit and examination/consideration by the appropriate body of all other relevant proposals conducive to this end. Additionally, while preserving its own identity, the Movement should seek constructive dialogue with developed Countries, including the members of the Group of 7, for international cooperation and promote the interests of the South in multilateral negotiations with the developed Countries.

The Ministerial Committee on Methodology has continued an extensive examination on aspects related to the structure and modalities of the Movement in the understanding that the enhancement of the role of the Movement is a continuing process based on the fulfilment of the mandates of the Summit and Ministerial Conferences and Meetings of the Movement.

The Non-Aligned Movement should continue to explore ways and means of enhancing its role in a rapidly changing international environment, and in this regard, the meeting asked the Coordinating Bureau to establish a Working Group on the Enhancement of the Role of the Movement.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

Documents should be concise, Non-repetitive and succinct, highlighting issues of particular importance or urgency on issues for which the meeting was convened. Emphasis should be placed on practical, action-oriented measures that could be implemented. The practice of issuing separate appeals or declaration or other documents on important issues should be maintained.

The documents of Summit Conferences, which are the supreme organ of the Movement, should, while remaining comprehensive, be condensed. Every effort should be made to avoid repetition.

The document for the Ministerial Conference that takes place between two Summits should focus on reviewing the implementation of Recommendations, Decisions and Action Programmes of continuing relevance, and on dealing with developments of particular importance or urgency for the Movement, since the previous Summit. It should not duplicate the final document of the Summit.

Documents for "Extra-ordinary and other Ministerial Meetings", should be limited to the topic for which the Meeting is convened.

Coordinating Bureau meetings in New York may continue issuing Communiques.

Documents concerning the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation should be carefully reviewed in order to ensure that it concerns only those areas where cooperation is taking place or is realistically possible in the short and medium run.

The preparation of all documents should be the responsibility of the host country and should be the object of the widest possible consultation. Host Countries should aim at circulating the first draft as early as possible and in any event not later than one month before the Meeting.

The Report of the Rapporteur General of the Summit Conference and Ministerial Meetings should be made available together with the main documents.

VII. ANNEX

CURRENT NAM WORKING GROUPS, CONTACT GROUPS,

TASK FORCES AND COMMITTEES.

1) NAM High-Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations (Chaired by Chairman of NAM).

a) NAM Working Group for the Restructuring of the Security Council (Chaired by Egypt).

b) NAM Drafting Groups of the NAM High-Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations dealing with the Supplement to an Agenda for Peace:

- NAM Drafting Group on UN Imposed Sanctions (Coordinator: India).

- NAM Drafting Group on Preventive Diplomacy and Peace-Making (Coordinator: Zimbabwe).

- NAM Drafting Group on Post Conflict Peace- Building (Coordinator: Egypt).

- NAM Drafting Group on Coordination (Coordinator: Colombia).

2) NAM Working Group on Human Rights (Chaired by Malaysia).

3) NAM Working Group on Peace-Keeping Operations (Chaired by Thailand).

4) Ministerial Committee on Methodology (Chaired by Chairman of NAM).

5) NAM Working Group of the Coordinating Bureau on Methodology (Chaired by Colombia).

6) NAM Working Group on Disarmament (Chaired by Indonesia).

7) Committee on Palestine (Chaired by Chairman of NAM).

8) Contact Group on Cyprus (Chaired by Algeria).

9) Task Force on Somalia (Chaired by Chairman of NAM).

10) Task Force on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

11) Non-Aligned Security Council Caucus.

12) Coordinator Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation (APEC).

13) Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (Chaired by Chairman of NAM).

14) Join' Coordinating Committee -JCC- (Chaired by Chairman of G-77 and Chairman of NAM).

ANNEX 2:

PRACTICES OF THE MOVEMENT, WHICH AS A RESULT OF THEIR CONTINUOS USE OVER THE YEARS, HAVE BECOME WORKING METHODS OF THE NAM.

I. CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT.

The Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, prior to the conference, must recommend the composition of the Bureau of the Conference which, in addition to the Chairman, shall be made up by 8 countries from the Africa Group, 7 countries from the Asia Group, 4 countries from the Latin American and the Caribbean Group and 1 country from the Europe Group. All shall participate in their capacity as Vice-presidents. A Rapporteur and the country that held the previous Chairmanship, as Ex-Oficio Member, shall also be included in the Bureau. In order to be part of the Bureau of the Conference, the Member State should be represented at the Head of State or Government level.

The NAM Summit host country that is to assume the Movement's Chairmanship shall be responsible for the event's logistical organization and, in accordance with its possibilities and financial situation, shall offer courtesy services in terms of lodging, transportation and other facilities, during the Summit, to high-level delegations. The granting of such facilities shall be the decision of the host country. If the host country is not in a position to provide the above-mentioned courtesy services, expenses shall be covered by each of the attending delegations.

II. PARTICIPATION OF COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AS GUESTS IN SUMMITS OF THE MOVEMENT

Countries and organizations that participate as guests in a Summit of the Movement shall be included in the list supplied by the Coordinating Bureau so that their participation in the following Summit can be considered. Countries and organizations that have not participated as guests in the last NAM Summit held and that wish to participate in the following Summit shall have to officially apply to the Chair of the Coordinating Bureau to be included on the list to be submitted for consideration.

III. Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau

These meetings must be held approximately four months prior to the holding of the Summit and, as a rule, they must take place in the country that holds the Chair.

IV. THE FUNCTIONING OF COORDINATING STRUCTURES WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

a) Chairmanship

The Chair shall be held following the principle of regional rotation, for a period of three consecutive years, by members of the different geographic regions that make up the Movement, namely: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe.

A Summit host country automatically assumes the Chair of the Movement until the holding of the next Summit.

b) Working Groups, Contact Groups, Task Forces and Committees.

These Groups or Committees must effectively function as coordinating structures to define the stances of the Movement on those issues of the international agenda that constitute a high priority for the Non-Aligned Movement. They may promote resolutions or decisions at different international fora, seek support for these and coordinate the participation of the Non-Aligned countries in debates on specific topics at different UN bodies or any other venue agreed by its members. They shall work mainly within the framework of the main political bodies of the United Nations. They shall submit periodic reports on their activities to the Coordinating Bureau.

Standing Committees shall be chaired by the country that holds the Chairmanship of the Movement. Working Groups, Contact Groups or Task Forces may be coordinated by different countries, including the country that holds the Chairmanship. The coordinators of these groups must adhere to a consistent rotational scheme so as to give all NAM members an opportunity to hold this position, in accordance with principles of equality and effectiveness. The term of the coordinators must be of three years as a minimum.

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MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT COORDINATING BUREAU

MNOAL

Havana, Cuba
27-30 April 2009

إعلان بشأن فلسطين

Declaration on Palestine

The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement considered the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the dramatic deterioration of the situation on all fronts. They stressed the importance of coordinated and principled approaches and strategies by the Movement to continue strongly supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership and underscored the need to provide both political and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian people to overcome the current crisis and strengthen their ongoing efforts towards the realization of their inalienable human rights and freedom. In this regard, the Ministers stressed the imperative of urgent efforts to advance a peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1515 and 1850, the Madrid terms of reference and the principle of land for peace for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination in their independent and sovereign State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the principled positions adopted in this regard, including in the Declarations on Palestine adopted by the Committee on Palestine in September 2006 at the XIV Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana and in July 2008 at the XV Ministerial Conference in Tehran, and the clear positions concerning Palestine adopted by all other previous Summits and Ministerial Conferences of the Movement. The Ministers called for serious, active efforts to uphold these positions and the intensification of the collective efforts by the Movement towards achievement of a just, peaceful resolution of the question of Palestine in all its aspects.

3. The Ministers expressed their deep regret that the question of Palestine remains unresolved after the passage of more than sixty years since the 1948 Al-Nakba that befell the Palestinian people, by which they became a stateless and dispossessed people, dispersed and displaced from their homeland of Palestine, and that more than half of the Palestinian people continue to live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region and in the Diaspora.

4. The Ministers also expressed their deep regret that since 1967, for more than forty-two years, the Palestinian people have continued to suffer under Israel's brutal military occupation of their land and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestine refugees to return in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions. The Ministers condemned Israel's continuing unlawful military occupation and expressed their grave concern about the severe oppression, hardships and affronts to human dignity being endured by the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of the illegal and aggressive policies and practices being carried out by the occupying Power, including grave human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law.

5. The Ministers expressed their deep concern about the deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the political, economic, social, security, and humanitarian levels. The Ministers strongly condemned Israel's military aggressions against the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, by which the occupying Power has killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians by, *inter alia*, use of excessive, indiscriminate force and extrajudicial executions and has caused vast destruction of homes, properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. The Ministers also condemned the continuing illegal detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, including hundreds of women and children and numerous elected officials, and called for their immediate release. They condemned all Israeli settlement activities by which the occupying Power has continued to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international law. They further condemned Israel's imposition of collective punishment on the Palestinian people by numerous illegal means and measures, including military reprisals, destruction of homes and properties and severe restrictions on freedom of movement. The Ministers demanded once again that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately and completely cease all such violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, which are tantamount to grave breaches for which the occupying Power must be held accountable.

6. The Ministers condemned in the strongest terms the recent Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of more than 1,400 Palestinians, including hundreds of children and women, and the injury of more than 5,500 Palestinians, including by use of lethal and prohibited weaponry. They condemned Israel's wanton destruction of thousands of Palestinian homes; business properties; vital civilian infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity systems and roads;

hospitals and ambulances; mosques; public institutions, including schools and national ministries; farms and agricultural land; and UN facilities in the Gaza Strip. They expressed their grave concern about the widespread devastation, trauma and despair caused by this military aggression among the civilian population. The Ministers demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease immediately its military aggression against the Palestinian people and called for respect of Security Council resolution 1860. They underscored the importance of reaching a permanent, durable ceasefire starting in the Gaza Strip and extending to the West Bank, expressing support for Egyptian efforts in this regard, as well as the necessity of allowing unimpeded humanitarian access and movement of persons and goods to meet the humanitarian, economic and recovery needs of the Palestinian people.

7. In this context, the Ministers stressed the necessity of upholding justice and international law and called upon the international community, including the Security Council, to ensure that thorough investigations are conducted of all the crimes and violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip. They called for serious follow-up of such investigations, aimed at holding accountable the perpetrators of such crimes and bringing an end to Israel's impunity and defiance of the law, including immediate action to follow-up the findings of the investigations by the UN Secretary-General's Board of Inquiry and the Human Right Council's fact-finding commission. The Ministers reaffirmed in this regard the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities.

8. The Ministers also reiterated their condemnation of Israel's inhumane and unlawful blockade of the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the virtual imprisonment of the entire Palestinian civilian population there by obstructing their freedom of movement, including movement of sick persons, students and humanitarian personnel; their access to aid and all essential goods, including food, medicines and fuel, construction materials and commercial flows. They expressed serious concern about the exacerbation of the humanitarian crisis due to the severe impact of the blockade, which has caused grave deterioration of socio-economic conditions, including widespread poverty, unemployment, hardship, declining health conditions and decay of infrastructure and institutions in all sectors.

9. The Ministers stressed that, in addition to violating human rights law, such collective punishment measures are tantamount to grave breaches of international humanitarian law. The Ministers thus demanded that Israel cease such illegal practices against the Palestinian people and permanent end its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip by allowing for the immediate and sustained opening of all of the Gaza Strip's border crossings, in accordance with international humanitarian law, UN resolutions and the November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access, necessary for alleviating the humanitarian crisis and for the urgent reconstruction and economic recovery needs of the Palestinian people.

10. The Ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of Israel's continuing unlawful campaign of settler colonization in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of escalating setter violence and terroı against the Palestinian civilian population. They expressed grave concern in this regard about intensifying illegal colonization activities, including vast land confiscations; construction and expansion of settlements, settlement "outposts" and infrastructure; transfer of more Israeli settlers; construction of the Wall; home demolitions; excavations and the imposition of arbitrary, racist residency and movement restrictions on the Palestinian civilian population via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem.

11. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern about the extensive physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements, Wall and checkpoints, which are severing the Palestinian Territory into separate areas, including several walled cantons; isolating East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory; displacing thousands of Palestinians from their homes; causing severe damage to the economic, social and cultural fabric of the Palestinian society; and destroying some communities in their entirety. They cautioned that this illegal colonization campaign is gravely undermining the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and jeopardizing the prospects for achieving the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders with the establishment of the sovereign, independent State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital.

12. In this regard, the Ministers expressed their grave concern in particular about the situation in and around East Jerusalem, where Israel's colonization campaign is most intense and clearly aimed at illegally altering the city's demographic composition, physical character and legal status. They condemned Israel's settlement and Wall construction, transfer of more settlers, home demolitions and excavations in and around the city, including in the area of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) in the Old City, its continued closure of Palestinian institutions, and other measures aimed at de-populating the city of its Palestinian inhabitants and entrenching the occupying Power's unlawful control of the city. They called for urgent action to halt all Israeli colonization measures to illegally and unilaterally determine the fate of East Jerusalem, capital of the future Palestinian State.

13. The Ministers reiterated their complete rejection of and their demand that Israel completely cease forthwith all such colonization policies and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Ministers reiterated that such aggressive, destructive and provocative policies and measures by the occupying Power constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. They stressed the incompatibility of peace process negotiations with such colonization activities deliberately aimed at the illegal acquisition and *de facto* annexation of more Palestinian land and forcibly imposing a unilateral solution. In this regard, they further reaffirmed the many UN Security Council and General Assembly

resolutions demanding the cessation of these illegal policies and practices, which deemed them to be null and void and with no legal validity whatsoever, and called for full respect and implementation of those resolutions to bring an end to Israel's illegal settlement campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to salvage the two-State solution for peace.

14. In the face of continued Israeli defiance, the Ministers called for urgent action by the international community to compel the occupying Power to abide by all of its obligations under international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, UN resolutions, the Advisory Opinion and the Road Map. The Minister called on the High Contracting Parties to uphold their obligations in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention to respect and ensure respect of the Convention in all circumstances. Moreover, they reiterated their call upon Member States and the UN to uphold their obligations in accordance with the Advisory Opinion and the demands made in resolution ES-10/15, including the obligation not to recognize the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall and not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by such construction. They called upon the UN Security Council and General Assembly to consider further action to bring an end to the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, they called again for the expeditious operation of the *"United Nations Register of Damage"* and the speedy fulfillment of its mandate. The Ministers also reiterated their call for specific actions to be taken including by legislative measures, collectively, regionally and individually, to prevent any products of the illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets, consistent with obligations under international treaties, to decline entry to Israeli settlers and to impose sanctions on companies and entities involved in construction of the Wall and other illegal colonization activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

15. Further, in this regard, the Ministers called for application of all appropriate and available legal remedies to end the human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law being committed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to hold it accountable. They reiterated their firm conviction that respect for and compliance with international law and UN resolutions and decisions will positively influence and are necessary to advance the efforts for achieving a just, peaceful, political settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

16. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian Authority under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas, and emphasized the importance of maintaining and protecting the national and democratic institutions of the Palestinian Authority, including the Palestinian Legislative Council, which shall constitute a vital foundation for the future independent Palestinian State. They called for urgent efforts to rehabilitate and develop Palestinian institutions and stressed the need for mobilization of Palestinian capabilities to preserve the territorial unity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, to end the occupation and to

achieve the independence of the State of Palestine. The Ministers reiterated their call for restoration of the situation in the Gaza Strip to that which existed prior to the events of June 2007 and stressed the importance and urgency of Palestinian reconciliation and unity. They expressed their support for Egyptian and regional efforts in this regard and their hope for speedy achievement of reconciliation, essential for the realization of the just, legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

17. The Ministers called for intensified efforts by the international community, in particular the Security Council and the Quartet, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, to ameliorate the situation on the ground and to help advance a peace process and a two-State settlement that guarantees an end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that began in 1967, and the establishment of the sovereign, independent, and viable state of Palestine within a specified timeframe as well as a just solution for the Palestine refugee problem on the basis of General Assembly resolution 194 (III). They stressed that such a settlement is essential for the promotion of comprehensive peace and security in the region. They called upon the Security Council, considering its Charter authority for maintenance of international peace and security, to actively engage the Quartet for advancement of such a peace settlement. They stressed in this regard the continuing relevance of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map and called for its full and honest implementation. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the timely convening of the proposed international conference in Moscow in follow-up of the Annapolis Conference.

18. The Ministers reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all aspects on the basis of international law. In this context, reaffirming the imperative of upholding international law and the UN Charter, the Ministers reiterated their call upon the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and to act on the basis of its own resolutions to compel Israel to respect international law and to bring an end to all of its illegal practices and its occupation. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the members of the NAM Caucus of the Security Council for their efforts concerning Palestine and called upon them to continue coordination on the issue and to remain actively involved, with a view to enhancing the role played by the Movement in the international drive to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region as a whole.

19. The Ministers thus reaffirmed their conviction that a vital role should continue to be played by the Movement vis-à-vis the question of Palestine and entrusted the Chair, assisted by the Committee on Palestine, to lead the efforts of the Movement with regard to the pursuit of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region. They stressed the importance of active contacts and dialogue by the Movement at the Ministerial level with the members of the Quartet, the members of the Security Council and other relevant parties in the peace process in order to convey the Movement's principled positions and advance efforts aimed at promoting the peace process and at ensuring respect for

international law and UN resolutions, the keys to a peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

20. The Ministers underscored the importance of the work of non-governmental organizations, civil society and peace groups, particularly on the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and encouraged them to continue their positive work.

21. In conclusion, the Ministers reaffirmed their long-standing, principled political support and solidarity with the just cause of Palestine, reaffirming their strong commitment to continue supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership, including by provision of assistance during this time of crisis, in contribution to the overall efforts to bring an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and to hasten the realization of a just, peaceful and permanent solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and of the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

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14th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Havana, Cuba

11th to 16th of September, 2006

بيان بشأن القضية النووية لجمهورية إيران الإسلامية

Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue

1. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of XIV Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana, Cuba from 11-16 September 2006. They considered the developments regarding the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.

3. The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.

4. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.

5. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.

6. The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

7. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

8. The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.

9. The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.

Havana, Cuba 16 September 2006

القمـــة الخامســة عشــــرة

شــــــرم الشيــــــخ - مصـــــــــر

(١١ إلى ١٦ يوليو ٢٠٠٩)

Fifteenth NAM Summit

Sharm El-Sheikh - Egypt

(11th to 16th July 2009)

Fifteenth Summit **Sharm El-Sheikh - Egypt** (11th to 16th July 2009)	القمــة الخامسة عشـــرة شرم الشيخ – مصر (١١ إلى ١٦ يوليو ٢٠٠٩)

بيان الرئيس محمد حسني مبارك رئيس جمهورية مصر العربية أمام القمة الخامسة عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز **Statement by H.E President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt before the Fifteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement**
Sharm El-Sheikh Summit Declaration إعلان قمة شرم الشيخ
Sharm El-Sheikh Final Document وثيقة شرم الشيخ الختامية
الإعلان الخاص لرؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة حول اليوم العالمي لنيلسون مانديلا ١٨ يوليو **Non-Aligned Movement Heads of State and Government Special Declaration on Nelson Mandela International Day-18 July**
الإعلان الخاص لرؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة بشأن ضرورة إنهاء الحظر الاقتصادي والتجاري والمالي المفروض على كوبا من جانب الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية **Special Declaration of Heads of State and Government of the Non Aligned Movement on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba**
Declaration on Palestine إعلان بشأن فلسطين

NAM2009/Doc.3
Original: English



مؤتمر القمة الخامس عشر لرؤساء دول وحكومات حركة عدم الانحياز

2009 يوليو / تموز 16 – 11 شرم الشيخ ، مصر ،

كلمة السيد الرئيس محمد حسنى مبارك أمام الجلسة الافتتاحية

للقمة الخامسة عشرة لحركة عدم الانحياز – شرم الشيخ

الإخوة والأخوات زعماء دول عدم الانحياز .. والدول المراقبة – ..

الضيوف الأعزاء..

السيدات والسادة

أرحب بكم جميعاً فى شرم الشيخ .. مدينة السلام .. متطلعاً لمساهمتكم فى إنجاح هذه القمة الهامة .. كى تعطى بمداولاتها ونتائجها دفعة جديدة لحركة عدم الانحياز .. تعزز دورها فى تحقيق سلام وأمن واستقرار العالم .. وتحقق تطلعاتنا المشتركة للنمو والتنمية .. لصالح دولنا وشعوبنا

أتوجه بتحية خاصة للرئيس راؤول كاسترو .. وأعبر عن الشكر والتقدير للجهد الكبير الذى بذلته كوبا خلال رئاستها لحركة عدم الانحياز .. دفاعاً عن مواقفنا ومصالحنا فى المحافل الدولية ، واستمراراً للدور البناء الذى لعبه هذا البلد الصديق عبر مسيرة الحركة.

كما أتوجه بتحية مماثلة للسيد بان كى مون ، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة .. مشيداً بحرصه على حضور هذه القمة .. وبالتعاون والتنسيق بينه وبين دول عدم الانحياز .. تحقيقاً للمبادئ والأهداف المشتركة لكل من الحركة وميثاق المنظمة الدولية .

السيدات والسادة ..

تنعقد هذه القمة بعد نحو خمسة عقود من مسيرة الحركة .. شهد العالم خلالها تحولات عديدة .. وضعت نهاية لحقبة الحرب الباردة .. وانتقلت بالنظام الدولى لمرحلة مغايرة تقوم على الاعتماد المتبادل .. وتطرح العديد من المعطيات والتحديات الجديدة.

نتذكر معاً ما أثاره البعض من تساؤلات حول مستقبل الحركة .. بعد إختفاء النظام الدولى الثنائى القطبية .. ونتذكر معاً كيف تعاملت الحركة مع الوضع الدولى الجديد .. كيف حققت المواءمة مع متغيراته .. وحافظت – فى ذات الوقت – على جوهر أهدافها وأسسها ومبادئها .

إن تحقيق هذه المواءمة والحفاظ على هذه الأهداف والأسس والمبادئ .. يمثل تحدياً قائماً وحاجة مستمرة ..وعلينا أن نأخذ ذلك في اعتبارنا .. تفعيلاً لتعاملنا مع الواقع الجديد للعلاقات الدولية .. في عالم متغير يموج بالتحولات والأزمات.

-السيدات والسادة ..

لقد كان هذا الواقع الجديد ماثلاً أمامنا ونحن نختار الموضوع الرئيسي لهذه القمة .. وهو " التضامن الدولي من أجل السلام والتنمية " . إن السلام والتنمية يظلان في قلب ما تسعى إليه الحركة من أهداف وغايات .. والطريق إليهما يقتضي تعزيز التضامن الدولي والتعاون البناء بين كافة الأمم والشعوب .. من أجل التغلب على ما يواجهه السلم والأمن الدوليين من تحديات وتهديدات ومخاطر وصعاب .. وما تواجهه جهود التنمية من عقبات ومشكلات وصعاب .

نعلم جميعاً .. ما يتهدد السلم والأمن الدوليين من مخاطر الإرهاب، وأسلحة الدمار الشامل، وتراجع نظام منع الانتشار .. فضلاً عن العديد من النزاعات المسلحة وبؤر التوتر .. وقضايا طال انتظارها لحل عادل .. في مقدمتها القضية الفلسطينية وقضية السلام الشامل في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

ونعيش جميعاً .. واقع مشكلات النمو والتنمية في بلادنا .. في مواجهة صعاب الداخل وتحدياته .. وأزمات عالمية ترد إلينا من الخارج .. في عالم يشهد تراجع الحواجز والحدود .. نتحمل بالجانب الأكبر من تداعياتها وضغوطها ومعاناتها. وأشير في هذا السياق إلى أزمة ارتفاع أسعار السلع الغذائية الأساسية العام الماضي والأزمة الحالية للاقتصاد العالمي .. فضلاً عن تأثرنا بتبعات ظاهرة (تغير المناخ)، وما نواجهه من صعاب في تمويل التنمية .. وتحديات في تعاملنا مع قضايا إمدادات الطاقة والأمن الغذائي.

إن على الحركة أن تتعامل مع الواقع الدولي الراهن .. على نحو يتسم بالفعالية والمبادرة .. ولدينا من ثوابت الحركة ومبادئها ومرونتها ما يؤهلنا لذلك إننا ندعو لنظام دولي سياسي واقتصادي وتجاري جديد .. نظام أكثر عدلاً وتوازناً .. ينأى عن الانتقائية وازدواج المعايير .. يحقق مصالح الجميع .. يراعي شواغل الدول النامية وأولوياتها .. يرسي ديمقراطية التعامل بين الدول الغنية والفقيرة .. نظام جديد يحقق التمثيل المتوازن للعالم النامي بأجهزة المنظمات الدولية، ومؤسسات التمويل القائمة، وآليات صنع القرار الاقتصادي العالمي، والتجمعات الدولية الرئيسية .. مثل (مجموعة الدول الثماني الصناعية) ، (ومجموعة العشرين).

نعم .. إننا في حركة عدم الانحياز طلاب عدل وسلام .. نسعى للنمو والتنمية .. ولمستقبل أفضل لشعوبنا وللعالم .. وأمام هذه القمة العديد من القضايا الهامة ذات الصلة. أمامنا قضايا السلم والأمن الإقليمي والدولي .. وإصلاح وتفعيل دور الأمم المتحدة .. وقضايا نزع السلاح ومنع الانتشار. أمامنا قضايا مكافحة التطرف والإرهاب والجريمة المنظمة والإتجار في البشر .. وقضايا البيئة والنهوض بالمرأة والشباب، وتوسيع قاعدة العدل الاجتماعي في مجتمعاتنا. وأمامنا قضايا الإصلاح، وتطوير البنية الأساسية وخدمات التعليم والرعاية الصحية .. وغير ذلك من القضايا ذات الأهمية .

إننا نواجه معاً تحديات مشتركة .. تفرض علينا دعم التنسيق فيما بيننا، في إطار التعاون بين الجنوب والجنوب. كما تفرض علينا مواصلة الحوار مع شركائنا الدوليين، في إطار التعاون بين الشمال والجنوب، وعلينا أن نصل بمواقف دول الحركة لهؤلاء الشركاء على إتساع العالم .. بصوت قوي ومسموع .. على نحو ما قمت به – مع بعض قادة دول الحركة – خلال القمة الأخيرة لمجموعة الدول الثماني الصناعية في إيطاليا .. دفاعاً عن مصالح الدول النامية بوجه عام .. والدول الأقل نمواً بوجه خاص .. ودول إفريقيا على وجه الخصوص

الإخوة والأخوات قادة دول الحركة .. ورؤساء الوفود..

السيدات والسادة ..

إن مصر تتسلم اليوم رئاسة الحركة .. عاقدة العزم على تحقيق أهدافها وإعلاء قيمها ومبادئها .. فلقد كانت من الدول المؤسسة لحركة عدم الانحياز .. وسوف تظل مدافعة عن مواقفها وأولوياتها ومصالح دولها .

إنني أؤكد لكم جميعاً .. تطلع مصر للتعاون معكم خلال رئاستها لحركة عدم الانحياز. سوف تلتزم مصر بالحياد والشفافية .. وستبذل أقصى الجهد للدفاع عن مصالحنا المشتركة بالمنظمات والمحافل والتجمعات الدولية .. وفقاً لمقررات قمم الحركة واجتماعاتها الوزارية .. وتأسيساً على مواقف دول عدم الانحياز .

إن هذه القمة تمثل فرصة سانحة لحوار مثمر .. يتيح للحركة بلورة رؤاها ومواقفها من القضايا محل انشغال العالم .. وتفعيل دورها على الساحة الدولية .. بما يحافظ على مبادئها .. ويستجيب – في ذات الوقت – لمتغيرات الوضع الدولي الراهن وتحدياته .

إننا نتطلع جميعاً لحياة أفضل لأجيال الحاضر والمستقبل .. نتطلع للسلام والأمن والاستقرار والتنمية .. نتطلع لمزيد من التعاون والتنسيق فيما بيننا .. ولشراكة حقيقية مع الدول من خارج الحركة. شراكة فعالة .. تقرن الأقوال بالأفعال .. وترسي دعائم تضامن دولي جاد من أجل السلام والتنمية .. على نحو ما يستشرفه الموضوع الرئيسي لهذه القمة .

مرة أخرى أرحب بكم مجدداً على أرض مصر .والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

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XV SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
11th to 16th of July 2009

Address by H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak before the Opening Session of the 15th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement

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Brothers and Sisters Leaders of the Non-Aligned States and Observer States,

Honored Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I welcome you all to Sharm El-Sheikh, the City of Peace, and I look forward to your contribution to the success of this important summit so that its deliberations and results may give a new impetus to the Non-Aligned Movement, strengthening its role in the achievement of peace, security and stability in the world, and realizing our common aspirations for growth and development in the interests of our states and peoples.

I especially salute President Raul Castro, and express our appreciation for the great efforts exerted by Cuba during its Presidency of the Non-Aligned Movement, in defense of our positions and interests at international forums, and as a continuation of the constructive role played by this friendly country over the history of the Movement.

I also offer a similar salute to Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and commend him for his keenness to attend this summit, and for his cooperation and coordination with the Non-Aligned States, in fulfillment of the common principles and objectives of the Movement and the international organization's Charter.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This summit is being convened after almost 50 years since the establishment of the Movement, during which the world has witnessed numerous changes, which brought an end to the Cold War, and moved the international order into a different stage based on interdependence, and presents us with new realties and challenges.

We recall together the questions raised by some regarding the future of the Movement after the end of the bipolar world, and we recall together how the Movement dealt with this new international order: how it was able to adapt to these changes, and, at the same time, preserve the core of its objectives, fundamentals and principles.

Achieving this adaptation. and protecting our goals. fundamentals and principles is an existing challenge and continuing need. and we must take that into consideration as we deal with the new realities of international relations in a changing world buffeted by transformations and crisis.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

This new reality was present in our minds as we chose the main theme of this Summit: "International Solidarity for Peace and Development. Peace and development remain at the heart of the Movement's objectives and goals. The path to them requires the strengthening of international solidarity and constructive cooperation between all nations and peoples in order to overcome the challenges, threats and dangers to international peace and security. as well as the barriers. problems and difficulties confronting development efforts.

We are all aware of the threats to international peace and security. posed by the dangers of terrorism. weapons of mass destruction. and the decline of the non-proliferation regime. in addition to numerous armed conflicts. and areas of tension. as well as issues which have long awaited a just resolution, at the forefront of which are the Palestinian Issue. and the issue of comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

We are all experiencing the problems of growth and development in our countries. and confronting internal difficulties and challenges. as well as numerous international crises externally in a world that has witnessed the decline of borders and barriers. and we bear most of the brunt of their consequences, pressures and suffering. In this context, I would like to note the crisis in the rise of the prices of principle foodstuffs last year, and the current global economic crisis. in addition to our being impacted by the phenomenon of climate change. as well as the difficulties we face in financing development, and the challenges before us as we deal with the issue of energy supply and food security.

The Movement must deal with the current international reality in a manner characterized by efficacy and initiative. and we have in the principles, fundamentals and flexibility of our movement the means to do so. We are calling for a new international political. economic. and commercial order: an order that is more just and balanced; one free of discrimination and double-standards. and which achieves the interests of all: one which takes into the consideration the concerns and priorities of developing countries, and establishes democracy as the basis for engagement between rich and poor states. as well as achieving balanced representation for the developing world in the agencies of international organizations. in existing financial institutions, in global economic decision-making mechanisms, and in the principle international groups. such as the G-8. and the G-20.

Yes, we in the Non-Aligned Movement seek justice and peace. We strive for growth and development. and a better future for our peoples. and for the world. Before this summit are numerous important and relevant issues. Before us are the issues of regional and international peace and security. as well as the reform and revitilization of the role of the United Nations. and the issues of disarmament and non-proliferation. Before us are the issues of confronting extremism. terrorism. organized crime and human trafficking, as well as the issues of the environment. and women's and youth's empowerment. in addition to expanding the scope of social justice in our societies. Before us are the issues of the reform. and development of infrastructure. and educational and health services infrastructure. as well as other priority issues.

We face together common challenges. which require that we support coordination between us. in the context of South-South cooperation. They also require continued dialogue with our international partners. in the context of North-South cooperation. We must make the positions of the States of the Movement known to those partners around the world in a clear voice. as was done by myself and

other leaders of the States of the Movement during the latest meeting of the Group of Eight Industrialized countries in Italy, in defense of the interests of the developing world in general, and the least-developed states in particular, and especially the states of Africa.

Brothers and Sisters the Leaders of the States of the Movement,

Heads of Delegations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today Egypt is taking up the Presidency of the Movement with the determination to achieve its goals, and promote its values and principles. Egypt was among the founding states of the Non-Aligned Movement, and will continue to defend the stances, priorities and interests of its states.

I assure you all of Egypt's aspiration to cooperate with you during its presidency of the Non-Aligned Movement. Egypt will commit itself to neutrality and transparency, and will expend her utmost effort to defend our common interests in international organizations, forums and groups in line with the decisions of the Movement's summits, its ministerial meetings, and the positions of the Non-Aligned States.

This summit represents an excellent opportunity for fruitful dialogue for the Movement to develop its visions and positions on issues of international concern, and to activate its role on the international arena in a manner that preserves its principles, and, at the same time, responds to the changes and challenges of the current international situation.

We all aspire to a better life for current and future generations. We aspire to peace, security, stability and development. We aspire to greater cooperation and coordination between us, and to a real partnership with states outside of the Movement: an effective partnership where words are matched by deeds, and which establishes the foundations for serious international solidarity for peace and development, reflecting the main theme of this summit.

I welcome you all again to Egypt.

Peace be upon you, and God's mercy and blessings.



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15[th] SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
15 – 16 July 2009

إعلان قمة شرم الشيخ

Sharm El Sheikh Summit Declaration

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, gathered in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, on the 15[th] and 16[th] of July 2009 in the XV Summit of the Movement;

Reiterating our strong commitment to the purposes and the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Determined to revitalize and reinvigorate the role and influence of our movement as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral fora, in particular the United Nations,

Determined also to preserve and act in keeping with the Bandung principles, and the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture, adopted by the XIV NAM summit in Havana in 2006,

Expressing sincere appreciation to ***H.E. Raul Castro Ruz***, the President of the Republic of Cuba, for the significant progress achieved in the process of strengthening and revitalizing the Non-Aligned Movement, since the XIV NAM summit held in Havana,

Desirous to enhance the strengthening and revitalization process of the Movement through concrete measures, at all levels, and in the different multilateral fora,

Inspired by the city of Sharm El Sheikh, that has overcome the challenges of war and became the *CITY OF PEACE*, providing a vivid example of the strong determination of the people of Egypt and its leadership to turn a conflict into a success story, and sincerely congratulating ***H.E. Mohammed Hosny Mubarak***, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for this success and for assuming the chairmanship of the Movement,

Having adopted the Final Document of the XV summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt 11th to 16th July, 2009,

Welcoming the Initiative by Egypt to convene the NAM First Ladies Summit on "the Role of Women in Crisis Management", which laid the ground for a fruitful and valuable exchange of experiences and lessons learned, reflecting the importance attached by NAM to the active and equal participation of women in addressing the current global crises and challenges.

Declare that within the implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Final Document, and the documents of the previous NAM Summits and Ministerial Meetings, due consideration should be given to maximizing the ability of NAM to deal with the current rapidly evolving global situations, crises and challenges, including but not limited to the following:

Disarmament and International Security: Continue to promote disarmament and international security and stability on the basis of equal and undiminished security for all, bearing in mind that total and complete Nuclear Disarmament remains the only route to establish a world free from Nuclear Weapons. taking into consideration related issue of Nuclear Non Proliferation in all its aspects and the inalienable right of all states to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We will thus engage constructively with concrete actions towards the implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear Weapon States, as well as the recent statements made by leaders of some Nuclear Weapons States to eliminate their nuclear arsenals and work towards realizing a World Free of Nuclear Weapons, including through the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free-Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Peacekeeping and Peace-building: to ensure that the current comprehensive review of Peace Keeping Operations takes duly into account the position of the Movement, in particular the demands of Troop Contributing Countries, and to ensure that the review processes of the Peace Building Commission and the Peace Building Fund will achieve their objectives to support all countries emerging from conflict, based on the principle of national ownership and coordinated activities within the United Nations system;

Human Rights and Democracy: Reinforce and build new momentum in addressing human rights issues based on a cooperative and balanced approach focused on constructive dialogue and capacity building. while taking duly into account the diversity of societies, political, economic, social and legal systems. cultures and religions, and avoiding selectivity, double standards and any attempt to exploit or use human rights as an instrument for political purposes, with a view to reinforcing the commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular the right to development.

Self Determination: Continue to uphold the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples. including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

The Situation in the Middle East, the Core of Which is the Palestine Question: Demand achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions, Madrid Terms of Reference, land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative in its entirety:

- Firmly support the inalienable rights of the Palestine people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent, contiguous and viable State in Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a just and agreed upon solution to the Palestine refugee question on the basis of resolution 194. through the termination of Israeli occupation that started in 1967 and a just and comprehensive approach encompassing all six core issues. In this regard, we will stand firm against all settlement activities illegally

undertaken by Israel, the occupying power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and against Israeli measures and actions aimed at changing the legal status, character, and demographic composition of the City of Jerusalem.

- Continue to demand Israel to comply with relevant Security Council Resolutions and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and to withdraw fully from the remaining Lebanese occupied land in the Shabaa Farms, the Kafrashuba hills and the northern part of the Al Ghajjar village.

Reform of the United Nations: To restore the balance between the Principal Organs of the United Nations and reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly, while asserting its fundamental role in international peace and security and in promoting multilateralism. The expeditious reform of the Security Council through its expansion and improvement of its working methods should continue to be a priority for NAM taking duly into consideration the views of all NAM Member States:

Sanctions: Reject the unilateral sanctions imposed on some NAM countries, which adversely affect the economies and peoples of those countries, in contradiction with international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The World financial and economic crises, its causes and implications: In view of the fact that the Non Aligned and other developing countries are and will increasingly be the most adversely affected by the crises, more than industrialized countries, where it originated as a result of the structural imbalances and deficiencies of the prevailing International economic and financial systems, we commit to stand together, in coordination with the Group of 77 and China through the Joint Coordinating Committee, to achieve the fundamental reform of the international economic and financial systems and architecture so as to address its flaws. We commit further to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic and decision making and norm setting, including in international financial institutions, with a central role of the United Nations and its member states through the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, including in mitigating the impact of the crises on developing countries and in materializing the right of developing countries to a legitimate policy space. To achieve these objectives, we will utilize fully the follow up actions decided in the outcome of the United Nations High Level Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crises and its impact on development, and ensuring that measures taken to respond to the effects of the crises are in no case taken at the expense of developing countries as well as rendering full support for initiatives taken at the regional level to respond to the crises:

The Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the MDG's: Ensure the full implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as well as utilizing the high-level meeting organized by the United Nations Secretary General in 2010; and comprehensively evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the MDGs and to develop a strategy to help developing countries to achieve MDGs by 2015, taking fully into account, inter alia, the United Nations Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs adopted during the 63rd session of the General Assembly, as well as the special needs and vulnerabilities of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in line with the related declarations of various United Nations conferences;

Food Security: To ensure Food Security for all peoples of the States members of the Movement and other developing countries, we will enhance cooperation and coordination with the United Nations, FAO, IFAD, WFP and other multinational fora, in order to decisively deal with the short, medium and long term actions needed, including the need to address trade and agricultural related aspects within the current negotiations in the Doha round:

Special Needs of Africa: Continue to promote the full implementation of all commitments by the international community to address the special needs of Africa as contained in the United Nations political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs adopted during the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, especially in the area of conflict resolution, peace and security, development and poverty eradication, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, strengthening of cooperation with regional organizations and programs including NEPAD, enhancing homegrown democracy, stability and rule of law, ensuring strict and fair adherence to international law and non abuse of the principle of universal jurisdiction.

Pandemics. To enhance solidarity with and support to the governments and peoples of countries affected by the outbreak of H1N1 and other pandemics, to maximize the support given by the World Health Organization, international financial institutions and other relevant entities to assist developing countries in building their response capacity to confront pandemics as well as to combat diseases at times of crises and to provide full logistical and financial support for those governments and peoples;

Civil Society: Encourage and enhance the role of Civil Society, including NGOs and the Private Sector in supporting the implementation of national development and human rights priorities and programmes, while adhering to the norms and principles of corporate responsibility;

Climate Change: Strengthen the political momentum in preparation for the Copenhagen conference in a manner that duly reflects the views of NAM countries with regard to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and shared vision in accordance with the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, and fully utilize the high level meeting to be convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the beginning of the 64th session of the General Assembly to highlight the concerns of the NAM countries;

Energy: To shape a comprehensive United Nations energy agenda, including the creation of an effective mechanism to transfer advanced energy technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and dealing effectively with the challenge of climate change;

Trafficking in Persons: Participate actively in the process launched by the President of the General Assembly and accelerate the consideration of a global action plan to be adopted by the General Assembly on combating trafficking in persons, through enhancing international and regional cooperation and partnership to supplement and support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto. In this respect, express appreciation to the leading efforts of the "Suzan Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement" in gathering the support of the international civil society, NGOs and private sector through the "End Human Trafficking Now" initiative along with her efforts through the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) and commit to support such efforts in the future;

International Terrorism: Strengthen NAM solidarity in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions. In this context, stress that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Further progress is required, taking into account the positions and views of NAM member States, including through the early finalization of the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, in strengthening the application of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and in convening a high level conference under the auspices of the United Nations, to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as proposed by President Mohammed Hosny Mubarak at the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, in 1986;

Enhancing dialogue among Civilizations and Religions: Utilize fully the efforts made at the international level towards reducing confrontation, enhancing dialogue, promoting respect for diversity based on justice, fraternity and equality, and oppose all attempts of uniculturalism or the imposition of particular models of political, economic, legal or cultural systems, and promote dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace, security, stability and development.

Sharm El Sheikh, 16 July, 2009

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XV SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt
11th to 16th of July 2009

وثيقة شرم الشيخ الختامية

FINAL DOCUMENT

16 July 2009

DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, met under the Chairmanship of H.E Mohammed Hosny Mubarak, President of The Arab Republic of Egypt, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on 15th and 16th July 2009 to address the existing, new and emerging global issues of collective concern and interest to the Movement, with a view to generating the necessary responses and initiatives thereof. In this regard, they reaffirmed and underscored the Movement's abiding faith in and strong commitment to its founding principles [1], ideals and purposes, particularly in establishing a peaceful and prosperous world and a just and equitable world order as well as to the purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

2. The Heads of State and Government *affirmed* the continued relevance and validity of all principled positions and decisions of the Movement as contained in the substantive outcome documents[2] of the 14th NAM Summit held in Havana, Cuba, 15-16 September 2006 and the preceding fourteen Summit Conferences of the Movement[3], as well as all preceding Ministerial Conferences or Meetings of the Movement. Likewise, they *expressed* their determination to preserve and act in keeping with the Bandung Principles and the purposes and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement in the present international juncture as *agreed* in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture[4] adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana.

3. The Heads of State and Government *acknowledged* the NAM Chair's Report on the Movement's activities covering from the 14th NAM Summit held in Havana to date, which showed significant progress in the process of strengthening and revitalizing the Non-Aligned Movement.

CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES

Review of the International Situation

4. The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the present global scenario presents great challenges in the areas of peace and security, economic development and social progress, human rights and the rule of law to Non-Aligned Countries. They *affirmed* that many new areas of concern and challenges have emerged, particularly the current global financial and economic crisis, which warrant the renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the principles of international law. In taking stock of developments at the international level since the XIV Conference of Heads of States or Government of the Movement, they *noted* that the collective desire of the Movement to establish a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order remains encumbered by fundamental impediments. These impediments are in the form of, *inter alia*, the severe adverse impact of the global financial and economic crises on the economic growth and development of developing countries which could lead to increasing poverty and deprivation in these countries, the continuing lack of resources and underdevelopment of the majority of the developing world, on the one hand, and in the form of, *inter alia*, the continuing lack of cooperation of and coercive and unilateral measures imposed by some developed countries, on the other. The rich and powerful countries continue to exercise an inordinate influence in determining the nature and direction of international relations, including economic and trade

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1 The ten Founding Principles of NAM appears in Annex II.

2 The substantive documents adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana are: the Final Document; Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture; the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement; the Declaration on Palestine; the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue and the Plan of Action of the Non-Aligned Movement (2006-2009). All these documents can be downloaded from www.cubanoal.cu.

3 The preceding fourteen NAM Summit Conferences were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961; Cairo, United Arab Republic in 1964; Lusaka, Zambia in 1970; Algiers, Algeria in 1973; Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976; Havana, Cuba in 1979; New Delhi, India in 1983; Harare, Zimbabwe in 1986; Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1989; Jakarta, Indonesia in 1992; Cartagena de Indias, Colombia in 1995, Durban, South Africa in 1998,Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2003 and Havana, Cuba in 2006 . All the substantive outcome documents of these Summit Conferences can be downloaded from www.namegypt.org.

4 The principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture appear in Annex III.

relations, as well as the rules governing these relations, many of which are at the expense of developing countries.

5. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that the Movement will remain guided in its endeavours by its Founding Principles, the principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, the UN Charter and international law. To this end, the Movement will *continue to uphold* the principles of sovereignty and the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State; *take* effective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, to defend, promote and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered; *refrain* in international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; *develop* friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples in their struggle against foreign occupation; *achieve* international cooperation based on solidarity among peoples and governments in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and *promote and encourage* the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

6. The Heads of State and Government *noted* that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges, including the multiple inter-related and mutually reinforcing current global crises, continue to impede efforts by States to attain greater economic development and social progress, peace and security, and enjoyment of human rights and the rule of law. Global peace and security continue to elude humankind as a result of, *inter alia*, increasing tendency by certain States to resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures, non-fulfilment of the commitments and obligations assumed under the relevant international legally binding instruments especially on weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons treaties, terrorism, conflicts, violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the use of double standards in international relations, the continuing failure and unwillingness of the majority of the developed countries to fulfil their commitments in the economic and social fields. They *underscored* the need for the international community to collectively redress these situations in accordance with the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

7. Globalisation continues to present opportunities, challenges and risks to the future and viability of developing countries. The process of globalisation and trade liberalisation has produced uneven benefits among and within States and that the global economy has been characterised by slow and lopsided growth and instability. Furthermore, it has made the developing countries more vulnerable to the adverse impact of the financial and economic crises, climate change, food crisis and energy prices volatility. In its present form, globalisation perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries. Therefore, globalisation must be transformed into a positive force for change for all peoples, benefiting all countries, and contributing to the prosperity and empowerment of developing countries, not their continued impoverishment and dependence on the developed world. In addition, greater efforts must be made to generate a global strategy to prioritise the development dimension into global processes, and in the relevant multilateral institutions in order to enable developing countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation and trade liberalisation, including through the creation of an enabling external economic environment for development which requires greater coherence between the international trading, monetary and financial systems that should be universal, open, equitable, non-coercive, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.

8. The revolution in information and communication technologies continue to change the world at a rapid speed and in a fundamental way, and has created a vast and widening digital divide between the developed and developing countries, which must be bridged if the latter are to benefit from the globalisation process. These new technological innovations must be made more easily available to developing countries in their efforts to modernise and revitalise their economies in pursuit of their developmental goals and well being of their populations. In this context, the achievement of these goals requires an enabling international environment and the honouring of commitments and pledges made by States, in particular the developed world.

9. The future will present as many challenges and opportunities as the past and the Movement must continue to *remain* strong, cohesive and resilient in order to address them and preserve the historic legacy of the Movement. The continued and relevance and validity of the Movement will depend, in large measure, on the unity and solidarity of each of its Member Countries as well as their ability to influence these changes positively. In this regard, the process of the revitalisation and strengthening of the Movement must continue to be pro-active, advanced and consolidated.

10. The Heads of State and Government *recalled* the decision of the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), held in Algiers in July 1999, calling for the restoration of constitutional legality in States whose governments had come to power through unconstitutional means, and in this context, *encouraged* the Non-Aligned Countries to continue to uphold the democratic ideals consistent with the Founding Principles of the Movement.

11. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the designation by the UN General Assembly of April 22 as International Day of Mother Earth, and recognised that the earth and its ecosystems are home to humanity. They undertake to raise awareness about this issue.

Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Methods of Work

12. Recognising the aspirations of their peoples, the Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the Movement's irrevocable political and moral commitment and determination to and full respect for the Bandung Principles and those adopted at the Havana Summit in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the NAM in the Present International Juncture and the UN Charter as well as for their preservation and promotion, with a view to further consolidate and enhance the Movement's role and position as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral forums, in particular the UN. In this context, they *stressed* that achieving the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement hinges upon the unity, solidarity and cohesion among its membership, firmly rooted on mutual respect, respect for diversity and tolerance.

13. The Heads of State and Government determined that if any member of the Movement suffers harm, whether this is economic, political or military in nature, or in terms of its security, or if a Member suffers harm as a result of the imposition of unilateral sanctions or embargos, the Movement should express its solidarity with the affected country through the provision of moral, material and other forms of assistance. To this end, the Heads of State and Government agreed to review the Movement's existing mechanisms and explore new mechanisms for rendering such assistance, if necessary.

14. The Heads of State and Government *recalled* that the Movement has been playing a key active, effective and central role, over the years, on issues of concern and vital importance to its members, such as decolonisation, apartheid, the situation in the Middle East including the question of Palestine, the maintenance of international peace and security, and disarmament. After almost half of a century of its existence, and having undergone many challenges and vicissitudes, it is timely and appropriate to sustain and further consolidate the process of strengthening and revitalising the Movement and to continue to undertake actions that allow the Movement to effectively and efficiently counter address the main challenges facing us today. In the context of existing and new threats and challenges, it is imperative for the Movement to continue to *promote* multilateralism, especially by *strengthening* the central role of the UN, *defending* the interests of developing countries and *preventing* their marginalisation.

15. The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their satisfaction at the performance and achievement of the Movement over the past fourty- eight years in preserving and promoting its ideals, principles and purposes as well as in pursuing the collective concerns and interests of its membership. In recognition of the wisdom and far-sightedness of the Founding Fathers[5],

5 The Founding Fathers of the NAM were President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, President Ahmad Soekarno of Indonesia, President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

leaders of the Founding Countries[6] and other past leaders of the Movement, they *reaffirmed* the Movement's commitment to safeguard, uphold and further consolidate its principles, ideals and purposes.

16. In *rededicating* the Movement to its principles, ideals and purposes, and consistent with the afore-mentioned principled positions, which should be defended, preserved and promoted through greater efforts by the Movement and the existing mechanisms and arrangements of the Movement, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

16.1 Continue making progress in the process of revitalizing and strengthening the Movement with a view to achieving the purposes outlined in both the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, which will enable the Movement to deal effectively with the challenges looming ahead. Consolidate the pro-active approach in the working dynamic of the Movement, maintaining and increasing our capacity to bring forth on behalf of the NAM concrete proposals in the debates and presentation of resolutions and other initiatives at the various United Nations organs and other international fora where NAM is represented. The NAM Plan of Action adopted at the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh shall be reviewed when necessary during Ministerial Meetings in order to evaluate its implementation and to update it, accordingly.

16.2 Disseminate the outcome documents of the XV Non-Aligned Movement Summit as official documents of the United Nations system, as appropriate.

16.3 Expand the NAM's scope wherever its members consider it more appropriate within the UN agencies or at other relevant international organizations or bodies, in accordance with the decisions adopted at the XV NAM Summit Conference, held in Sharm El Sheikh in 2009, as well as the XIV NAM Summit Conference, held in Havana, in 2006, and 15th Ministerial Conference held in Tehran, in 2008.

16.4 *Strengthen and manifest* the unity and solidarity among the membership of the Movement, particularly with those Non-Aligned Countries whose peoples are living under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, and with those experiencing external threats of use of force, acts of aggression or unilateral coercive measures, living in abject poverty or suffering ill-health, and victims of natural disasters, *bearing in mind* that the Movement cannot afford lack of unity and solidarity under those circumstances;

16.5 *Sustain* the process of reviewing, analysing and strengthening the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to *further ensure* the adherence to and promotion of its Founding Principles and the principles adopted at the 14th NAM Summit, as well as *further consolidate* the common denominators among its membership;

16.6 *Continue to review* the role of the Movement in the context of current realities and *improve*, as appropriate, its structure and methods of work, including through *strengthening* existing mechanisms and arrangements[7] and, *creating* new ones, as appropriate, and *utilising* them to the fullest, *convening* of regular meetings of such mechanisms and arrangements, *generating* a more focused and concise documentation, *strengthening* the role of the Chair as spokesperson of the Movement,

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6 The 25 Founding Countries of the Movement are Afghanistan, Algeria, Arab Republic of Yemen, Burma (now Myanmar), Cambodia, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (now Egypt and Syrian Arab Republic) and Yugoslavia.

7 The existing mechanisms and arrangements include the Former Chair Countries and Troika (at the Summit, Ministerial and Ambassadorial levels); the Committee on Palestine (at the Ministerial and Ambassadorial level); the Coordinating Bureau in New York and its subsidiary bodies (Working Groups on Disarmament, Human Rights, Legal Matters, Peacekeeping Operations, Reform of the UN and GA Revitalisation, Reform of the Security Council, Review of Mandates of the UN programmes and activities, and Information), the Chapters in Geneva, The Hague, Vienna and UNESCO; and the Caucuses in the Security Council and in the Peace Building Commission.

working towards establishing a Back-up mechanism to assist the Chair, with the aim to continues promoting a more coordinated, effective and efficient Movement capable of responding in a timely manner to international developments affecting it and its Member Countries;

16.7 *Improve* the coordination of the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon *identifying* their respective priority areas of concern and competence, *bearing in mind* the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement;

16.8 *Expand and reinforce* the ability and capacity of the Movement for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength and influence;

16.9 *Continue to strengthen* the coordination and cooperation as well as formulation of common strategies on economic development and social progress issues with the Group of 77 and China (G-77) through the Joint Coordinating Committee of the G-77 and NAM (JCC)[8] in advancing the collective concerns and interests of developing countries at the relevant international forums particularly in the context of UN reform, and in expanding and deepening South-South cooperation. Such coordination must be guided by the Terms of Reference, adopted between both fora in 1994;

16.10 *Promote* coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and the NAM, wherever possible at all relevant multilateral fora to address issues of common concern to both groupings subject to their respective competencies;

16.11 *Expedite* its decision-making and improve its working methods, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Document on Methodology of the Movement[9] and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, through determined and timely action in order to contribute more effectively in the multilateral process, with the aim of enhancing its role and stature as a leading global force;

16.12 *Be* more proactive in addressing international developments which could adversely impact on the Movement and its Member Countries;

16.13 *Encourage* the interaction of the Ministers responsible for portfolios of relevance to the Movement, such as food production and agriculture, energy, culture, education, health, human resources, environment, information and communications, industry, science and technology, social progress, women and children, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement and increasing the cooperation among its Member Countries in these areas;

16.14 *Expand and deepen* its interaction and cooperation with parliamentarians, civil society, including non-governmental organisations, and the private sector of Non-Aligned Countries on the recognition that they can perform a constructive role towards the attainment of the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement;

16.15 *Support*, as a further manifestation of solidarity of the Movement, the candidatures of Non-Aligned Countries vis-à-vis non member countries, where appropriate, to the United Nations organs and bodies, including the Security Council and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, *bearing in mind* the ensuing obligation of such

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8 The JCC of the G-77 and NAM was established in 1994 with the primary objective to enhance collaboration, avoid duplication of efforts and provide greater efficiency in the attainment of the common goals of the developing countries, as well as to harmonize and coordinate the activities of both groupings in the economic and social fields within the context of South-South and North-South cooperation.

9 The Cartagena Document on Methodology of the Movement was adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM Committee on Methodology, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia from 14 to 16 May 1996. Subsequently, it was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of the Movement during their XII Summit, held in Durban, South Africa from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Countries whose candidatures are successful owing to such support, to defend, preserve and promote the concerns and interests of the Movement in those organs and bodies, without prejudice to their sovereign rights. The Heads of State and Government *also agreed* to consider working towards ensuring adequate representation of NAM in all international fora; and

16.16 Decide to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Movement in 2011, with a view to highlighting its achievements and further enhancing the unity and solidarity among its membership, as well as its role at the present international juncture.

International Law

17. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the continued relevance and validity of the Movement's principled positions concerning international law, as follows:

17.1 The Heads of State and Government *ree mphasized* that the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law are indispensable in preserving and promoting peace and security, the rule of law, economic development and social progress, and human rights for all. In this context, UN Member States should renew their commitment to defend, preserve and promote the UN Charter and international law, with the aim of making further progress to achieving full respect for international law;

17.2 The Heads of State and Government *remained* concern at the unilateral exercise of extra-territorial criminal and civil jurisdiction of national courts not emanating from international treaties and other obligations arising from international law, including international humanitarian law. In this regard, they *condemned* the enactment of politically motivated laws at the national level directed against other States, and *stressed* the negative impact of such measures on the rule of international law as well as on international relations, and *called for* the cessation of all such measures;

17.3 The Heads of State and Government, while realizing the negative effects on international relations of the abuse of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction, called upon States to refrain from such abuse and urged them to discuss this matter in the General Assembly of the United Nations aiming at identifying the scope and limits of implementation of this Principle and establish a mechanism to monitor such implementation and to prevent its abuse in the future.

17.4 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the need to eliminate unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade. They *urged* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to refrain from promulgating and applying them in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which. inter alia, *reaffirm* the freedom of trade and navigation.

18. *Recognising* the serious danger and threats posed by the actions and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments, as well as consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

18.1 *Identify and pursue* measures that may contribute towards achieving a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order based on the UN Charter and international law;

18.2 Conduct external relations based on the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, the UN Charter and international law, as well as the "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the UN", the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and the "Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations";

18.3 Firmly *oppose* the unilateral evaluation and certification of the conduct of States as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries;

18.4 Refrain from recognising, adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures, and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries – threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment – and prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where such measures or laws constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States;[10] and in this regard, *oppose and condemn* these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and *urge* other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other UN organs; *request* States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately;

18.5 *Support*, in accordance with international law, the claim of affected states, including the targeted states, to compensation for the damage incurred as a consequence of the implementation of extraterritorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws;

18.6 *Oppose*, while *reiterating* the utmost importance of preserving the delicate balance of rights and obligations of States as stipulated in the various international legally binding instruments to which they are party, the actions by a certain group of States to unilaterally reinterpret, redefine, redraft or apply selectively the provisions of these instruments to conform with their own views and interests and which might affect the rights of their States Parties as defined therein, and in this context, *work* towards ensuring that the integrity of these instruments is preserved by their States Parties;

18.7 Oppose all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law aimed at internationalising certain elements contained in the so-called extra-territorial laws of certain States through multilateral agreements;

18.8 *Endeavour* to generate further progress to achieve full respect for international law and, in this regard, commend the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Charter and the Statute of the ICJ;

18.9 *Urge* the Security Council to make greater use of the ICJ, the principal judicial organ of the UN, as a source of advisory opinions and interpretation of relevant norms of international law, and on controversial issues, *further urge* the Council to use the ICJ as a source of interpreting relevant international law, and *also urge* the Council to consider its decisions be reviewed by the ICJ, *bearing in mind* the need to ensure their adherence to the UN Charter, and international law;

18.10 *Invite* also the General Assembly, the other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies duly authorized, to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities;

18.11 Continue to call for full respect of the ICJ advisory opinion of 9 July 2004 by Israel, the occupying Power, Member States and the United Nations and to consider the possibilities for requesting a further advisory opinion from the ICJ regarding the prolonged Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory since 1967;

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10 These include the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970.

18.12 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) shall *continue to preserve* the integrity of the Statute and *ensure* that the ICC remains impartial and fully independent of political organs of the UN, which should not instruct or impede the functions of the ICC, *bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute;

18.13 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC *call upon* those States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC;

18.14 *Participate* actively and consistently in the future meetings on the crime of aggression, with a view to achieving an agreed provision thereof for inclusion in the Statute by 2009; and encourage NAM Member States to discuss other issues on the agenda of the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Rome Statute that will be held in Uganda in 2010;

18.15 The Non-Aligned States continued to underscore the necessity of the independence of the ICC in accordance with its judicial nature. They stated that the Security Council's responsibilities under the Charter of the UN should not limit the role of the Court as a judicial body. The Court should be empowered to pronounce on acts of aggression independently. when the states parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC have reached agreement on the definition of the crime of aggression.

18.16 *Oppose* all actions, in particular through the Security Council, aimed at establishing a process to grant immunity to the staff members of UN peacekeeping operations, which violate the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC and damage the credibility and independence of the ICC; and

18.17 *Call upon* the Non-Aligned States Parties to the relevant treaties to work collectively to increase and enhance their representation and coordination in the bodies established through those treaties, and *support* the candidatures of their experts as a further manifestation of solidarity among them.

Promotion and Preservation of Multilateralism

19. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the promotion and preservation of multilateralism and the multilateral process, as follows:

19.1 The Movement *reaffirmed* that the UN, its Charter, and international law remain indispensable tools and central in the preservation and maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of international cooperation. While *acknowledging* its limitations, the UN, which represents near universal membership and a well-founded international legitimacy, and through it, multilateralism, remains the central multilateral forum for addressing the pressing global issues and challenges presently confronting all States. The responsibility for managing and achieving worldwide economic development and social progress as well as responding to threats to international peace and security must be shared among all States and exercised multilaterally through the UN, which must play the central role thereof;

19.2 *Remain seized* of and active in further deliberations in the UN General Assembly on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, *bearing in mind* the principles of the UN Charter and international law, including respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, as well as respect for fundamental human rights. The Movement took note of the presentation by the Secretary General of the Report "Implementing the responsibility to protect" (document A/63/677);

19.3 The Movement also *reaffirmed* the commitment to discuss and define human security in the UN General Assembly, in conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter. The Movement *stressed* that the national ownership and leadership, and capacity building are essential elements in the consideration of this issue. The

Movement also *affirmed* that particular attention should be given to peoples under foreign occupation to ensure their unhindered accessibility to humanitarian assistance and the occupying powers fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law; and

19.4 The Movement *reiterated* its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures that undermine the UN Charter and international law, and *further reiterated* its commitment to promoting, preserving and strengthening multilateralism and the multilateral decision making process through the UN, by strictly adhering to its Charter and international law, with the aim of creating a just and equitable world order and global democratic governance, and not one based on monopoly by the powerful few.

20. The Heads of State and Government *affirmed* the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism as a continuing process, vital to confronting threats and challenges facing developing countries in advancing economic development and social progress, promoting and preserving peace and security, and promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law.

21. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

21.1 *Promote* and *work* towards creating a multi-polar world through the strengthening of multilateralism through the UN and the multilateral processes, which are indispensable in promoting and preserving the interests of Non-Aligned Countries;

21.2 *Initiate* further vigorous transparent and inclusive initiatives to achieve the realisation of multilateral cooperation in the areas of economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law, including through *enhancing* the Movement's unity, solidarity and cohesiveness on issues of collective concern and interests with the aim of shaping the multilateral agenda to embrace development as a priority, which should take into account the need for the developing and developed countries, and international institutions to intensify partnerships and coordinate their efforts and resources to effectively address all imbalances in the global agenda;

21.3 *Strengthen* the defence of the NAM's positions and its relevant agreements in the UN Security Council, through the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the NAM Caucus, in accordance with the Movement's principles;

21.4 *Work* towards achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, *stressing* the value of multilateralism to achieve a balanced, development oriented and, successful conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations, and urge all States to fulfil their commitments to shape globalisation as a positive force and that its benefits are shared evenly by all;

21.5 *Strengthen* the comparative advantages of existing multilateral arrangements and institutions without compromising the principle of equitable geographical representation and equal partnerships, and *promote* the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of Non-Aligned Countries in international decision making;

21.6 *Oppose* unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures by certain States - which can lead to the erosion and violation of the UN Charter and international law, the use and threat of use of force, and pressure and coercive measures - as a means to achieving their national policy objectives; and

21.7 *Strengthen* South-South and triangular cooperation, including through enhancing the capacities of relevant institutions and mechanisms, as indispensable means to promote and preserve multilateralism and the multilateral process.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, and Non-Use or Threat of Use of Force

22. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the Movement's principled positions concerning peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-use or threat of use of force, as follows:

22.1 It is incumbent upon all States to defend, preserve and promote the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, in particular pacific settlement of disputes and the non-use or threat of use of force; and

22.2 The Movement *reiterated* the basic principle of the UN Charter that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the UN. The Movement *stressed* that the UN Charter contains sufficient provisions regarding the use of force to maintain and preserve international peace and security, and that achieving this goal by the Security Council should be strictly done in full conformity with the relevant Charter provisions. Resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not pose a threat to international peace and security must be avoided and in this regard, the Council should fully utilise the relevant Charter provisions, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII. In addition, and consistent with the practice of the UN and international law, as pronounced by the ICJ, Article 51 of the UN Charter is restrictive and should not be re-written or re-interpreted.

23. The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their serious concern and complete dismay at the victimisation of innocent civilians in instances where force has been employed or sanctions have been imposed, including those authorised by the Security Council. In the spirit of the UN Charter, they *called on* all States to advance the principle of the non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes as a means of achieving collective security rather than the threat of force or use of force, bearing in mind "that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest" as stipulated in the UN Charter.

24. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

24.1 *Call upon* the international community to renew its commitment to uphold and defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the UN Charter for the pacific settlement of dispute and non-resort to the threat or use of force;

24.2 *Promote* and *preserve* dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace and security, *taking into account* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat of Use of Force in International Relations;

24.3 *Strengthen* the role of the Movement in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, confidence building, and post-conflict peacebuilding and rehabilitation in or between Non-Aligned Countries, in particular through seriously identifying concrete measures to expedite the creation of a NAM mechanism in this regard, whose terms of reference must be in conformity with its Founding Principles, the UN Charter and international law. Any such mechanism should be based on the consent of the States concerned;

24.4 *Oppose* and condemn labelling of NAM countries and peoples by certain States through use of pejorative terms as well as systematic vilification of other States to exert political pressure;

24.5 *Oppose* and *condemn* the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament; and *further oppose and condemn* all unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned Countries, which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principles of the UN Charter, including non-interference in the internal affairs of States; and

24.6 *Promote*, in ensuring international peace and security, the diversity of approaches to development consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law as a core value of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Culture of Peace, Dialogue among Civilisations, Religions and Cultures, and Cultural Diversity

25. The Heads of State and Government *noted* that the world today is composed of States with diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems and religions determined by their history, traditions, values and cultural diversity, whose stability can be guaranteed by the universal recognition of their right to freely determine their own approach towards progressive development. In this context, they *emphasized* that respect for the diversity of such systems and approach is a core value which relations and cooperation among States in an increasingly globalising world should be based on, with the aim of contributing to establishing a peaceful and prosperous world, a just and equitable world order, and an environment conducive to exchanging human experiences. They *underscored* that the promotion of dialogue among civilisations and the culture of peace globally, in particular through the full implementation of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilisations and its Programme of Action and the Declaration and Programme of Action on Culture of Peace could contribute towards that end.

26. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the First and Second Forums of Alliance of Civilizations held from 15th to 16th of January 2008 in Madrid and from 6 to 7 of April 2009 in Istanbul, respectively and called for strengthening international partnerships and generate ideas aimed at building trust and cooperation among diverse actors and stakeholders in the promotion of dialogue among civilizations.

27. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that dialogue among cultures, civilisations and religions should be a durable process and that, in the current international environment, it is not an option but an imperative, sound and productive tool to promote economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law in guaranteeing a better life for all. They *further reaffirmed* in this context that tolerance is a fundamental value of international relations.

28. The Heads of State and Government, bearing in mind that the current challenges facing international community need to be resolutely addressed by all nations through multilateralism, *welcomed* the initiative of "Coalition for Peace" based on high ethical values, justice and friendship in order to denounce acts of aggression, and to reinforce and promote stability, tranquillity and durable peace throughout the world.

29. The Heads of State and Government *recognized* the valuable contributions of all religions and beliefs to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of common values of tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

30. The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the need to continue working towards the promotion of dialogue and understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions and *reaffirmed* their commitment to work together to prevent cultural homogenization and domination or incitement to hatred and discrimination, combat defamation of religions and develop better ways for promoting tolerance, respect for and protection of the freedom of religion and belief, including the right to preserve one's cultural identity. They stressed the role which the General Assembly and the relevant UN organs can play in that respect in

particular through furthering the much-needed dialogue on those important and sensitive issues.

31. The Heads of State and Government *recognised* the ever-increasing significance and relevance of a culture of living in harmony with nature, which is inherent in nomadic civilisation, in today's world. They, therefore, *welcomed* the efforts of States to preserve and develop nomadic culture and traditions in modern societies.

32. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on the protection and promotion of Diversity of cultural expressions by UNESCO, which entered into force in 18 March 2007, as a major contribution to the international community in the definition of a framework of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and *called upon* United Nations Member States to consider becoming parties to this Convention.

33. The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the fruitful efforts of the NAM Members, including the initiatives by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Philippines, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Senegal, in exploring the opportunities for co-existence and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilisations through holding numerous conferences and forums in order to identify and develop strategies and programmes, at the national, regional and international levels that contribute to rapprochement among religions, cultures and civilisations, [11] including other inter-governmental processes and initiatives, such as the Third Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace, held on 25 September 2008 in New York;

34. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* their commitment to the Tehran Declaration and Programme of Action (TDPA) adopted at the Non – Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 3rd and 4th September 2007, and recognized the important role of the NAM Center for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity established in Tehran.

35. The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the convening of the first High Level Dialogue of the General Assembly on Inter-religious and Intercultural Cooperation for Peace held on 4 – 5 October 2007 at the joint initiative of Pakistan and Philippines and the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Inter-Faith Dialogue on the initiative of King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, held on 12-13 November 2008, under agenda item "Culture of Peace".

36. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

36.1 *Emphasize* the need to continue strengthening the dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-cultural dialogue, inter alia through the World Programme for the Dialogue among Civilizations and the Alliance of Civilizations;

36.2 *Oppose* all attempts to impose on any State any particular model of political, economic, legal or cultural system, which may lead to global instability and weaken the security of States and their peoples;

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11 The conferences, forums and initiatives by the Republic of Indonesia, inter alia, "Building Interfaith Harmony within the International Community" (2005); by the Kingdom of Morocco, inter alia, the "Rabat Declaration on Encouraging Dialogue among Cultures and Civilisations through Effective and Sustainable Initiatives" (2005), Judeo-Muslim Congress (2005-2006), and the "International Charter to Prevent any Defamation of Religions, Beliefs, Sacred Values and Prophets, while Respecting the Freedom of Expression" (2006); by the Republic of the Philippines, inter alia, the Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace (2005), Informal Summit on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace (2005), Regional Conference of Asian and Pacific Countries on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace (2006), Launching of the Tri-Partite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace (2005); by the State of Qatar, inter alia, the Inter-Faith Dialogue Conference (2006), Alliance of Civilisation (2006), US-Islamic World Forum (2006), Conference for Religions Dialogue (2005), Islamic-American Dialogue (2004), Forum on Islam-Christian Dialogue (2003) and Dialogue Among Civilisations and Senegal, International Conference on Islam Christianity Dialogue held in 2007.

36.3 *Strive* to prevent and mitigate cultural homogenization as well as uniculturalism in the context of globalization, through increased intercultural dialogue and exchange guided by enhancing respect for and observance of cultural diversity,

36.4 *Promote* a culture of peace based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination, prevention of violence, promotion of non-violence, strict adherence to the principles of international relations as enshrined in the UN Charter, and full realisation of the right to development;

36.5 *Promote* respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, and cultures, and for prophets, religious symbols and Personalities, as part of the universal respect for peoples and civilizations and common heritage belonging to humankind.

36.6 Promote the important role of education in the promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, religions and cultures.

36.7 Continue to enhance the efforts of the NAM members in promoting the culture of peace, and dialogue among civilisations, religions and cultures, through various activities, including international and regional conferences and forums;

36.8 Call for an active participation and engagement of all NAM members in the Special NAM Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development to be held from 1 to 3 December 2009 in Manila, Philippines, on the initiative of the Government of the Philippines.

36.9 *Initiate* discussions with a view to elaborate an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, including ways to eliminate defamation of religions, and discrimination based on religion or belief.

36.10 *Contribute* to the implementation of the agreements contained in the Tehran Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity and, in this context, promote a NAM initiative on the subject in the Human Rights Council or the United Nations General Assembly as soon as possible.

Defamation of Religions

37. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* their strong belief in the need to *stress* moderation of all religions and beliefs and to promote understanding through dialogue within and across religions. In this connection, they are deeply alarmed at the rising trends of discriminatory national laws and policies adopted and exercised against any religion, stigmatizing groups of people on the basis of religions under variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration, particularly people from certain ethnicities and religious minorities following the events of 11 September 2001.

38. The Heads of State and Government, bearing in mind that defamation of religions is being wrongly justified on the ground of the right to freedom of expression, *emphasized* that everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, and that exercise of these rights carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations as are provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights and reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals.

39. The Heads of State and Government considered, in this regard, the importance of promoting full respect of all religions and cultures among all States, with a view to promoting and ensuring the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression while preventing abuses and incitement to religious hatred that could contribute to undermining the ongoing efforts to foster a culture of peace based on mutual respect and tolerance among religions, cultures and civilisations, as provided for in the international human rights instruments to which States are parties.

40. The Heads of State and Government *expressed* concern at the negative stereotyping of religions, insults to and defamation of religious personalities, holy books, scriptures and symbols, which impede the enjoyment of human rights including the right to worship and manifest religion without fear of coercion, violence or reprisal. They *deplored* all acts of ideological and physical violence and assaults, and incitements thereto, against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, and those acts directed against the holy symbols, sites or places of worship of all religions. The Heads of State and Government *underlined* the need to address these disturbing instances through appropriate measures at the national and international level, including legal measures to provide adequate protection against acts of religious hatred that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence resulting from defamation of religions in conformity with existing instruments of international law. They also *underlined* the unacceptability of any attempt to restrict the freedom of worship by any religious group in any circumstance.

41. The Heads of State and Government *underlined* the important role of education in the promotion of tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief.

Right to Self-Determination and Decolonisation

42. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, as follows:

42.1 The Movement *stressed* the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples, including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

42.2 The Movement *reaffirmed* the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and *expressed* its unwavering support to the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation; and *called for* their immediate implementation; and

42.3 The Movement *remained concerned* at the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage, directed against cultural property in areas of armed conflict and territories that are occupied.

43. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to preserve, defend and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

43.1 *Strongly support* the work and activities of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, *underlines* the necessity of reinforcing the importance of its decisions and again *urge* the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee and fully cooperate with this UN body;

43.2 *Request* the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation;

43.3 *Strongly condemn* the ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world;

43.4 *Urge* UN Member States to fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation,

and in this regard, *further urge* UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and *also urge* the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, *bearing in mind* the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity;

43.5 *Renew its call* to UN Member States to speed up the process of decolonisation towards the complete elimination of colonialism, and including by supporting the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001-2010);

43.6 The Heads of State and Government expressed grave concern over the recent decision by the United Kingdom, the Administering Power, to suspend the Constitution of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the democratically elected House of Assembly and the Cabinet, and in this regard, called for the urgent restoration of the constitutional government in the Turks and Caicos Islands, pursuant to the Constitutional Order of 2006.

43.7 *Work* towards the full implementation of the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;[12]

43.8 *Oppose* any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the UN Charter; and

43.9 *Call on* the Government of the United States to assume its responsibility to expedite a process that will allow the Puerto Rican people to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and *urges* the Government of the United States to return the occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to the Puerto Rican people, who constitute a Latin American and Caribbean nation; and

43.10 *Work* actively to have the U.N. General Assembly to consider the question of Puerto Rico in all its aspects.

United Nations: Follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Millennium Declaration and the Outcomes of the Major United Nations Summits and Conferences

44. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that the UN Charter provides a balance among the purposes and principles of the Organisation that encompass all pertinent issues, including economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and rule of law, and that the Millennium Declaration as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome provide the twenty-first century perspective of that balance. They *further reaffirmed* that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges faced by all States in these areas are inter-connected and that these could be addressed by acting at a sufficiently early stage with the full range of available peaceful means as envisaged in the UN Charter and in a manner that would ensure the preservation of its purposes and principles, the intergovernmental character of the Organisation and the required balance among its principal organs, as well as the neutrality and impartiality of its undertakings in these areas.

45. The Heads of State and Government *reiterated their* disappointment at the provisions contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome that did not fully take *into account the* concerns and interests of developing countries, especially on critical and crucial issues relating to development, official development assistance and trade and they also *expressed* their disappointment at the lack of implementation by developed countries of many of the commitments on those issues. They *further expressed* their disappointment at the inability of the World Summit to agree on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of

12 The relevant UN resolutions include General Assembly resolution 55/146, which proclaims 2001 to 2010 decade as the Second Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

mass destruction. They *noted* that the World Summit Outcome, in spite of its limitations, could serve as a workable basis for UN Member States to move forward the process of strengthening and updating the UN to meet existing and emerging threats to economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law. They *further noted* that while the development cluster of the World Summit Outcome fell short of the expectations of developing countries, there were positive elements, which could be used as a platform for actively promoting the implementation of commitments made in previous major UN summits and conferences.

46. The Heads of State and Government *remained concerned* by the lack of and/or uneven progress made by least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in achieving the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard *reiterating* the importance of strengthening global partnership in the follow-up to and implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010, the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

47. The Heads of State and Government *drew particular attention* to the decision of some donor countries to establish timetables for the attainment of the 0.7 per cent target of GNP to developing countries by 2015 as ODA and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent to the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2010, and *expressed* concern at the overall decline in Official Development Assistance in 2006 and 2007. They *agreed* to highlight the importance of the ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum as the focal point within the United Nations system for holistic consideration of issues of international development cooperation with participation of all relevant stakeholders, including for monitoring the progress made towards achieving those targets. They reiterated the need to establish ODA timetables by those developed countries, which have not yet done so, in order to assist developing countries to meet the MDG's target in a timely manner.

48. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that economic and social development are the centrepiece of the objectives and operational activities of the UN. The achievement of the internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG), including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), should continue to be the relevant framework of the development activities of the UN system.

49. The Heads of State and Government underlined the insufficient and uneven progress achieved in the effective implementation of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals including the MDG's, and noted with deep concern that many countries, particularly from Africa, have fallen behind and are unlikely to achieve those Goals by the target date. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of securing the effective and full implementation of the agreed development goals and commitments, including the strengthening of the global partnership for development, based on the recognition of national ownership and development strategies. They further emphasized that economic and social development must be at the highest priority of the United Nations Agenda.

50. The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the need for a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and called for the continued formulation of proposals to address significant debt relief for middle-income developing countries including implementation of initiatives.

51. They stressed the important role of the United Nations in addressing issues concerning international trade and development, as well as the persistent systemic inequities in international economic relations, in particular the slow progress in enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the International, Financial and Monetary Institutions, which are to the detriment of developing countries. They also underlined the need for a comprehensive and structural reform of the global financial and economic governance and architecture in order to establish an equitable, transparent and democratic international system that strengthens and broadens the participation of developing countries in international economic decision making and norm setting. In that context, they also

underscored the need to strengthen and implement the development dimension in the series of international economic, financial and trade negotiations, including inter alia on the issue of intellectual property. The Heads of State and Government reiterated the call for the international community, the United Nations system, and international organizations and institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to translate all commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the economic, social and related fields into concrete and specific actions in order to, inter alia, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the efficient use of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure that these commitments and actions are effectively implemented;

52. The Heads of State and Government *stressed* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty and hunger eradication and sustainable development;

53. Consistent with, and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to continue to undertake the following measures, among others:

53.1 *Actively engage* in the follow-up process and the implementation of the commitments contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome and its Development Follow up resolution and the Millennium Declaration, as well as the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in a manner that would advance the principled positions of the Movement towards the issues under consideration. To this end, the Movement *shall insist,* in close cooperation and coordination with the Group of 77 and China, that the follow-up process of these conferences and summits, must remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent in order to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Non-Aligned Countries are duly taken into account in the final outcome of that process;

53.2 *Pursue* the issues of fundamental importance to the Movement in the context of follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, that have been omitted from the outcome document or yet to be explored in the UN such as disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control;

53.3 Call for international support for South-South cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation, including regional, inter-regional and triangular cooperation and in this context, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of convening the UN Conference on South-South Cooperation as decided by the General Assembly in its resolutions 62/209 and 63/233, and to work towards achieving its full success. In that regard, they welcomed the offer of the government of Kenya to host that conference.

53.4 *Agree* to convene a Special Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the issue of Poverty Eradication as early as possible.

53.5 *Welcome* the proposal made by the Secretary-General, to convene a Summit in 2010 to review the implementation of the MDGs. They *called upon* Member States, in particular major donor countries, to participate at the highest level in the 2010 Summit to review implementation of the MDGs and *actively engage* in the deliberations leading to the review of the progress made, take stock of existing gaps in the achievement of the MDG's, identify actions needed to ensure achievement of these goals, including in strengthening international cooperation, and to ensure that the achievement of these goals gets back on track and the momentum is maintained.

53.6 *Reiterate* the importance of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive mechanism, in order to provide for adequate follow up of the implementation of

the mandates agreed to in Monterrey and in Doha, in addition to holding a follow up Financing for Development Conference in 2013, and recalling the mandate of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, urged ECOSOC to reach a speedy conclusion on the establishment of such a mechanism, with a view to final action by the General Assembly as early as possible at its 64th session.

United Nations: Institutional Reform

A. Reform of the United Nations

54. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the institutional reform of the UN, as follows:

54.1 The UN remains the central and indispensable forum for addressing issues relating to international cooperation for economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, based on dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building amongst States. In this context, the Movement attaches great importance to the strengthening of the role of the UN and *stresses* that efforts should be made to develop its full potential;

54.2 The purpose of reform is to make the UN development system more responsive, efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national development strategies, and that reform efforts should enhance organisational efficiency and achieve concrete development results;

54.3 The reform of the UN, which remains a collective agenda and high priority for the Movement, is a dynamic and ongoing process and not an end in itself in accordance with the parameters for the objective and scope of the review exercise set out by the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration. Reform of the UN must be comprehensive, transparent, inclusive and balanced and pursued in an effective and accountable manner, fully respecting the political nature of the Organisation as well as its intergovernmental, universal and democratic character, consistent with the Charter. In this context, the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process irrespective of the contributions made to the budget of the Organisation, while *stressing* that any reform measure should be decided by Member States through an intergovernmental process in accordance with the Charter.

54.4 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the need for the payment of assessed contributions by major contributors, which is critical to the financial stability of the Organization, to be made timely, in full and without conditions so as to enable the UN to carry out its mandates effectively. A reformed UN must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding principles and capable of carrying out its mandate;

54.5 The impact of UN reform on developing countries is yet to be felt given the continuous decline in the resources made available to the UN for multilateral development cooperation. The Heads of State and Government, while recognizing the steps taken by the General Assembly when adopted its resolution 63/260 aimed at improving the effective and efficient delivery of the mandates of the development-related activities, *underscored* the need for a substantially larger allocation of resources to strengthen the development pilar of the United Nations, which includes that Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, Regional Commissions and the Development Account. In this context, the Heads of State and Government *expressed* particular concern at the fact that the current system of financing of the Development Account has failed to work and stressed the need to address the perennial issue of the funding mechanism for the Account, as a matter of priority, in order to provide a predictable and sustainable funding to the Account. The success of UN reform can only be judged in terms of a collective assessment of the potential improvements in the functioning of the Organisation while preserving the interests of all developing countries. In this context, UN reform shall be strictly approved by the General Assembly and its ultimate goal shall not be to cut in the UN budget and resources. Should reforms however release part of

existing resources, such resources shall be ultimately redirected to support activities and programmes related to international cooperation for development;

54.6 The objectives of UN reform, which should include the *strengthening* of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC as well as *reforming* the Security Council and other relevant UN bodies while *addressing* at the same time the systemic issues which may arise as a result, are:

(a) to *strengthen* multilateralism and the inclusive multilateral decision-making process, *providing* the UN with a substantive capacity to fully and effectively meet the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter, and at *consolidating* its democratic and inter-governmental character and its transparency in the discussion and implementation of decisions by Member States;
(b) to *strengthen and update* the role of the Organisation, as the pre-eminent and indispensable forum, by *developing* its full potential in addressing threats and challenges to economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law which could be achieved through the implementation of all of its mandates, decisions and resolutions, *bearing in mind* that a stronger UN that responds more effectively to their collective needs is in their common interest;
(c) to *promote* greater democracy, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability within the UN system;
(d) to *strengthen* the role of the Organisation in promoting international cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and in particular for development and in implementing the internationally-agreed development goals, in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, through the provision of adequate resources and effective follow-up mechanisms. In this context, any UN reform proposal should also address systemic issues and requirement for additional human and financial resources that may arise as a result; and
(e) to *mainstream* the development dimension within the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the economic sectors of the UN system, including in the areas of sustainable development, policy space, South-South cooperation social and environmental responsibility and accountability, *bearing in mind* the aim of enabling the full participation of peoples from the South in the international decision and rule-making economic processes, and *ensuring* their access to and full enjoyment of the benefits of the international economy.

54.7 In *acknowledging* the interconnectedness of economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, efforts should be made to ensure that any effort to transform the UN into a more effective instrument for preventing conflict should take into account the need for *a* balanced coherent and comprehensive approach, in accordance with its Charter and international law, in order to enhance conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict peace-building strategies with the aim of achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this context, it is critical that all principal organs of the UN play an active role in evolving and implementing a more effective collective security system, in accordance with their respective functions and powers;

54.8 It is indispensable for UN Member States to develop common perceptions and agreed approaches to address existing, new and emerging threats and challenges to international peace and security as well as the root causes of conflict. Such common perceptions and approaches to collective security would only be legitimate if they are developed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and by all Member States acting together. The active participation of each and every principal organ of the UN is crucial, acting both in the exercise of its respective functions and powers, without upsetting the balance as established by the Charter thereof;

54.9 Efforts to strengthen the contribution of civil society, non-governmental organisations and the private sector to the work of the UN and its bodies through the established consultative arrangements should continue to be pursued, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and should serve the purposes and principles of the UN

Charter. Such contribution should seek, *inter alia*, to address in particular the obstacles that developing countries are experiencing in mobilising the resources and in obtaining the technology and capability needed to implement their sustainable development programmes;

54.10 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the Movement's principled position regarding the review of mandates of the United Nations programme and activities, as contained in the Final Document of the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, as well as the joint letter, dated 3 January 2007, signed by the Chairs of NAM and the Group of 77 and China, issued as an official document of the United Nations (A/61/693); and

54.11 The Heads of State and Government *acknowledged* the conclusion of the mandate review process and *took note* of resolution 62/278, in particular, paragraph 4 by which the General Assembly call upon its relevant bodies and subsidiary organs, within their respective mandates and in accordance with the established regulations and rules governing programme planning, to continue improving the implementation of mandates and addressing the continuing validity of legislative decisions and the effective coordination among units of the Secretariat and other structures of the United Nations system.

55 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* satisfaction over the high level of coordination and activism reached by the JCC, between NAM and G-77 and China, in following up various aspects of the UN reform, which has placed them as key players, also contributing to the advancement of the interests of the developing countries.

56 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to continue pursue the following measures:

56.1 *Promote* the concerns and interests of developing countries in the reform process, ensure its successful outcome, and *promote and preserve* the integrity and respective functions and powers of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC, and the Security Council as defined in the Charter;

56.2 *Oppose* proposals that seek; (a) to transform the democratic and intergovernmental nature of the UN as well as its oversight and monitoring processes including any proposal that seeks to undermine the role of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly; (b) to impose an artificial cap on budget levels; (c) to fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources; or (d) to redefine the Charter-based functions and powers of its principal organs on budgetary related issues;

56.3 *Engage* constructively in consultations and work towards, in particular through ensuring the implementation of the relevant UN decisions and resolutions thereof: (a) *revitalising* the work of the General Assembly, in view of its central role and position as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the UN; (b) *strengthening* the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, and monitoring the implementation of development programmes; (c) *democratising* the Security Council as an effective forum in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (d) *reforming* the Secretariat and its management in order to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of all mandates and to provide the highest level of accountability and transparency, at all levels, within the Secretariat and from the Secretariat to Member States through the establishment of a clear and implementable accountability framework;

56.4 *Enhance* the global partnership for development that is necessary to fully realize the outcomes of all major UN summits and conferences in the economic, social and related fields;

56.5 *Oppose* the tendency to equate reform of the UN with greater empowerment of the Security Council, *mindful* of the need to keep the balance among the functions and powers of the principal organs of the UN;

56.6 *Ensure* that the UN is provided with sufficient resources and on a timely basis needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including evolving a mechanism to monitor their effective implementation;

56.7 *Promote*, in close cooperation with the Group of 77 and China, the allocations of additional resources to further strengthen the development pillar of the United Nations;

56.8 *Maintain* close inter-governmental oversight and review of all proposals, which are yet to be considered and acted upon by the General Assembly, as well as those, which are being implemented; and

56.9 *Preserve* the unity of purpose and action achieved by NAM and the G-77 and China through the JCC in following up on the various aspects of the UN reform in order for the interests and concerns of developing countries to be adequately reflected in the final outcome of this process.

B. Relationship among the Principal Organs of the United Nations

57 The Heads of State and Government *underscored* the need for UN Member States to fully respect the functions and powers of each principal organ of the UN, in particular the General Assembly, and to maintain the balance among these organs within their respective Charter-based functions and powers. They *stressed* that the Security Council must fully observe all Charter provisions as well as all General Assembly resolutions, which clarify its relationship with the latter organ and other principal organs. In this context, they *affirmed* that Article 24 of the Charter does not necessarily provide the Security Council with the competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, including in the areas of norm-setting, legislation, administrative and budgetary matters, and establishing definitions, *bearing in mind* that the Assembly is primarily tasked with the progressive development of international law and its codification.[13] The Heads of State and Government *expressed their grave concern over* the increasing and continuing encroachment by the Council on issues which clearly fall within the functions and powers of other principal organs of the UN and their subsidiary bodies. They *further stressed* that close cooperation and coordination among all principal organs is highly indispensable in order to enable the UN to remain relevant and capable of meeting the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges.

58 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that while Member States have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 (1) of the UN Charter and in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council acts on their behalf. In this context, they *further stressed* that the Council should report and be accountable to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter.

59 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* its concern over the continuing encroachment by the Security Council on the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the latter organs, and the attempts to enter areas of norm-setting, administrative and budgetary matters and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly.

60 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

60.1 *Urge* all States to uphold the primacy of and full respect for the provisions of the UN Charter pertaining to the functions and powers of the Assembly, *call on* the Presidents of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and the Security Council to conduct regular discussions and coordination among themselves regarding the agenda and

13 In accordance with Article 13 (1) of the UN Charter.

programme of work of the respective principal organs that they represent in order to establish increased coherence and complementarity among these organs in a mutually reinforcing manner, respectful of each others' mandates, and with a view to generating a mutual understanding among them, with whom the members of the respective organs that they represent have vested in good faith their trust and confidence;

60.2 *Welcome* as a step forward the informal meeting between the July's 2008 President of the Council, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and UN Member States on the preparation of the annual report of the Security Council and *call* for more regular interactions between future July's Presidency of the Security Council and the wider membership of the United Nations, which can help enhance the quality of such reports;

60.3 *Call on* the Security Council to submit a more comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, as well as the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items under its consideration;

60.4 *Call on* the Security Council, pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the UN Charter, to submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly;

60.5 *Call on* the Security Council to ensure that its monthly assessments are comprehensive and analytical, and issued in a timely fashion. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments;

60.6 *Call on* the Security Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (2) of the Charter; and

60.7 *Oppose and stop* attempts to shift issues under the agenda of the General Assembly or the ECOSOC to the Security Council, and the encroachment by the latter on the functions and powers of the Assembly.

C. Revitalisation of the Work of the General Assembly

61 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the principled positions of the Movement concerning the revitalisation of the work of the General Assembly, as follows:

61.1 The role and authority of the General Assembly, including in questions related to international peace and security, as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN,[14] and its inter-governmental and democratic character as well as that of its subsidiary bodies, which have immensely contributed to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the goals of the Organisation, must be respected. Its prerogative as the chief oversight organ of the UN, including on management and procurement for peacekeeping operations, must also be respected; and

61.2 The revitalization of the work of the General Assembly – which must be guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability and achieved through open-ended and inclusive consultations – is a critical component of the comprehensive reform of the UN, and its objectives should continue to strengthen the role and position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nation, bearing in mind that the improvement of its procedural and working methods is only a first step towards a more substantive improvements and revitalization of the Assembly; and to restore and enhance the role and authority of the General Assembly, including in the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for in the Charter, through, *inter alia*, fully respecting its functions and powers and strengthening its relationship and coordination with other principal organs, in particular the Security Council.

14 As affirmed in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document as well as in other relevant General Assembly resolutions.

62 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to continue to implement the following measures, among others:

62.1 *Support* all ongoing and continuous efforts to strengthen the central role and authority of the Assembly, *taking into account* the criteria of relevance and efficiency; *oppose* any reform proposal that seeks to challenge the central role and authority of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN; and *oppose* any approach that seeks to or could result in undermining or minimizing the achievements of the General Assembly, diminishing its current role and functioning, or raising questions about its relevance and credibility;

62.2 *Call on* UN Member States to renew their commitment and political will to implement General Assembly decisions and resolutions on a non-selective and non-discriminatory basis, since the failure to do so is at the root of many unresolved questions;

62.3 *Ensure* that the UN is provided with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;

62.4 *Reaffirm* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, as stipulated in Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 35 of the Charter of the UN, where appropriate using the procedures set forth in rules 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

62.5 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the role of the General Assembly in the maintenance of international peace and security and *expressed* grave concern at instances wherein the Security Council fails to address cases involving genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or ceasefire between parties, in fulfilment of its primary responsibility in this regard;

62.6 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that in such instances where the Security Council has not fulfilled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly should take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter to address the issue. To this extent, the Heads of State and Government recalled the decision taken at the 14th NAM Summit authorizing representatives of the Movement Member States to the UN in New York to work on an appropriate draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly on this issue;

62.7 *Promote* and *preserve* the role and mandate of the General Assembly in setting the priorities of the UN and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues and reform, including its absolute authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources, and in the appointment of senior officials in the Secretariat in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions thereof, through *ensuring*, inter alia, the full adherence by UN Member States to such resolutions;

62.8 *Identify* measures to simplify the Uniting for Peace procedure to enable swifter and urgent action by the General Assembly, in recognition of its role on issues relating to international peace and security as set out in the Charter;

62.9 *Strengthen* the role of the General Assembly in accordance with article 97 of the UN Charter in the selection of the Secretary General of the Organisation and

62.10 The Heads of State and Government *commended* the ongoing work of the NAM Working Group on the revitalization of the General Assembly under-the chairmanship of Algeria, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement. They encouraged all

NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the working group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.

D. Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

63 The Heads of State and Government *underlined* the central role of the General Assembly in the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General of the UN, and *expressed support* to efforts aimed at reinforcing and strengthening the role of the Assembly in this regard, and *agreed that* all Non-Aligned Countries shall engage actively in these efforts.

64 Recalling the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Heads of State and Government called upon the President of the General Assembly to consult with Member States to identify potential candidates endorsed by a Member State and, upon informing all Member States of the results, forward these results to the Security Council.

65 In this context, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* that formal presentation of candidatures for the position of Secretary-General should be done in a manner that allows sufficient time for interaction with Member States in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and *requested* that, during the selection process of the SG, the PGA convenes a meeting of the General Assembly for an exchange of views and dialogue with all candidates.

E. Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council, and other Matters Related to the Security Council

66 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council, in particular the directives of the Movement adopted during its 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Summits, and which have been reflected in the Movement's position and negotiating papers, and the decisions of the Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, as follows:

66.1 The Movement *remained concerned* at the lack of progress in the discussions in the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Council, where the discussions therein have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged on a number of issues, major differences still exist on many others, while there have been some improvements made to the working methods of the Council, they have not satisfied even the minimum expectations of the general membership of the UN, leaving much room for improvement;

66.2 In this context, the Movement welcomed the adoption of Decision 62/557 on the "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters" during the 62nd session of the General Assembly and the commencement of inter-governmental negotiations on this issue in informal plenary of the UN General Assembly;

66.3 Reform of the Security Council should be comprehensive, addressing all substantive issues relating, inter alia, to the question of the membership, regional representation, the Council's agenda, its working methods and decision-making process, including the veto;

66.4 In recent years, the Security Council has been too quick to threaten or authorise enforcement action in some cases while being silent and inactive in others. Furthermore, the Council has been increasingly resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to international peace and security. A careful review of these trends indicates that the Council could have opted for alternative provisions to respond more appropriately to particular cases. Instead of excessive and quick use of Chapter VII, efforts should be made to fully utilize the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the pacific settlement of disputes. Chapter VII

should be invoked, as intended, as a measure of last resort. Unfortunately, provisions of Articles 41 and 42 in some cases have been too quickly resorted to while the other options had not been fully exhausted;

66.5 The Security Council-imposed sanctions remain an issue of serious concern to Non-Aligned Countries. In accordance with the UN Charter, sanctions should be considered to be imposed only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter have been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short-term and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raises fundamental ethical questions of whether sufferings inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions are not to punish or otherwise exact retribution on the populace. In this regard, the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined, and that its imposition should be for a specified timeframe and be based on tenable legal grounds, and that it should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. The conditions demanded of the State or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Sanctions should be imposed only when there exists a threat to international peace and security or an act of aggression, in accordance with the Charter, and that it is not applicable "preventively" in instances of mere violation of international law, norms or standards. Targeted sanctions may be a better alternative so long as the population of targeted State concerned is not victimised whether directly or indirectly;

66.6 Transparency, openness and consistency are key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities, approaches and procedures. Regrettably, the Council has neglected these important factors on numerous occasions. Such instances include unscheduled open debates with selective notification, reluctance in convening open debates on some issues of high significance, repeatedly restricting participation in some of the open debates and discriminating between members and non-members of the Council particularly with regard to sequencing and time limits of statements during the open debates, failure to submit special reports to the General Assembly as required under Article 24 of the Charter, submission of annual reports still lacking sufficient information and analytical content, and lack of minimal parameters for the elaboration of the monthly assessment by the Security Council Presidencies. The Council must comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter, which allow any non-Council member to participate in discussions on matters affecting it. Rule 48 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Council should be thoroughly observed. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be kept to a minimum and as the exception they were meant to be;

66.7 The reform of the Security Council should be addressed in a comprehensive, transparent and balanced manner. It should ensure that the agenda of the Council reflects the needs and interests of both developing and developed countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner. It should aim at limiting and curtailing the use of the veto with a view to its elimination.

66.8 The enlargement of the Council, as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the reform of its working methods should lead to a democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective Council.

66.9 The Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, which have remained provisional for more than 60 years, should be formalised in order to improve its transparency and accountability.

66.10. The Heads of State and Government acknowledge the historical injustices against Africa with regard to its representation in the Security Council and expressed support for increased and enhanced representation for Africa in the reformed Security Council. The Heads of State and Government took note of the African common position as reflected in the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration.

66.11. The Heads of State and Government took note of the Report prepared by the NAM Permanent Representatives in New York following the directives of the Havana Ministerial

Meeting of the Movement, held on 29th and 30th of April 2009, on the issue of the Security Council reform. Accordingly, they renewed the directives to the Permanent Representatives in New York to continue to develop the elements of the position of the Movement on Security Council reform, taking into account all the options and views of Member States and groups, and to present a comprehensive report to the next NAM Ministerial Meeting following the XV Summit of the Movement.

67 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

67.1 *Call on* the Council to increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under the discussion of the Council;

67.2 *Call on* the Security Council to allow briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances;

67.3 *Call on* the Security Council to further enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat and troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCCs more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;

67.4 *Call upon* the Security Council to uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers and *stresses* once again that the decision by the Security Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter;

67.5 *Call on* the Council to establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general UN membership;

67.6 *Reject* any attempts to use the Security Council to pursue national political agendas and *stressed* the necessity of non-selectivity and impartiality in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the UN Charter;

66.7 *Call on* the Council to avoid resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilise the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;

67.8 *Oppose* attempts through the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extension by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;and

67.9 *Urge* the Non-Aligned Countries, which are members of the Security Council,[15] to promote and defend, as deemed possible, the aforementioned positions and objectives during their tenure of membership in the Council, and to this end to, while *noting* with satisfaction recent positive steps in that regard, *stress* the need for the consolidation of the NAM Caucus in the Council with the principal objective of coordinating and defending the positions of the Movement in the Security Council, and *call upon* the members of the Caucus to provide timely briefings and to engage in close consultation with the Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those whose interests and concerns are under consideration by the Council, as well as to keep the Movement continuously updated of all relevant developments and issues with which the Council is actively seized.

F. Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

68 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 61/16, which strengthens the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for the promotion of international economic cooperation, coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and formulation of recommendations on issues of economic and social development as well as for the full implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, and *expressed* their resolve and commitment to promote greater efforts geared toward this end. They particularly *welcomed* ECOSOC's role in undertaking regular and periodic review and assessment of international economic and development policies and their impact on development, and called for full implementation of this role.

G. The Human Rights Council

69 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the Human Rights Council should provide equal treatment to both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to development They further *stressed* that the Council should not allow confrontational approaches, exploitation of human rights for political purposes, selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations and double standards in the conduct of its work, which should comply with the UN Charter, international law and relevant UN resolutions.

70 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that universality, transparency, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity should be guiding principles for the work of the Council and its method of work. The Council in performing its responsibilities should, bear in mind, in accordance with Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds of the Member States.

71 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the importance of implementing a constructive approach in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard, they *urged* the Human Rights Council[16] to focus on constructive international dialogue and cooperation, capacity building and technical assistance to ensure the realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development.

72 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their commitment to General Assembly Resolution 62/219 on 22 December 2007, endorsing the Human Rights Council's decision to adopt resolution 5/1 entitled Institutional Building of the Human Rights Council and resolution 5/2 entitled Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-Holders of the Human Rights Council, including their annexes and appendices.

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15 Members of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, comprising the Non-Aligned Countries currently members of the Security Council, are Burkina Faso (2008-2009), Libya (2008-2009), Uganda (2009-2010) and Vietnam (2008-2009).

16 The 27 Non-Aligned Countries which are currently members of the 47-member of the Human Rights Council are Angola (2007-2010), Bahrain (2008-20011), Bangladesh (2006-2009), Bolivia (2007-2010), Burkina Faso(2008-2011), Cameroon (2006-2009), Chile (2008-2011), Cuba (2006-2009), Djibouti (2006-2009), Egypt (2007-2010), Gabon (2008-2011), Ghana (2008-2011), India (2007-2010), Indonesia (2007-2010), Jordan (2006-2009), Madagascar (2007-2010), Malaysia (2006-2009), Mauritius (2006-2009), Nicaragua (2007-2010), Nigeria (2006-2009), Pakistan (2008-2011), the Philippines (2007-2010), Qatar (2007-2010), Saudi Arabia (2006-2009), Senegal (2006-2009), South Africa (2007-2010), and Zambia (2008-2011)

73 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* satisfaction over the active role carried out by the Movement during the Human Rights Council's Institutional Building process, through, inter alia, the presentation of several initiatives and contributions as NAM which allowed the Movement's positions to be reflected in the adopted resolutions. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government *called upon* NAM Members to join efforts and to actively engage with the view to presenting and defending the position of the Movement in the forthcoming review process of the Human Rights Council in the General Assembly by 2011.

74 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the need to develop effective working relationship between the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in line with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 48/141. They further *stressed* that the Human Rights Council, being the expert inter-governmental body on human rights issues, should have an oversight role in reviewing the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its activities under country engagement and establishing its field offices and decided-to discuss this issue further with a view to the forthcoming review process of the Human Rights Council by 2011.

75 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the role of the Human Rights Council as the United Nations organ responsible for consideration of human rights situations in all countries in the context of the Universal Periodic Review based on cooperation and constructive dialogue. The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their deep concern over the continuation of the practice of selective adoption of country-specific resolutions in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, which breaches the principles of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in addressing human rights issues which undermine cooperation as the essential principle to effectively promote and protect all universally *recognized* human rights for all.

76 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the importance of ensuring the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council as an action-oriented, cooperative mechanism based on objective and reliable information and interactive dialogue with full involvement of the countries under review and conducted in an impartial, transparent, non-selective, constructive, non-confrontational and non-politicized manner. They further urged all NAM members to continue to coordinate their efforts to support NAM Members States under review.

77 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that the Non-Aligned Movement should continue to closely coordinate its position on the following priority areas:

a) Foster international cooperation and constructive dialogue in the Human Rights Council and prevent the occurrence of practices of double standards, selectivity and political manipulation which discredited the Commission on Human Rights,

b) Continue working towards the enhancement and improvement, as appropriate, of the work of human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, special procedures, expert bodies and the confidential procedure, bearing in mind that in discharging their mandates, the mandate holders should be guided by and observe, the Code of Conduct for the Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council contained in HRC Resolution 5/2 of 18 June 2007, as well as the need to preserve all these mechanisms and bodies from politicization and double standards, so as to enhance the effectiveness of the system.

c) *Encourage* the presentation of experts from NAM countries as candidates for special procedures mandate-holders,

d) Develop the relationship of the Human Rights Council with other entities of the United Nations system, as appropriate, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions 48/141, 60/251 and 62/219,

e) Determine the Council's reporting procedures to the United Nations General Assembly, for purposes of universal endorsement of all its programs and activities, in

its capacity as subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. In this regard, initiate discussions among NAM Members to explore common grounds on the issue,

f) Start in due course discussions within NAM to be prepared and to agree on possible common positions for the forthcoming review process of the HRC,

g) *Ensure* that the Universal Periodic Review be conducted by the Human Rights Council as a result-oriented, cooperative mechanism, based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country under review and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs and that such a mechanism shall complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies, bearing in mind the need to eradicate selectivity, double standards and politicisation in the consideration of human rights issues. It should aim at strengthening the Member States capacity, upon their request, to implement their obligations, on promotion and protection of human rights. It should not be used as a tool to coerce States and subject them to politically motivated country-specific resolutions,

h) *Ensure also* that the Universal Periodic Review be conducted in an objective manner, on the basis of credible and reliable information, and taking duly into consideration information, comments and observations of the country under review. It should not be used as a tool to interfere in the internal affairs of States or to question their political, economic, and social systems, their sovereign rights, and their national, religious and cultural particularities. It must continue to be implemented in accordance with UNGA resolutions 60/251 and 62/219.

i) Support NGOs participation in the work of the Human Rights Council, based inter alia on ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 and the modalities established by the Human Rights Council, *taking into consideration* that NGOs should *conform* at all times to the principles governing the establishment and nature of their consultative relations with ECOSOC, and that they are responsible for the actions of their accredited representatives during their participation in the work of the Human Rights Council;

H. Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Activities and the Operationalisation of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

78 The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) recalled the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba September 2006 at which the Heads of State or Government of the Movement *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning post-conflict peacebuilding activities and had *welcomed* the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as by General Assembly resolution 60/180; as a coordinated, coherent and integrated institutional mechanism, to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict, towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction at their request in accordance with the principle of national ownership", in laying the foundation for sustainable development.

79 In pursuit of this mandate, the Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to an efficient and effective Peacebuilding Commission, which fully utilises the advantages and benefits arising from the diversity of its composition. In this context, they noted the second report of the Commission as contained in document A/63/92 – S/2008/417. They also acknowledged the work undertaken by the Commission since it started its operations with respect to the four countries on its agenda, namely: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic. They also acknowledged the progress achieved so far, in the elaboration of the strategic frameworks for peacebuilding, for these countries.

80 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the establishment of a NAM Caucus within the Peacebuilding Commission aimed at coordinating positions of Non-Aligned countries in the Commission and to keep the Movement informed of the activities carried out by the Commission. In this connection, they lauded the efforts of the Caucus in the rapid progress of the Commission, specifically towards the entrenchment of the principle of national ownership, the need for capacity building and drawing recognition to, and signalling the

importance of the economic recovery and development dimension in the peace building process.

81 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* concern at several instances in which the Security Council denied the coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the PBC an opportunity to address members of the Security Council on matters related to the competence of the PBC. They *urged* the Security Council, the General Assembly and ECOSOC to utilize the expertise of the PBC, including the coordinator of the NAM Caucus of the PBC, as the representative of the largest grouping within the PBC, by ensuring participation in discussions on all issues of relevance to, or falling within, the competence of the PBC. Furthermore, they *stressed* on the necessity to promote the institutional relation between the PBC and the General Assembly, the Security Council and the ECOSOC.

82 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that, without prejudice to the functions and powers of the other principal organs of the UN in relation to post-conflict peacebuilding activities, the General Assembly must play the key role in the formulation and implementation of such activities and functions. They underlined the central role of the PBC in providing the United Nations with policy guidance and strategies in its post-conflict peacebuilding activities. In this regard they *reaffirmed* the work of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission as the central organ of the Commission, with responsibilities as described in the General Assembly's resolution 60/180. As well as considering the organizational committee a suitable platform for strategy and policy discussions to promote the rules and working methods of the Commission and to reinforce the coherence of the Commission's Configurations and to facilitate a result oriented engagement with relevant actors and stakeholders. In this connection also, they *urged* the NAM Caucus in the Commission to encourage work towards the further development of rules of procedure and methods of work, suitable for the efficient and proper functioning of the Commission. They *emphasized* that the provisional rules of procedure of the PBC need to be regularly revisited in the light of the experience gained by the Commission since its operationalization, and the developments in the work of the Commission. They emphasized as well the importance for NAM Member States to actively participate in the review process of the arrangements set out in General Assembly resolution A/Res/180 which is scheduled to take place in 2010, to ensure that they are appropriate to fulfill the agreed functions of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the necessity to provide necessary and timely resources, in order to help ensure predictable financing for recovery activities and sustained financial investment, over the medium to long-term. They reiterated the fundamental role of the PBC in the conception, with the consent of the countries under the consideration of the PBC, and in conformity with the principle of national ownership, of integrated strategies for post conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

83 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) must continue to be used as a catalytic support mechanism geared towards providing critical support during the early stages of the peace building process to avert relapse into conflict. They stressed the need for closer synergy between the PBC and the PBF, through a strengthened strategic relationship, to ensure greater coherence and coordination and the avoidance of duplication. They emphasized that the terms of reference of the PBF should be amended, taking into consideration the lessons learned since its establishment, to make the Fund more efficient, transparent, flexible and to facilitate the disbursement of funds, particularly for quick-win and emergency projects. They reiterated as well the importance of increasing the funding target of the PBF, to make it more capable of financing additional projects in post conflict countries. They stressed on the necessity of having a mechanism to assess whether allocations from the PBF are directed to the appropriate channels leading to peacebuilding. The Heads of State and Government emphasized the importance for this review process to contribute to more effective and flexible rules, applicable to the PBF.

84 The Heads of State and Government commended the continuing work of the NAM caucus in the PBC, under the coordination of Jamaica, and requested the caucus to continue its efforts to strengthen the position and role of the Movement in the affairs of the PBC and to continue to keep the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement abreast of the activities undertaken by the Commission, on a regular basis. They further encouraged the non-aligned members of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Non-Aligned countries which are on its

agenda, to actively participate in the NAM Caucus to ensure its purposeful contribution to the Peacebuilding activities of the United Nations.

I. United Nations Secretariat and Management Reform

85 Recognising that the reform of the UN is a collective agenda of its membership, the Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process, irrespective of its level of contribution to the budget of the Organisation.

86 The Heads of State and Government *recognized* that in order to advance the reform process of the Secretariat and Management, the United Nations must be equipped with the necessary and sufficient resources to allow its full implementation, avoiding any delay in this task.

87 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that the objectives of the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management are as follows:

(a) to respond more efficiently and effectively to the needs of Member States;
(b) to further strengthen and update the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the UN and thus, improving its performance in order to realize the full potential of the Organisation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;
(c) to ensure the effective enforcement of greater accountability and transparency measures within the Secretariat as well as accountability of the Secretariat towards Member States in particular at the senior managers level;
(d) To better reflect the international character of United Nations Secretariat as a fundamental principle through obtaining the agreed benchmarks on equitable geographic representation at all levels of the Secretariat, including senior managerial level, as well as to achieve the targeted gender balance among all staff members.
(e) The final result of the reform process should be to ensure that the UN is able to implement all its mandates more effectively and efficiently.

88 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management should not:

(a) change the intergovernmental nature of the decision-making, oversight and monitoring processes of the Organisation;
(b) be a cost-cutting exercise of the Organisation;
(c) reduce the budget levels of the Organisation;
(d) fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources of the Organisation; and
(e) Redefine the functions and powers of the principal organs of the Organisation.

89 The Heads of State and Government *strongly rejected* attempts to impose conditionalities to the reform process which negatively impact the confidence atmosphere needed for the negotiations.

J. United Nations System-wide Coherence

90 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their willingness to continue to engage constructively in the process set up by the President of the General Assembly to facilitate an intergovernmental consideration of the recommendations emanating from the High-Level Panel's Report and the Secretary-General's comments. In this context, the Heads of State and Government *took note* of General Assembly resolution 62/277.

91 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* all the general elements stated by the Joint Coordinating Committee of G-77 and NAM during the plenary meetings of the General Assembly on system wide coherence and in its letter of 19 March 2007, including the following:

a) The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their preference of an integrated process instead of a divided one. Funding, development and governance continue to be areas of priority interest for the JCC. The Heads of State and Government understand that further intergovernmental work of the General Assembly on system-wide coherence will focus exclusively and in an integrated manner on "Delivering as One" at country and regional levels, harmonization of business practices, funding, governance, and gender equality and the empowerment of women, as decided by resolution 62/277.

b) The Heads of State and Government also reiterated their position on the integrity of the follow-up process to the High-level panel's recommendations on system-wide coherence in terms of decision-making with the view of a single decision at the decision point in this process; and in this regard, they supported the decision of the General Assembly to review and take stock of all of its prior actions and deliberations in a single resolution or decision at the conclusion of its entire process on system-wide coherence,

c) The Heads of State and Government *also reiterated* their position that development cooperation should be demand-driven and be pursued on the basis of the national strategies and plans of developing countries. In this regard, they *emphasized* that UN development cooperation should be voluntary and grant-based in nature and that there should be no "one size-fits all" approach. Likewise, they highlighted that the nature of development cooperation should be responsive to the specific needs, priorities and conditions of each country.

d) The Heads of State and Government *acknowledged* that General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the Triennial comprehensive policy review operational activities for development of the United Nations system constitutes the intergovernmental agreed guiding policy framework for addressing the UN operational activities for development.

e) The Heads of State and Government *underscored* that the fundamental characteristics of the UN operational activities for development must remain, inter alia, the universal, voluntary and grant nature, the neutrality and the multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of program countries in a flexible manner.

92 The Heads of State and Government commended the effective coordination between NAM and G-77, through the Joint Coordinating Committee, in the consultations on the System-wide Coherence, and in this regard *undertook* to continue to work together with the G-77, through the JCC, with a view to defend, preserve and promote the interests of developing countries and defend the integrated, intergovernmental, inclusive and transparent nature of this process, without the imposition of artificial deadlines for decision-making.

United Nations: Financial Situation and Arrangement

93 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the financial situation and arrangement of the UN, as contained in the Final Document of the 14th NAM Summit as follows:

93.1 The Movement *remained concerned* at the financial situation of the UN as a result of the failure on the part of some Member States, especially major contributing States, to meet their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

93.2 The Movement *reiterated* that it remains crucial to ensure that all decisions on the priority-setting of the UN are adopted in an inclusive and transparent manner, and that the Organisation should be provided with the resources needed for the full and effective implementation of all mandated programmes and activities

as well as those required to guarantee the quality of services needed for the functioning of its inter-governmental machinery;

93.3 The principle of capacity to pay of Member States should remain as the fundamental criterion in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation;

93.4 The general principles governing the financing of UN peacekeeping operations, as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, should be adhered to. A proper balance should be struck between the level and urgency with which peacekeeping activities are funded on the one hand, and availability of resources needed for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities by the General Assembly, in particular in the area of development, on the other; and

93.5 To strike a balance in reflecting the agreed priorities of the Organization in the allocation of resources to the United Nations regular budget; which is persistently to the detriment of the development activities.

93.6 The existing reporting procedures on budget and financial cycle should be maintained and the role of the Member States in programme evaluation of the Organisation should be strengthened. In this regard, the functions of the Committee on Program and Coordination (CPC), as the main subsidiary of ECOSOC and the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination and its vital role in program design by ensuring that the Secretariat accurately interprets and translates legislative mandates into programs and sub-programs should be further strengthened.

94 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirm* that the financial stability of the UN should not be jeopardized by any arbitrary measure. They also *stressed* that measures to ensure financial discipline should be done in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular 41/213 and 42/211, as well as relevant rules and regulations of the Organization.

95 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the level of resources to be approved by the General Assembly must be commensurate with all mandated programmes and activities in order to ensure their full and effective implementation. They also reaffirmed the priorities of the Organization as approved by the General Assembly and the need for the Secretary-General to reflect these priorities when presenting proposed programme budgets.

96 The Heads of State and Government stressed that the ceiling is the main distortionary element of the scale of assessments, affecting the principle of capacity to pay and *noted* with concern that despite the arrangement to reduce the ceiling from 25% to 22% in 2000 as a compromise, the major contributor is far from honoring its commitment to pay all its arrears. In this context, the Heads of State and Government urged the General Assembly to undertake a review of this arrangement, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 55/5 C.

97 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to *reiterate* the following measure, among others:

97.1 *Urge* all UN Member States in arrears, in particular the major contributing States, to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time and without imposing preconditions in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, *mindful* at the same time of the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper their ability to pay their assessed contributions.

United Nations: Peacekeeping Operations

98 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the guiding principles of United Nations peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) adopted at the 11th Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Cairo in 1994, and *reiterated* the Movement's position on UNPKOs adopted by the

12th Summit held in Durban in 1998, and which have been further *reiterated* at the 13th Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the 14th Ministerial Conference held in Durban in 2004, the 14th Summit held in Havana in September 2006, and the 15th Ministerial Conference in Tehran.

99 The Heads of State and Government commended the Movement's significant and major contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security under the auspices of the United Nations. *Noting* that peacekeeping has become the flagship activity of the Organisation, the Heads of State and Government *expressed* satisfaction that the Non-Aligned Countries currently provide more than 80% of peacekeeping personnel in the field. They *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning UNPKOs, as follows:

99.1 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the UN and that the role of regional arrangements, in that regard, should be in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and should not in any way substitute the role of the UN, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of UNPKOs;

99.2 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the establishment of any peacekeeping operation or extension of mandate of existing operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and those principles that have evolved to govern such operations and have become basic principles thereof, namely the consent of the parties, the non-use of force except in self-defence and impartiality. The Heads of State and Government *believed* that these basic principles have guided UN peacekeeping operations over the last five decades without controversy, still remain relevant and should be preserved. The Heads of State and Government *also emphasized* that the respect for the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of all States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction should also be upheld in this regard;

99.3 The Heads of State and Government *continued* to *emphasize* that UN peacekeeping operation should be provided from the outset with political support, full and optimal human, financial and logistical resources, and clearly defined and achievable mandates and exit strategies;

99.4 The Heads of State and Government called upon the Security Council, while mandating UNPKOs, to authorise optimal troop strengths in order to achieve the mandated tasks;

99.5 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that UNPKOs should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict, which should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, with other political, social, economic and developmental instruments. They further stressed that, due consideration should be given by the UN to the manner in which those efforts can be carried out from the early stage of UN engagement in post conflict situations and continue without interruption after the departure of UNPKOs, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security;

99.6 The Heads of State and Government, while recognising the ongoing surge in peacekeeping which requires a genuine and concerted response by the entire membership of the UN, in particular the developed countries, *called upon* these countries to participate in and share the burden of UNPKOs;

99.7 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that in the context of the comprehensive approach and the objective of a lasting peace and security, UN peacekeeping operations should be accompanied by a parallel and inclusive peace process that is well planned and carefully designed, supported by the consent and adherence of the parties concerned;

99.8 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that the General Assembly has the primary role within the UN in formulating concepts, policies and budgetary matters

related to peacekeeping. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is the only UN forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of UNPKOs in all their aspects. Further, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to continue to promote and safeguard the collective positions and priorities of the Movement on peacekeeping;

99.9 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the UN's engagement in increasingly demanding and complex multidimensional peacekeeping operations should be consistent with the agreed principles, guidelines and terminology governing peacekeeping. They *emphasized* the importance of consistency in the use of agreed peacekeeping terminology and underlined that any discussion of the above should be done through the inter-governmental process;

99.10 The Heads of State and Government, while taking *note* of the restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO) and establishment of the Department of Field Support (DFS), *emphasized* the importance of preserving unity of command in mission at all levels, as well as coherence in policy and strategy, and clear command structures in the field and up to, and including, at headquarters;

99.11 The Heads of State and Government *called upon* the UN Secretariat and concerned parties to accord the highest priority to the safety and security of UN peacekeepers in the field in light of the worsening security situation prevailing in many field missions. In this context, they *condemned in the strongest terms* the killing and targeted attacks of UN peacekeepers, and all acts of violence against them

99.12 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) should be involved early and fully, in all aspects and stages of UNPKOs and called for more frequent and substantive interaction among the Security Council, the UN Secretariat and the TCCs. They called for the full and effective implementation of the existing mechanisms laid down in Security Council Resolution 1353 (2001) and in the Note of the President of the Security Council dated 14 January 2002 (S/2002/56);

99.13 The Heads of State and Government *expressed the view* that further development of the mechanisms, referred to in paragraph 97.12 above, towards achieving peacekeeping objectives should be considered;

99.14 The Heads of State and Government *underscored* in particular that the experience and expertise of troop contributing countries can be drawn upon when the Security Council implements, extends or adjusts UN peacekeeping mandates. Troop contributing countries are best placed to contribute to an objective assessment of the situation on the ground. In this regard, enhanced and better interaction between Troop Contributing Countries and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations could also contribute to a more inclusive and substantial consultation and decision making process.

99.15 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that any invitation by the UN Secretariat to the meetings on establishing a new UN peacekeeping mission or expanding an ongoing UNPKO should be transparent and encompass all current and potential Troop Contributing Countries.

99.16 The Heads of State and Government expressed support for continuing efforts to strengthen African peacekeeping capabilities and emphasized the importance of implementing the 10 years plan for capacity building and the Joint Action Plan for United Nations Support to the African Union Peacekeeping in the short, medium and long terms in all relevant the areas including the development of an African standby force. They further took note of the Report prepared by the AU-UN Panel on modalities for support to AU peacekeeping operations and recommend the enhancement of an effective partnership between the UN and the African Union in order to improve planning, deployment and management of African peacekeeping operations.

99.17 The Heads of State and Government remained concerned over the staffing and structure of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field

Support whereby NAM Member Countries are insufficiently represented, particularly at senior and professional levels. The Heads of State and Government urged the Secretary-General to further enhance his efforts in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter, the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules and relevant General Assembly resolutions to attain equitable geographical distributions and gender representation at all levels. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government believed that appropriate representation in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and in the field should also take into account the contributions of Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), in particular at the professional and leadership level in Headquarters as well in the field missions.

99.18 The Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of the rapid and effective deployment of the UNPKOs including their reinforcement as necessary. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government stressed upon the need for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities for any new UN peacekeeping missions or for reinforcing existing UN peacekeeping missions if in crisis. Such a mechanism needs to be developed in close consultation with Troop Contributing Countries.

99.19 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that the funding of UNPKOs through voluntary contributions should not influence the UN Security Council decisions to establish UNPKOs or affect their mandates;

99.20 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* concern over the significant amounts of outstanding reimbursements that the United Nations currently owes to the Troop Contributing Countries, which may adversely affect the UN peacekeeping capacity;

99.21 The Heads of State and Government *noted* the positive outcome of the 2008 session of the UN Contingent Owned Equipment Working Group although they believe that there is a need for the increase in reimbursement rates of COE to be based on actual expenses and investments. They *stressed* the need to review Troop Cost which has not been revised since 2002;

99.22 The Heads of State and Government *stressed again* that all UN Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without condition. They *reaffirmed* the obligation of Member States, under article 17 of the UN Charter, to bear their expenses to the Organisation as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963;

99.23 The Heads of State and Government *reemphasized* the critical importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost-effective procurement of goods and services in support of UNPKOs, and *reiterated* the view that there is a need to ensure greater UN procurement from Non-Aligned Countries;

99.24 The Heads of State and Government *acknowledged* the outstanding contribution and sacrifices of peacekeepers, and *stressed* that all UN peacekeeping personnel perform their duties in a manner that preserve the image, credibility, impartiality, and integrity of the UN. They *stressed* the importance of maintaining a policy of zero tolerance on all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping missions;

99.25 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that due process and national requirements must always be observed during investigations of misconduct. They further *stressed* that the UN should ensure that steps are taken to restore the image and credibility of any UN peacekeeping mission, Troop Contributing Countries or UN peacekeeping personnel when allegations of misconduct are ultimately found to be unproven;

99.26 The Heads of State and Government *noted* the importance of security sector reform (SSR) among other important components in the context of UN peacekeeping and post conflict situations, and *stressed* that SSR should be integrated in the broad framework of UN Rule of Law activities, thus ensuring that SSR activities and structures

are not duplicating the work carried out in the Rule of Law area. They *reaffirmed* that the development of a UN approach to SSR must take place within the General Assembly, and *stressed* that the formulation of strategies to SSR, including its scope and mandate, should be carried out through the intergovernmental process; and

99.27 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that SSR should be undertaken at the request of the country concerned, and underlined the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of the country concerned in determining its national priorities in this regard.

100 The Heads of State and Government *commended* the ongoing work of the NAM Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, under the chairmanship of Morocco, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of peacekeeping. They *encouraged* all NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the working group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement, in particular the Troop Contributing Countries, in the work of the Special committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

101 The Heads of State and Government, deeply aware of the risks inherent in peacekeeping, reserved their most profound thoughts and respect for those UN peacekeepers that have lost their lives while in the service of peace. They emphasized that their sacrifice should stand as an enduring testimony of the unique work carried out by them in favor of peace and stability.

Disarmament and International Security

102 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* and *reiterated* the long-standing principled positions of the Movement on disarmament and international security, including the decisions taken at the XII Summit in Durban in 1998, the XIII Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the XIV Summit in Havana in 2006, the XIII Ministerial Conference in Cartagena in 2000, the XIV Ministerial Conference in Durban in 2004, the Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in 2006, and the XV Ministerial Conference held in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2008.

103 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their continued grave concern over the current difficult and complex situation in the field of disarmament and international security. In this regard, they called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.

104 While *reaffirming* the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, the Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 63/50 on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

105 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlined that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.

106 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and *stressed* the importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. They *stressed* their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. They *reiterated* deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear Weapons-States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. They *underscored* the need for the NWS to implement the unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons and *emphasized*, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations on nuclear disarmament without delay.

107 The Heads of State and Government, while noting the recent statements by NWS of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, reaffirmed the need for urgent concrete actions by the NWS to achieve this goal.

108 The Heads of State and Government *remained* deeply concerned at strategic defence doctrines of NWS, including the "NATO Alliance Strategic Concept", which not only set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies.

109 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. They further *reaffirmed* that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

110 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security. They *reaffirmed* that efforts toward nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

111 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialised, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. They continued to *fully support* the work of the UNDC and *expressed* regret that UNDC was unable to reach agreement on recommendations on its two agenda items during substantive sessions of its three-year cycle ending in April 2008 due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of certain Nuclear Weapons States, despite NAM's constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations, especially in the Working Group on "Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". The Heads of State and Government, while recalling the proposals submitted by the Movement, during the 2009 substantive session, called upon UN Member States to display the necessary political will and flexibility in order to achieve agreement on its recommendations in the UNDC's future sessions.

112 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority. They emphasized the necessity to start negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

113 The Heads of State and Government, *reaffirming* the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, *noted* the adoption of the Program of Work for the 2009 session (CD/1864) by the CD on 29 May 2009 after years of stalemate. They *expressed* their appreciation to the Members and Presidents of the Conference, in particular Algeria, for their tireless efforts in this regard. The Heads of State and Government *agreed* to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Chapter in Geneva.

114 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) and further *reiterated* their deep concern over the persistent lack of consensus to date, despite efforts made in 2007. Appreciating the role of the Chair of the open-ended working group in

2007, selected from NAM, the Heads of State and Government recalled the concrete proposals and the consistent and constructive efforts of the Movement to reach agreement among all UN Member States. They regretted the lack of political will of a certain State in obstructing consensus at the time. The Heads of State and Government *also stressed* the importance of the General Assembly to continue its active consideration with a view to reaching consensus on the objectives, agenda, and the establishment of a preparatory committee for the SSOD-IV, including by reconvening the open-ended working group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee for SSOD-IV. NAM would request, at an appropriate time, the convening of the open-ended working group.

115 The Heads of State and Government again called for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.

116 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and *reaffirmed* further that non-NWS should be effectively assured by NWS against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they reaffirmed the need for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-NWS as a matter of priority. They *noted* the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee on effective international arrangements to assure Non-nuclear-weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all non-NWS.

117 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They *reiterated* that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

118 The Heads of State and Government, while *noting* the entry into force of the 2002 Moscow Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, *stressed* that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons, and *called on* the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, under the Treaty. While taking note of the positive signals by the United States and the Russian Federation on their negotiations on the replacement of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), which is due to expire by the end of 2009, the Heads of State and Government *urged* them to conclude such negotiations urgently in order to achieve further deep cuts in their strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. The Heads of State and Government *further stressed* that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent.

119 The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brings new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. They *remained* concerned that the implementation of a national missile defence system could trigger an arms race(s) and the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.

120 The Heads of State and Government *recognized* the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and *emphasized* that prevention of an arms race in outer space, including a ban to deploy or use weapons therein, would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. They further *emphasized* the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements

relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. They also *reemphasized* the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the "Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects" (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008. They noted that this initiative is a constructive contribution to the work of the Conference, and is a good basis for further discussion toward adopting an international binding instrument.

121 The Heads of State and Government *remained convinced* of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent, and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. They *expressed* their support for efforts to be continued within the UN to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects. In this regard, they *emphasized* the contribution of peaceful uses of space technologies, including space launch vehicle technologies, to human advancement, such as for telecommunications and data gathering on natural disasters. They also *emphasized* the need to keep the issue of missiles in all its aspects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and *welcomed* that the Panel of Governmental Experts established in accordance with Resolution 59/67 successfully concluded its work in 2008 and submitted its report to the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly. Pending the achievement of such a universal approach related to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, any initiative to address these concerns effectively and in a sustainable and comprehensive manner should be through an inclusive process of negotiations in a forum where all States could participate as equals. They *stressed* the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.

122 The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty as well as Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free-status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation and they *welcomed* the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on 21 March 2009 as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security. They *reiterated* that in the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. They *urged* States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission. Recalling the convening and the outcome of the First Conference of the States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Established Nuclear Weapon Free Zones held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005, the Heads of State and Government *called on* the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of NWFZs to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States. In this regard, they took note of the Focal Points Meeting of NWFZ Treaties and Mongolia, held from 27-28 April 2009 in Ulaanbaatar. They *expressed* their support for Mongolia's policy in institutionalizing its nuclear-weapon-free status. In this regard they welcomed the start of the talks by Mongolia with its two neighbours to conclude the required legal instrument and expressed their hope that it would soon result in the conclusion of an international instrument institutionalizing the status.

123 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they *reaffirmed* the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without

delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East". They *expressed* great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and *condemned* Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also *condemned* the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They *urged* the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further *welcomed* the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They *stressed* that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they *expressed* their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

124 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their support for the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna to keep the question of the Israeli Nuclear capabilities under consideration of the General Conference of the IAEA at its 53rd Session.

125 The Heads of State and Government *underscored* the Movement's principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they *condemned* the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and *welcomed* Syria's cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.

126 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 63/51 on this matter for the first time without a vote. They *reaffirmed* that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties.

127 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the importance of the UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

128 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT, while *reaffirming* the package of agreements of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT, *reiterated* their disappointment at the inability of the 2005 Review Conference of the NPT to agree on substantive recommendations. While recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT *agreed* to make every effort to reach a successful outcome at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT and called upon nuclear weapon States, to reiterate their full respect to their obligations under the Treaty, in particular in the area of

nuclear disarmament, and the outcomes of its Review Conferences, in particular the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference and undertake practical measures thereto in order to arrive at a successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference.

129 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT *reiterated* their call for the firm commitment by all States parties to the Treaty to the implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty, particularly an unequivocal undertaking by the NWS to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT *reiterated* that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non NWS parties to the Treaty strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. They underlined the importance to establish subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and to consider and adopt a legally binding international instrument on unconditional security assurances to non nuclear weapon states. In this regard, they *emphasized* the need for the Preparatory Committee meetings to continue to allocate specific time for deliberations on nuclear disarmament, implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and security assurances. They recalled the agreement that the Review Conference will be chaired by a representative from the Movement.

130 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.

131 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to *note* with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They again *emphasized* that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and *strongly rejected* attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of the IAEA Statute.

132 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT *emphasized* once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, and III of the Treaty. They *stressed* that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In this connection, they confirmed that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

133 The Heads of State and Government stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest extent possible in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

134 The Heads of State and Government highlighted that the issue of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be conducted through wide, integral and

transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economical implications, before any decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. The Heads of State and Government emphasized that decisions should be made by consensus, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its Statute, without any prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects.

135 The Heads of State and Government *emphasizing* the importance of the positive role played by the Non-Aligned Members in the IAEA, *stressed* the necessity that all members of the IAEA strictly observe its Statute. They *stressed* that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. They also *reaffirmed* that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations.

136 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the discussion of the IAEA's future role until 2020 and beyond is an issue of extraordinary importance for all IAEA member States, in particular for NAM members. Therefore it should be conducted through a transparent and careful deliberation process, with active participation of all IAEA member States. Any decision in this regard should take into account the interests of all IAEA member States in order to achieve consensus.

137 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

138 The Heads of State and Government *affirmed* the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They *reaffirmed* the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. While *reiterating* the need to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, they called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

139 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law; relevant conventions; the UN Charter, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability.

140 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) *reaffirmed* that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. They recognised the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol and universal adherence to the Convention. They *reiterated* their call to promote international cooperation for peaceful purposes, including scientific-technical exchange. They underlined the importance to maintain close coordination among the NAM States Parties to the Convention and highlighted that the Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons forms a whole and that, although it is possible to consider certain aspects separately, it is critical to deal with all of the issues interrelated to this Convention in a balanced and comprehensive manner.

141 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention stressed the importance of the active participation by NAM States Parties to the BTWC in this year's Experts and Annual Meeting in the framework of the Convention, in August and December 2009, respectively, on enhancing international cooperation, assistance and exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes, promoting capacity building in the fields of disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis, and containment of infectious diseases, which are items of utmost interest not only to the NAM States Parties to the BTWC but also to all developing countries. They further encouraged the BTWC States Parties to provide information, as set forth in paragraph 54 of the Final Document of the Sixth BTWC Review Conference, on how Article X of the BTWC on the issue of international assistance and cooperation is being implemented.

142 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) *invited* all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible with a view to its universality. They *reaffirmed* that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security can be enhanced through its full implementation. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention. They *reiterated* their call on the developed countries to promote international cooperation for the benefit of States Parties through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. They recalled that the full, balanced, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all provisions of the Convention in particular economic and technical development through international cooperation, is fundamental to the achievement of its object and purpose. While *expressing* their serious concern that more than 57% of chemical weapons still remain to be destroyed, they called upon States having declared possession of chemical weapons to ensure full and complete compliance with the final extended deadline (29th of April 2012) for the destruction of their chemical weapons, in order to uphold the credibility and integrity of the Convention. They *stressed* that the obligation and responsibility for the destruction of chemical weapons lies solely with the possessor States Parties and that fulfilment of this obligation is fundamental to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention. In this regard, they *called on* the relevant possessor States Parties to intensify the rate of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles by taking every necessary measure to meet their final extended deadlines for the destruction of their chemical weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

143 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the CWC *reaffirmed* that the implementation of the Article X of the CWC on assistance and protection against chemical weapons make a significant contribution to countering the threats of use of chemical weapons. They *stressed* the importance of achieving and maintaining a high level of readiness of the OPCW to provide timely and needed assistance and protection against use or threat of use of chemical weapons, including assistance to the victims of chemical weapons.

144 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the CWC, while paying due respect to the chemical weapons victims and their families, declare their firm conviction that international support to provide special care and assistance to all victims suffering the effects of exposure to chemical weapons is an urgent humanitarian need and that the States Parties to the Convention as well as the OPCW should pay urgent attention to meeting these needs including through the possible establishment of an international support network.

145 The Heads of State and Government condemned the recent Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip and the occupying power's indiscriminate shelling and bombing of Palestinian civilian areas, and expressed their grave concern over the reported use in civilian areas of harmful and potentially fatal incendiary weapons, such as white phosphorous. In this regard, they called for a thorough investigation of this serious matter by relevant bodies under the appropriate international conventions and agreements.

146 The Heads of State and Government regretted unsubstantiated allegations of non-compliance with relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction and *called on* States Parties to such instruments that make such allegations to follow procedures set out in those instruments and to provide necessary substantiation for their allegations. They called upon all

States parties to the respective international instruments to implement fully and in a transparent manner all their obligations under these instruments.

147 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their satisfaction with the consensus among States on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They *welcomed* the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 63/60 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the UN framework and through international co-operation. While *stressing* that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they *emphasized* that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also *urged* all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

148 While *noting* the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1673 (2006) and resolution 1810 (2008) by the Security Council, the Heads of State and Government underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly. They further cautioned against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government *stressed* the importance of the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be addressed in an inclusive manner by the General Assembly, *taking into account* the views of all Member States.

149 Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction and underlining the need for the total elimination of such weapons, the Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the need to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and therefore *supported* the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required.

150 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms for their self-defence and security needs. They *expressed* their concern about unilateral coercive measures and *emphasized* that no undue restriction should be placed on the transfer of such arms.

151 The Heads of State and Government recognised the significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and the Non-Aligned Countries, and called for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the industrialized states with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

152 The Heads of State and Government *remained* deeply concerned over the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. They *recognized* the need to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of small arms. They *called on* all States, in particular major producing States, to ensure that the supply of small arms and light weapons is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorized by Governments and to implement legal restrictions and prohibitions preventing the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. They *encouraged* all initiatives by States to mobilize resources and expertise as well as to provide assistance to strengthen the full implementation of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects.

153 The Heads of State and Government *emphasized* the importance of a prompt and full implementation of the Programme of Action, and in this regard, *stressed* that international assistance and cooperation is an essential aspect in the full implementation of the Programme

of Action. They *expressed* disappointment at the inability of the UN Conference to Review the Progress made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All its Aspects, held in New York, from 26 June to 7 July 2006, to agree on a final Document. The Heads of State and Government *noted* the third Biennial Meeting of the States (BMS) held in New York, from 14 to 18 July 2008, which considered the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action. They *reaffirmed* the total validity of the Programme of Action and *encouraged* the NAM delegations to coordinate efforts in the UN with a view to reaching agreement on a follow-up to the Programme of Action in order to ensure its full implementation. They called for the full implementation of the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner the illicit small arms and light weapons, which was adopted by the General Assembly.

154 The Heads of State and Government continued to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorising innocent civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence. They called upon all States in the position to do so, to provide the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to landmine clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance.

155 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention) *invited* those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention.

156 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* concern about the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned Countries. They *called on* the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and leaving explosives outside their territories during Second World War to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.

157 The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention *recognized* the significance of the Second Review Conference and expressed their appreciation for the commitment of Colombia to prepare and host that Conference to be held in Cartagena, between 30 November and 4 December 2009. Furthermore, they welcomed the regional conferences and workshops in preparation for the Conference and appreciated the efforts of the host States in that regard.

158 The Heads of State and Government of States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols encouraged States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols.

159 The Heads of State and Government *recognized* the adverse humanitarian impact caused by the use of cluster munitions. They *stressed* the Movement's principled position on the central role of the United Nations in the area of disarmament and arms control. They took note of the continued consideration of the issue of cluster munitions in the context of the CCW. They further *took note* that the Convention on Cluster Munitions was opened for signature on 3 December 2008.

160 The Heads of State and Government underlined the importance of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 63/54, taking into consideration the possible harmful effects to human health and the environment, caused by the use of weapons and munitions containing depleted uranium.

161 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption without a vote of General Assembly Resolution 63/52. They also *expressed* concern at the increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs. They further *stressed* the importance of the reduction of military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and *urged* all States to devote resources made available from there to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They *expressed* firm support for unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures adopted by some governments aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security and recognised that confidence building measures assisted in this regard.

162 The Heads of State and Government commended the continued work of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament, under the chairmanship of Indonesia, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. They *encouraged* all NAM delegations to actively participate at the international disarmament meetings with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.

163 Consistent with and guided by the aforementioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to:

163.1 Continue to pursue the positions and priorities of the Movement, as appropriate, in the relevant international fora; and

163.2 Task the NAM Coordinating Bureau to undertake efforts, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Movement at disarmament and international security meetings.

Terrorism

164 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled position concerning terrorism, as follows:

164.1 Terrorist acts constitute the most flagrant violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the right to life, leading to the lack of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom of peoples, and that such acts endanger the territorial integrity and stability of States as well as national, regional and international security, de-stabilise legitimately constituted governments or the prevailing constitutional order and political unity of States, affect the stability of nations and the very basis of societies, as well as create adverse consequences on the economic and social development and cause the destruction of the physical and economic infrastructure of States;

164.2 Terrorism can not and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilisation or ethnic group, and that these attributions should not be used to justify terrorism or counter-terrorism measures that include, *inter alia*, profiling of terror suspects and intrusion on individual privacy;

164.3 Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes, wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed are, in any circumstance, unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them;

164.4 Terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation. The brutalisation of people remaining under foreign occupation should continue to be denounced as the gravest form of terrorism, and that the use of State power for the suppression and violence against peoples struggling against foreign occupation in exercising their inalienable right to self-determination should continue to be condemned. In this regard and in accordance with the UN Charter, international law

and the relevant UN resolutions, the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation does not constitute terrorism;[17]

164.5 The Movement *reaffirmed* its principled position under international law and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions on the legitimacy of the struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination, which does not constitute terrorism, and once again *called for* the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self determination and national liberation.

165 *Acknowledging* the serious danger and threats posed by terrorism and terrorist acts to the international community, consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof as well as *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures:

165.1 *Strongly and unequivocally condemn*, as criminal, and *reject* terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which are unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them, and in this context, *reaffirm* their support for the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 and other relevant UN resolutions;

165.2 Resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism, and in this context, urge all States, consistent with the UN Charter, to fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law combating terrorism, including by prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of terrorist acts; by preventing the organisation, instigation or financing of terrorist acts against other States from within or outside their territories or by organisations based in their territories; by refraining from organising, instigating, assisting, financing or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States; by refraining from encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts; by refraining from allowing the use of their territories for planning, training or financing for such acts; or by refraining from supplying arms or other weapons that could be used for terrorist acts in other States;

165.3 *Condemn* any form of, and *refrain* from extending, political, diplomatic, moral or material support for terrorism, and in this context, *urge* all States, consistent with the UN Charter and in fulfilling their obligations under international law, to ensure that refugee status or any other legal status is not abused by the perpetrators, organisers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims of political motivation by them are not recognised as grounds for refusing requests for their extradition;

165.4 *Urge* all States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the thirteen international and UN conventions and protocols relating to combating terrorism;

165.5 *Observe and implement* the provisions of all international conventions as well as regional and bilateral instruments relating to terrorism to which their countries are party, *taking into account* the recommendations of the Final Document of the UN Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Cairo, Egypt in 1995 and the International Conference on Combating Terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2005;

165.6 *Oppose* attempts to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation with terrorism, in order to prolong occupation and oppression of innocent people with impunity;

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17 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992.

165.7 *Further call on* all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also *denounced* the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They *condemned* the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent victims struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They *stressed* the sanctity of this right and *urged* that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they *also reaffirmed* their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions and the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination does not constitute terrorism;

165.8 *Call upon* all states to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, and to *reaffirm* their commitment in this respect to prevent human rights violations in consistency with the rule of law and their obligation under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, and in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

165.9 While *reaffirming* the Movement's principled position on combating international terrorism, and in the light of the previous initiatives and considerations adopted by NAM, and of their conviction that multilateral cooperation under the UN auspices is the most effective means to combat international terrorism, the Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their call for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the UN to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including identifying its root causes;

165.10 Further *reiterate* the importance of the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention for Combating International Terrorism and, in this respect, *noting* the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210, for elaboration of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the continuing efforts to that end, and *call upon* all States to co-operate in resolving the outstanding issues.

165.11 Call for a transparent and comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and *agree* to actively engage in future meetings concerning the reviews of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and its implementation in a manner that would advance the principled position of the Movement.

165.12 *Recall* the first biannual review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of 5 September 2008 that decided, inter alia, on the interaction of Member States with the Task Force on regular basis, in order to receive briefings and reports on its current and future work, assess the work being undertaken on the Strategy implementation efforts, including the work of the Task Force and its institutionalization, and offer policy guidance as reflected in General Assembly resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008.

165.13 Strongly condemn the grave acts of terrorism which targeted Iraqi civilians on almost a daily basis in different parts of the country and call for enhancement of international cooperation to support Iraqi capacity building programs to combat all forms of terrorism.

165.14 The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Islamabad, Pakistan on the Marriot Hotel on September 20, 2008 and the terrorist attack on the visiting Sri Lankan Cricket Team in Lahore, on March 3, 2009, which represented intensification of international terrorism, causing colossal loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation in accordance with the obligations of all Member States under relevant international law against the

perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism.

165.15 The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Mumbai, India, between November 26 and 29, 2008, which represented an escalation of international terrorism, causing extensive loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation of all Member States, in accordance with relevant international law, against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism.

165.16 Strongly condemned the successive terrorist attacks experienced in the last few years, and more particularly the most recent and dramatic terrorist attacks of 17 February 2009, against the Presidential Palace in the capital city of Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, which caused significant loss of human life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation, in accordance with the obligations of all Member States under relevant international law, against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terror.

165.17 *Support* the initiative launched by Tunisia in order to elaborate by consensus an International Code of Conduct within the framework of the UN aimed at reinforcing co-ordination and multilateral efforts for the prevention of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in conformity with international law and the UN Charter, pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism;

165.18 *Hold* a NAM Ministerial Meeting on the issue of terrorism at the most appropriate date, based on the progress of the discussions and negotiations on this issue at the United Nations;

165.19 *Support* national, regional and international efforts and arrangements that seek to implement, where appropriate, the pertinent international legally binding instruments, as well as the relevant UN resolutions,[18] including General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373, and regional arrangements and instruments relating to combating terrorism;[19] *strengthen* the cooperation with all States in this regard, *emphasizing* that such cooperation should be in conformity with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions; and in this context, *urge* the relevant UN organs to promote ways and means to support and strengthen such cooperation;

165.20 *Reject* actions and measures, the use or threat of use of force in particular by armed forces, which violate the UN Charter and international law especially the relevant international conventions, imposed or threatened to be imposed by any State against any Non-Aligned Country under the pretext of combating terrorism or to pursue its political aims, including by directly or indirectly categorising them as terrorism sponsoring-States. They called upon the Security Council to promote legitimacy and credibility of the Al-Qaida sanctions regime, in particular by addressing the concerns of due process and transparency in its listing and delisting procedure and in granting exemption. They further *totally reject* the use of the term "axis of evil" by a certain State to target other States under the pretext of combating terrorism, as well as the unilateral preparation of lists accusing States of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are

18 These include General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373.
19 These include the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which was adopted in Algiers in July 1999 and entered into force on 6 December 2003, and its Plan of Action, which was adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Maputo on 12 July 2003; the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism, which entered into force on 7 May 1999; the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, which was adopted in Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999; the OIC Declaration on Terrorism, which was adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur on 3 April 2002; the ASEAN Declarations on Terrorism adopted by the 7th and 8th ASEAN Summits in 2001 and 2002 respectively; the ASEAN Joint Declarations to Combat International Terrorism with the USA of 1 August 2002, with the EU of 28 January 2003, with India of 8 October 2003 and with Russia of 2 July 2004, and the ASEAN-China Joint Declaration on Co-operation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (4 November 2002); the Protocol on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, which was adopted at the SAARC Summit in Islamabad in January 2004

inconsistent with international law and constitute on their part a form of psychological and political terrorism and in this context, *underscoring* the need to *exercise* solidarity with the Non-Aligned Countries that are affected by such actions and measures; and

165.21 *Introduce* comprehensive qualitative changes to national laws and legislations of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to criminalise all terrorist acts as well as support, financing or instigation of such acts.

165.22 *Reaffirm* their support to the proposal of The Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud to establish the International Centre to combat terrorism adopted by the International Conference to combat terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in February 2005. The Riyadh Conference asserted that elimination of terrorism is only possible through a coordinated international efforts and cooperation. The Conference called upon the United Nations to establish the centre to exchange information and share expertise, and coordinate efforts to monitor the activities of terrorist organization and individuals closely.

Democracy [20]

166 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. They *reaffirmed* that while all democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy, that it does not belong to any country or region, and further *reaffirmed* the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination. They *expressed* their conviction that international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, on the basis of respect for the principles enshrined in the UN Charter as well as those of transparency, impartiality, non-selectivity and inclusiveness, could contribute to the attainment of the goal of democracy consolidation at national and international levels.

167 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The international community should support the strengthening and promotion of democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world, without distinction between developed and developing countries, in compliance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

168 The Heads of State and Government recalled the constitutional processes that have been taking place recently in several Latin American countries as an expression of respect to and strengthening of democracy based on the freely expressed will and participation of the people of those countries to determine their own political, economic, legal, social and cultural systems.

169 The Heads of State and Government recalled the pledge by the leaders of UN Member States, as *reaffirmed* in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and *noted* the important role of the UN in the promotion and strengthening of democratic practices in Member States which have sought legal, technical and financial assistance. The Heads of State and Government *took note* of the work of the UN Democracy Fund.

170 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the launching of the Bali Democracy Forum organized by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in Bali on 10-11 December 2008, as an intergovernmental forum to promote democracy in the Asia-Pacific region that is home-grown and not imposing, based on the principles of equal participation, sharing of best practices, dialogue and international cooperation. The Heads of State and Government also took note of the activities of the Bali Democracy Forum organized by the Institute for Peace and Democracy in Bali.

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20 This section should be read in conjunction with the section on Human Rights under Chapter III of the Document.

171 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the successful organization of the Sixth International Conference on New or Restored Democracies held in Doha, Qatar from 30 October to 1 November 2006 and appreciated the active participation in this Conference.

172 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

172.1 *Work* collectively for the promotion of democracy and for more inclusive political processes allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all countries, including seeking assistance from the UN on a voluntary basis;

172.2 *Promote*, while *recognizing* the importance of the promotion of democracy at the national level, the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision-making; and

172.3 *Oppose and condemn* any politically motivated attempt or misuse of the international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, including the marginalisation or exclusion of Non-Aligned Countries from the full participation and equal opportunities of membership in the intergovernmental bodies of the UN system.

North-South Dialogue and Cooperation

173 In *acknowledging* the need for an increased interaction between the leaders of developing and developed world, the Heads of State and Government *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

173.1 *Generate, expand and deepen* a more dynamic relationship and co-operation with developed and industrialised countries, in particular with the Group of Eight, firmly rooted on mutual respect, mutuality of benefits, shared and differentiated responsibilities, constructive engagement and dialogue, broad partnership and genuine interdependence, with the aim of forging compatible or complementary responses or initiatives on global issues and generate greater understanding between the North and the South;

173.2 *Continue to hold* Ministerial Meetings between the Troikas of NAM and the European Union, within the framework of ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, aimed at facilitating comprehensive and transparent exchange of views of common interest to be addressed in the UNGA sessions.

173.3 *Taking note* of the successful Ministerial meetings held by the Chair of the NAM with others interested parties, to continue to hold meetings, including at the Ministerial level, between the Chair of NAM and other interested parties, as appropriate, on issues of common interest.

173.4 *Ensure* that the views of developing countries are fully taken into account before decisions on relevant issues[21] affecting them and the international community are made by developed countries, which could be achieved through, inter alia, institutionalising established contacts between the leaders at the highest level of developing and developed countries, and in this context, *request* the Chair of the Movement to coordinate with the Chair of the Group of 77 and China to identify measures that could contribute towards achieving this objective; and

173.5 *Call on* international meetings and conferences, including the annual Summits of the Group of Eight to take into account the interests and concerns of developing countries, especially in the current situation and serious adverse impacts of the global economic and financial crises on their development, and *request* the Chair of the Movement to continue to convey those interests and concerns.

21 The relevant issues include peace and security questions including international terrorism, trade and finance policies, external debt and debt forgiveness/cancellation, the environment including climate change, and energy security.

173.6 *Highlight* the importance of North South Cooperation being aligned with national development priorities of recipient countries as well as the importance of increasing the efficiency of development assistance.

Role of Regional Organisations

174 The Heads of State and Government *underscored* the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security as well as economic and social development through cooperation among countries in the region.

175 The Heads of State and Government called for the intensification of the process of consultations, cooperation, and coordination between the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations, arrangements, or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, as well as on their mandate, scope and composition, which is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

176 The Heads of State and Government recalled the UN Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and *called on* the international community to renew commitment for NEPAD and other related initiatives for Africa, *noting* in this regard the efforts exerted by the African Union and other regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalisation of the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 59/213 highlighting the particular areas of required support by the UN system to the African Union, in the social, economic, political, peace and security areas, and *express* their full commitment to continue to advocate the necessity for continued international support required to meet the special needs of Africa as contained in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Outcome Summit.

CHAPTER II: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

Middle East

Peace Process

177 The Heads of State and Government stressed the need for urgent efforts to advance a Middle East peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1515 and 1850, the Madrid terms of reference and the principle of land for peace. They rejected attempts to alter the terms of reference of the peace process, including the imposition of unilateral measures and schemes by Israel, the occupying Power, aimed at forcibly and illegally imposing a unilateral solution. They affirmed that such illegal measures, including in particular the construction and expansion of settlements and the Wall, are totally contradictory to the peace process and must be ceased completely for any resumption of peace negotiations. In this regard, they stressed the need for intensified and coordinated efforts by the international community to promote a genuine peace process as well as to ensure respect for international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, the key to a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

178 On this basis, the Heads of State and Government stressed the need for the resumption, in a timely and appropriate manner, of substantial negotiations between the parties on all tracks of the peace process for the achievement of a comprehensive, just, lasting and peaceful settlement, based on the relevant U.N. resolutions and in accordance with the rules and principles of international law enshrined therein. In this regard, they reiterated the necessity and urgency of ending the prolonged and unlawful Israeli occupation of all of the Arab territories occupied since 1967. They further reaffirmed their long-standing position in support of the establishment of the independent State of Palestine in all of the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1967, including East Jerusalem as its capital.

179 The Heads of State and Government recalled the historic role to be played by and the obligations of the international community, including the Security Council, towards advancing a just and comprehensive peace settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as a whole, including

the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and regional stability. They called upon the Quartet, in light of the responsibilities undertaken by its members, to exert serious efforts and actions to support and promote negotiations on all final status issues, including full implementation of the provisions of the Road Map for a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They also called upon the Security Council to engage the Quartet, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and called on the members of the NAM Caucus of the Council to remain active in this regard.

180 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support for the Arab Peace Initiative, which was adopted by the XIV Arab Summit in Beirut in March 2002, and welcomed the resolutions of the XXI Arab Summit in Doha in March 2009 which reaffirmed the commitment by all Arab states to the Arab Peace Initiative and stressed that this peace initiative will not remain on the table for long, as stipulated in the documents adopted by the Doha Arab Summit in 2009.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

181 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their adherence to the positions concerning Palestine adopted by the XIV Summit of Heads of State or Government held in Havana in September 2006, as well as by the recent NAM Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, including the XV Ministerial Conference held in Tehran in July 2008, which constitute the guidelines for the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine. In this regard, they further reaffirmed their adherence to the principled positions set forth in the Declarations on Palestine adopted by the NAM Committee on Palestine during the XIV Summit, the XV Ministerial Conference an d the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in April 2009.

182 The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep regret that the question of Palestine remains unresolved after the passage of more than sixty years since the 1948 Al-Nakba[22] that befell the Palestinian people, by which they became a stateless and dispossessed people, displaced and dispersed from their homeland of Palestine, and that more than half of the Palestinian people continue to live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region and in the Diaspora. The Heads of State and Government also expressed their deep regret that since 1967, for nearly forty-two years now, the Palestinian people have continuously suffered under the brutal Israeli military occupation of their land and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestine refugees to return.

183 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their regret at the lack of progress made, despite increased international efforts and a resumption of the peace process in late November 2007, to address the major issues and follow-up core positions regarding the question of Palestine. They also expressed their grave concern in particular about the serious deterioration of the situation and critical political, economic, social humanitarian and security conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of ongoing unlawful policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power.

184 In this regard, the Heads of State and Government *condemned* Israel's continuing military occupation of the Palestinian Territory in breach of international law and UN resolutions. They *condemned* the continuing brutal Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, by which the occupying Power has continued to commit grave human rights violations and reported war crimes, including by use of excessive and indiscriminate force that has killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, and has caused vast destruction of properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. They *condemned* also Israel's detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, including hundreds of women and children and numerous elected officials, and called for their immediate release. They *condemned* also illegal Israeli settlement activities by which the occupying Power has continued to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

[22] This is the term commonly used to refer to the catastrophe and tragedy that befell the Palestinian people in 1948, by which they lost their homeland and by which the majority of Palestinians were forcibly uprooted from their homes and displaced, becoming refugees, whose plight continues until this day.

including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international law. They also *condemned* Israel's continued imposition of collective punishment on the Palestinian people by various illegal means and measures. The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.

185 The Heads of State and Government *condemned* in the strongest terms the recent Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of more than 1,400 Palestinians, including hundreds of children and women, and the injury of more than 5,500 Palestinians. They *condemned* also Israel's wanton destruction of thousands of Palestinian homes; business properties; vital civilian infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity systems; hospitals and ambulances; mosques; public institutions, including schools and national ministries; farms; and several UN facilities. The Heads of State and Government *called* upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease immediately its military aggression against the Palestinian people and stressed the importance of reaching a permanent, durable ceasefire starting in the Gaza Strip and extending to the West Bank, and expressed support for Egyptian efforts in this regard.

186 The Heads of State and Government *called* upon the international community, including the Security Council, to ensure that thorough investigations are carried out of all the crimes and violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip and that serious follow-up efforts are undertaken to hold accountable the perpetrators of such crimes and bring an end to Israel's impunity and defiance of the law. In this connection, they *called* for immediate action to follow-up the findings of the investigation by the UN Secretary-General's Board of Inquiry and by the fact-finding mission to be dispatched by the Human Rights Council.

187 The Heads of State and Government also *condemned* Israel's inhumane, unlawful closure and blockade of the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the virtual imprisonment of the entire Palestinian civilian population there by obstructing their freedom of movement, including the movement of sick persons, students and humanitarian personnel; obstructed access to humanitarian aid and all essential goods, including food, medicines, fuel, electricity and construction materials; and obstructed all commercial flows. They expressed serious concern about the grave deterioration of socio-economic conditions and the deepening of the humanitarian crisis due to the blockade, which has caused widespread deprivation, poverty and hardship in addition to the vast trauma and suffering inflicted by the military aggression. The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that, in addition to violating countless provisions of human rights law, such collective punishment measures by Israel are tantamount to grave breaches of international humanitarian law, by which it is bound as the occupying Power and with which it must scrupulously comply. They demanded that Israel cease such illegal practices against the Palestinian people, end its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip and promptly and unconditionally open all its crossing points with the Strip in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and all United Nations resolutions, including relevant Security Council resolutions.

188 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their strong condemnation of Israel's continuing intensive campaign of settler colonization, including vast land confiscations; the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, settlement "outposts" and settlement infrastructure; the transfer of more Israeli settlers; the construction of the Wall; home demolitions; excavations; and the imposition of arbitrary and racist residency and movement restrictions via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. They reiterated that such policies and measures by Israel, the occupying Power, constitute grave breaches of international law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. They stressed the incompatibility of peace process negotiations with such illegal colonization activities, which are clearly aimed at the illegal acquisition and *de facto* annexation of more Palestinian land and forcibly imposing a unilateral solution. In this connection, they expressed their deep concern about the extensive physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements, Wall and network of checkpoints, which are severing the Palestinian Territory into separate areas, including several walled cantons; isolating East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory; displacing thousands of Palestinians from their homes and completely destroying some

communities. They stressed that this illegal Israeli colonization campaign in its entirety is gravely undermining the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and jeopardizing the prospects for physically achieving the two-State solution for peace.

189 The Heads of State and Government demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all of its colonization activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They *reaffirmed* all relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, including those relating to Jerusalem and confirming that it is an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory; demanded their full implementation; and considered that all Israeli measures aimed at altering the legal, geographic and demographic character and status of Jerusalem and of the Occupied Palestinian Territory as a whole are null and void and have no legal validity whatsoever. They further reaffirmed that these unlawful measures cannot alter the terms of reference of the peace process nor negate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In the face of continued Israeli defiance, the Heads of State and Government called for urgent action by the international community to compel the occupying Power to abide by all of its obligations under international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, UN resolutions, the Advisory Opinion and its obligations under the Road Map in this regard. They also reiterated their call for the expeditious operation of the *"United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory"* and the speedy fulfilment of its mandate.

190 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian Authority under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas and emphasized the importance of maintaining and protecting the national, democratic institutions of the Palestinian Authority, including the Palestinian Legislative Council which shall constitute a vital foundation for the future independent Palestinian State. The Heads of State and Government also reiterated their call for the speedy restoration of the situation in the Gaza Strip to that which existed prior to the events of June 2007 and stressed the importance and urgency of Palestinian reconciliation and unity, and requested the International Community to respect what the Palestinians agree upon. They expressed their support for Egyptian and regional efforts in this regard and their hope for speedy achievement of reconciliation, essential for the realization of the just, legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

191 The Heads of State and Government called for intensification of efforts by the entire international community, in particular the Security Council and the Quartet, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, in order to ameliorate the situation on the ground and to help advance a peace process and settlement that guarantees an end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that began in 1967, and the establishment of the sovereign, independent, and viable state of Palestine within a specified timeframe as well as a just solution for the Palestine refugee problem based on General Assembly resolution 194 (III). They stressed that such a settlement is essential for the promotion of comprehensive peace and security in the region. They called upon the Security Council, considering its Charter authority for the maintenance of international peace and security, to actively engage the Quartet for advancement of such a peace settlement. They stressed the continuing importance of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Road Map and called for its full and honest implementation. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the timely convening of the proposed international conference in Moscow in follow-up of the Annapolis Conference.

192 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the necessity of upholding international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter with regard to the question of Palestine under all circumstances. They also *reaffirmed* the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects on the basis of international law and stressed the need for all relevant UN organs, committees and agencies to exert efforts to this end. They once more called upon the UN not to reward illegal actions and intransigence and to increase its efforts towards the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace settlement, based on the two-State solution, and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In this context, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful

solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

193 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

193.1. *Continue* holding meetings at the ministerial level of the NAM Committee on Palestine, within the framework of the Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meetings that take place at the outset of UNGA ordinary sessions and during any other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement, whenever necessary and in accordance with the developments on this issue.

193.2. *Maintain* regular contacts and dialogue at the ministerial level between the NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet and the Members of the UN Security Council, with a view to coordinating and enhancing the role played by NAM in the international efforts seeking a solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region.

193.3. *Continue* to actively participate in the UN Security Council, including via a proactive role of the NAM Caucus of the Council, and General Assembly meetings addressing the question of Palestine.

193.4. *Convene* a parallel forum of civil society, preferably within UN premises, intended to mobilize international public opinion on this issue and thus make a substantial contribution to attaining a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Occupied Syrian Golan

194 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purports to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void and have no legal effect. They further *reaffirmed* that all such measures and actions, including the illegality of Israeli settlement construction and expansion activities in the Occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the UN, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, and the defiance of will of the international community. They *reiterated* the Movement's demand that Israel comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that Israel adheres to the Madrid terms of reference based on the principle of land for peace, which are in their entirety considered to be a primary and basic element in the negotiation process that should be adhered to, including the immediate commencement of the demarcation of the 4 June 1967 line.

195 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the Movement's unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and rights to restore the full Syrian sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Arab Peace Initiative, the Madrid Peace Process, as well as the principle of land for peace and in accordance with relevant Security Council Resolutions. They again demanded that Israel respect all its commitments and pledges.

196 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their demand for Israel to comply immediately and unconditionally with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, dated 12 August 1949, and to apply them to the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan. They strongly condemned the Israeli brutal practices in Israeli occupation prisons, and expressed their grave concern at the inhuman conditions of the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan which have led to the

deterioration of their physical health and put their lives at risk, in a blatant violation of international humanitarian law.

197 The Heads of State and Government called upon Israel, the occupying power, to reopen the Quneitra entry point, to facilitate the visits of the Syrian citizens under Israeli occupation to their motherland, Syria.

<u>Lebanon, the Remaining Occupied Lebanese Lands, and the Consequences of the Israeli Aggression against Lebanon</u>

198 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their congratulations to the people and leaders of Lebanon and *welcomed* and *strongly supported* the agreement reached in Doha on May 21 under the auspices of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, pursuant to the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of the Arab League, chaired by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani, and the Secretary General of the Arab League, Amr Musa, which constituted an essential step towards the return to the normal functioning of Lebanese democratic institutions, and the complete restoration of Lebanon's unity and stability.

199 The Heads of State and Government highly valued the important role of the President of the Republic in convening and chairing the National Dialogue sessions to continue the consolidation of national reconciliation, to reinforce the authority of the State over all its territories in a manner that guarantees its sovereignty and security, and to implement the previous decisions of the National Dialogue. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the commencement of the rebuilding of the Nahr El Bared Camp and, in this regard, called on the donor countries to increase their assistance and to honour their previous commitments. The Heads of State and Government took note of the commencement of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon to uncover the truth behind the assassination of the previous Prime Minister Hariri, establish justice and end impunity, away from revenge and politicization.

200 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* strong condemnation of the relentless Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon in 2006 and the serious violations by Israel of the Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in this regard charged Israel with full responsibility for the consequences of its aggression.

201 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Lebanon, hailed their heroic resistance to the Israeli aggression, and *emphasized* the primordial importance of Lebanon's national unity and stability.

202 The Heads of State and Government, *emphasizing* the principles of International Humanitarian Law, *condemned* the targeting of civilians wherever it may occur.

203 The Heads of State and Government in particular *strongly condemned* the indiscriminate and massive Israeli air strikes and shelling on Lebanese towns and villages in 2006 targeting civilians, civil infrastructure and private properties which constitute a serious breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law, and blatant and flagrant violations of human rights.

204 The Heads of State and Government were *strongly convinced* that there should be no impunity for violations of international law and international humanitarian law and human rights, and that Israel should be held accountable for its apparent commission of large scale crimes. Furthermore Israel should, without further delay, surrender all the maps and information on the exact locations of the land mines and cluster munitions it had planted in Lebanon to the United Nations as these mines and cluster munitions are causing lots of death and terror among both the civilian population and the Lebanese Army.

205 The Heads of State and Government called for a strict implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and in this respect called for an immediate and complete cease fire, and for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon with full respect for the Blue Line and the sovereignty of Lebanon in land, sea, and air.

206 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the region south of the Litani River, such that there will be no weapon or authority other than that of the Lebanese State as stipulated in the Taef National Reconciliation Document, and *called on* States to expedite their contribution to Lebanon as requested by Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006).

207 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* full support for the Seven-Point Plan presented by the Lebanese Government, and *emphasized* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations in settling the issue of the Sheba'a Farms in accordance with the proposal mentioned in the aforementioned Seven-Point Plan and with UNSCR 1701 (2006), and called upon all relevant parties to cooperate with the United Nations to reach a solution to the Sheba'a Farms issue which protects Lebanon's sovereign rights including water rights in that area.

208 The Heads of State and Government called for a generous contribution to the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts, and *urged* the international community to support Lebanon on all levels to assist the Lebanese in facing the tremendous burden resulting from the human, social and economic tragedy, and in enhancing the Lebanese national economy.

209 The Heads of State and Government held Israel responsible for the loss of lives and suffering as well as the destruction of properties and infrastructure in Lebanon, and demanded Israel to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and its people for the losses sustained resulting from Israel's aggression in 2006.

210 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic in order to strengthen their brotherly relations.

211 The Heads of State and Government, pursuant to the failure of other means, *emphasized* the necessity of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict based on relevant UN Resolutions leading to the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as was called for by the Arab Peace Initiative of Beirut in 2002.

Africa

212 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the decisions by the thirteenth ordinary session of the Heads of State and Government of the Assembly of the African Union held from July 1-3, 2009 in Sirte, Libya and expressed their support for effective implementation of the decisions to promote peace, stability and socio-economic development in Africa

Chagos Archipelago

213 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* that Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Mauritius. They noted that the former colonial power, the United Kingdom, and Mauritius held a first round of talks on the Chagos Archipelago issue in January 2009, and welcomed the initiative to pursue the dialogue through other rounds of talks. They called on the United Kingdom to expedite the process with a view to enable Mauritius to exercise its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

Lesotho

214 The Heads of State and Government, recalling the principles of the Movement on democracy, condemned the heinous attempt to assassinate the democratically elected Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Mr. Pakalitha Mosisili, on the 22nd April, 2009. And they

reiterated the right of the people of the kingdom of Lesotho to freely elect their own Government through universal suffrage.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

215 The Heads of State and Go ernment recalled previous positions of the Movement and *reiterated* their deep regret for the conviction of Libyan citizen Abdulbasit El-Magrahi, and demanded the immediate release of the said citizen, in view of the fact that his conviction was politically motivated, without any va id legal grounds, as confirmed by the UN Observers, and large numbers of international le al experts. In this context, they called upon the international community and hum an rights Organisations to exert pressure on the governments concerned to secure his release.

216 The Heads of State and Gove nment *welcomed* the lifting of unilateral sanctions imposed on Libya, and *acknowledged* L bya's right to compensation for the damages incurred as a consequence of these sanctions.

Somalia

217 The Heads of State and Governi ent reaffirmed their respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.

218 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the positive political developments and progress made in the Djibouti peace proce ss, including the establishment of an inclusive Parliament, the election of President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed and the subsequent formation of the Somali Government led by Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke.

219 The Heads of State and Government commended the Somali Government's effort at reaching out to those outside the Djibouti peace process and re-establishing security and rule of law in Mogadishu and the rest of the country. They reiterated their call for the peaceful resolution of the Somali conflict as the only way to a durable peace and genuine reconciliation and called upon all parties that had not yet joined the political process to do so.

220 The Heads of State and Government stresse d the importance of re- establishing, training and retention of Somali security forces and welcomed the Secretary General's proposal for a partnership between the Somali Government, the United Nations, AMISOM and other international partners to develop a program of assistance to rebuild Somali Security Forces.

221 The Heads of State and Government commended the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, expressed their appreciation for the continued commitment of the Government of Uganda and Burundi in Somalia and called upon the members and international community to provide resources for it to better fulfill its mandate.

222 The Heads of State and Government paid tribute to the AU Partners and members states, in particular Algeria, for providing financial and logistical support to AMISOM. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the completion by Ethiopia of the withdrawal of its forces from Somalia in line with the Djibouti Agreement and reiterated their appreciation for the sacrifice made by Ethiopia and its commitment to the search for a lasting solution to the conflict in Somalia.

223 The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1863 (2009) expressing its intention to establish a United Nations peace keeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). They further welcomed the transitional arrangements being made by the United Nations Security Council including providing a logistical support package for equipment and support services to enable deployment and strengthening of AMISOM, establishing the United Nations Support Office (UNSOA) for Somalia in Nairobi to coordinate the logistics and technical

functions of the logistics base in Mombasa, Kenya. They urged the United Nations to undertake the necessary steps aiming at ensuring the uninterrupted supply of materials and services to AMISOM. They commended the African Union for all its efforts in support of AMISOM. They urged the UN to expeditiously develop the recommendations on the mandate of a future UN peacekeeping mission in Somalia as requested by Security Council Resolution 1863.

224 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern at the continuing acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia and Gulf of Aden and condemned those acts which hamper the delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and pose a threat to commercial maritime and international navigation in the region. In this context, they commended the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the international community to fight piracy while reiterating the need to address the root causes of piracy on the mainland.

225 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1816 (2008), and stressed that this resolution should be implemented in a manner fully consistent with International Law, including the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea. They also welcomed the serious efforts by NAM countries and others, that have deployed their naval vessels in the territorial waters of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden, , to assist in countering acts of piracy and armed robbery, and welcomed as well the establishment of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia which held its first meeting in New York on January 14, 2009, and urges the Contact Group on Piracy to continue strengthening its work with the participation of all interested States in countering piracy and armed robbery in the sea off the coastal region of Somalia.

226 The Heads of State and Government called upon the international community, including member states of NAM, to mobilize resources and support the urgently needed humanitarian assistance, to the internally displaced persons and those affected by the severe draught in Somalia.

227 The Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the government and people of Somalia and encourage the international community to extend financial and technical support to the government in its efforts towards re-building vital institutions especially in the areas of security and the rule of law, and enhancing its capacity for the provision of basic services.

The Sudan

228 The Heads of State and Government commended the African Union (AU), the IGAD and the Friends of IGAD for their indispensable role and efforts, which had culminated in the achievement of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005 in The Sudan, hence ending one of the longest running wars in the African continent and thereby contributing to regional peace, and *called on* donors to fulfil their commitments made in Oslo in 2005 and 2008 to help implement that agreement. They *welcomed* the signing on 5 May 2006 of the Darfur Peace Agreement in Abuja, Nigeria as a historic step towards lasting peace in Darfur, and further commended the AU for its leading role and efforts in sustaining peace and stability in the Darfur region. They *encouraged* the political process as a priority and *emphasized* the need to focus on developmental assistance in Darfur as peace and development are mutually reinforced. They *expressed* the Movement's resolve, therefore, to support The Sudan as well as the AU and IGAD in their efforts to sustain and reinforce peace in that country, and *called on* the international community to do likewise.

229 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of The Sudan.

230 The Heads of State and Government *noted* with satisfaction the sustained efforts being made by the Government of The Sudan, the African Union, the League of Arab States and the United Nations to reactivate the political process leading to a lasting peace in Darfur. They *expressed* their conviction that no action should be taken that could jeopardize the delicate nature of the process underway in The Sudan. In that context, the Heads of State and

Government *expressed* deep concern over the recent move by the International Criminal Court (ICC) against the Honourable President of The Sudan, and considered that this action could seriously undermine the ongoing efforts aimed at facilitating the early resolution of the conflict in Darfur and the promotion of long lasting peace and reconciliation in The Sudan and could lead to greater destabilization with far reaching consequences for the country and the region. Therefore, they decided to support steps in the United Nations and elsewhere aimed at defusing this new and dangerous situation and preventing its recurrence.

The Great Lakes Region

231 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* efforts by the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa to establish a framework for sustainable development, durable peace and stability in the region. Following the signing of the Dar-es-Salam Declaration on Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance, they further *welcomed* the coming into force of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes region signed on 15 December 2006 in Nairobi and entered into force on 21 June 2008.

232 In this regard, the Heads of State and Government *reiterated* the importance of continued support of the international community towards convening the Third Summit of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region in Kinshasa at which the Special Fund (SFRD) for Reconstruction and Development will be launched. They also *took note* with satisfaction of the positive development in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Zimbabwe

233 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the signing of the Global Political Agreement by the main political parties in Zimbabwe on 15 September 2008 and the formation of the inclusive Government on 13 February 2009.

234 The Heads of State and Government commended regional efforts towards finding a solution to the problems of Zimbabwe. In that regard, they paid tribute to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for its mediation efforts and the region's on-going efforts to help Zimbabwe to rebuild its economy.

235 The Heads of State and Government expressed their hope that the new political dispensation in Zimbabwe will promote national efforts to rebuild the economy. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government called for the immediate lifting of arbitrary and unilateral sanctions by those states and parties that have imposed the economically crippling measures on Zimbabwe.

Western Sahara

236 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the previous positions of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Western Sahara.

237 The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on Western Sahara. They *reaffirmed* UN General Assembly resolution 62/116, adopted without a vote, and *reiterated* that, in accordance with the said resolution, they continued *to support strongly* the efforts of the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution which will provide self-determination for the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions. The Heads of State and Government *recognized* that all available options for self-determination are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly Resolutions.

238 Bearing in mind the above, the Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the four rounds of negotiation held under the auspices of the Secretary General and *welcomed* the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, thus

ensuring implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754, 1783 and 1813 and the success of negotiations. They *took note* of efforts and developments since 2006.

239 They called upon the parties and the States in the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy, and with each other, and *reaffirmed* the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara. They further *welcomed* the commitment of the parties to continue the process of negotiations through United Nations sponsored talks.

Comorian Island of Mayotte

240 The Heads of State and Government reiterated once again the unquestionable sovereignty of the Union of Comoros over the island of Mayotte. In this regard, they condemned and considered null and void the referendum of March 29, 2009, organized by the Government of France in the Comorian island of Mayotte that constituted a violation of the sovereignty of the Comorian State and of its territorial integrity and represents a grave breach of international law and of relevant United Nations resolutions.

241 The Heads of State and Government deplored the current involvement of France in the affairs of Mayotte and vigorously rejected any further integration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte within the French territorial Administration.

Djibouti / Eritrea:

242 The Heads of State and Government recalling the principles of good neighbourliness, non interference and regional cooperation expressed their concerns on the situation between the two neighbouring countries and called on both members to solve their differences through bilateral and collective diplomatic and peaceful means and to engage actively in dealing with Security Council resolution 1862 (2009).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

243 The Heads of State and Government expressed full support for all regional and international efforts to solve the border dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia through peaceful means, including the Eritrea Ethiopia Boundary Commission's decisions and to engage in dialogue so as to normalize their relations and bring lasting peace and stability to the region. They encouraged the two countries to cooperate with those initiatives.

Asia

Afghanistan

244 The Heads of State and Government *reiterated* their commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, *welcomed* the achievements made since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2002 and the ongoing democratic process in the country. They recognised that the challenges faced by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its people are enormous. Recognising the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, they *noted* that sustainable progress on development, security and governance was mutually reinforcing. They further recognised that the establishment of peace and security remains essential for the reconstruction, humanitarian relief efforts and sustainable development in that country.

245 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in New Delhi from 18-19 November 2006, for the *promotion of* the regional economic cooperation among the countries of the region, including neighbours of Afghanistan. They welcomed the Third Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Islamabad from 13-14 May 2009 and the adoption of the Islamabad Declaration. They also *welcomed* Afghanistan's membership of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and commended Afghanistan for the excellent arrangement and outcome of the 17th Ministerial meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in

Hirat, 17-20 October 2007. The also welcomed the convening of the 10th summit of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), held in Tehran on 11 March 2009.

246 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the holding of Paris Conference (June 12-14 2008) as a new step to secure a strong international engagement for the effective implementation of London Compact and Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), in this regard *stressed* on the importance of the complete coordination between political and developmental activities of International Organization active in Afghanistan and channelling of the Aid mostly through the core budget of the Government of Afghanistan.

247 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their deep concern that the terrorist groups including former Taliban cadres were regrouping in the Southern and South Eastern parts of Afghanistan. Equally of concern was that the efforts of the international community to fight terrorism were being undermined by support, protection and shelter that these forces of destabilization continue to receive.

248 The Heads of State and Government also recalled the importance of the Kabul Declaration of 22 December 2002 on Good-Neighbourly Relations, in which a commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, cooperation and non-interference in each others' internal affairs have been *reaffirmed*, and *noted* that regional cooperation constituted an effective means to promote security and development in Afghanistan.

249 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the Afghan-Pakistan Joint Peace Jirga process, for the purpose of bringing sustainable peace and normalcy in Afghanistan and in the region.

250 The Heads of State and Government expressed deep appreciation to countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting a large number of Afghans and acknowledge the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard.

251 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the successful organization of the first Summit on Trilateral Cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 24th of May 2009, and expressed their support for such regional initiatives that are aimed at exploring regional potentials for the welfare, stability and development of Afghanistan and the rest of the region.

252 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* the Movement's resolve therefore to:

252.1 *Call upon* the International Community to extend its support for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted by London Conference to fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002, Berlin in March 2004, London 31st January-1st February 2006 and lastly June 12-14 in Paris.

252.2 *Strongly condemn* the terrorist and criminal acts committed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks, against the Afghan people.

252.3 *Strongly condemn* the suicide terrorist attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul on 7th July 2008 in which around 60 Afghan nationals, including women and children, and four Indian nationals lost their lives and many other Afghan and Indian nationals were injured. The Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* their conviction that this attack once again underlined the need for strengthening international cooperation in the global fight against terrorism. The Heads of State and Government also *reaffirmed* their conviction that this incident and any such incident would not deter the Afghan nation and the international community in their struggle against forces of terrorism in reconstruction and development of Afghanistan.

252.4 *Support* the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its leadership in defending and preserving its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity, including through eliminating the threats to its peace and security;

252.5 Welcome the ongoing preparations for the upcoming presidential and provincial council elections in Afghanistan and call upon the International Community and relevant United Nations Agencies to assist the Government of Afghanistan to ensure safe, credible and democratic elections in Afghanistan on August 2009.

252.6 *Contribute* to the peace, security, reconstruction, humanitarian relief efforts and sustainable development in Afghanistan, *mindful* of the concrete measures already taken by Non-Aligned Countries thereof; and

252.7 *Support* efforts by the international donor community, including Non-Aligned Countries, geared toward ensuring the successful implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) the Afghanistan Compact adopted in London, 31 January-1 February 2006 and Paris Conference June 12-14 2008.

252.8 *Call on* the international community and relevant UN agencies for the provision of enhanced assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate their voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the society of origin so as to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan.

252.9 *Calls upon* the International community to increase its assistance to enhance the capacity of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy, aimed at elimination of production and trafficking of narcotics and create alternative livelihood for the farmers by strengthen crop substitution program in Afghanistan.

<u>Iraq:</u>

253 The Heads of State and Government reiterated respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and national unity of Iraq. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the progress resulted from the Iraqi political process, underscoring the importance of ensuring that the Iraqi people exercise their right to determine their political future freely in accordance with the Constitution of Iraq.

254 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the positive results of the provinces councils' election held on 30th of January 2009 in accordance with the Constitution of Iraq.

255 The Heads of State and Government expressed their support to the Iraqi government in its efforts to achieve security, stability and prosperity for the Iraqi people and to maintain security independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of Iraq. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their determination to support Iraq against any external interference in Iraq's internal affairs regardless of the excuse or pretext.

256 The Heads of State and Government took note of the agreement between Iraq and the United States of America in 17/11/2008 about the determination of the withdrawal date of the American forces from Iraq within the agreed dates and the organizing its activities within its temporal existence in Iraq to achieve the legitimate interests of Iraq.

257 The Heads of State and Government condemned all acts of terrorism in Iraq and recognized that these acts supported by organized crime are targeting the Iraqi infrastructure, service sectors and all other aspects of life, and that the most frequent victims of these crimes are the Iraqi people. The Heads of State and Government deplored all acts of terror aiming at creating sectarian conflict. The Heads of State and Government called upon the international community and all states especially the regional states to extend any possible assistance to the Iraqi government in its effort to defeat and eliminate terrorism.

258 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the improvement of both the security situation as well as living conditions within Iraq. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support for the Iraqi government's efforts aimed at creating the appropriate environment conducive to the voluntary repatriation of thousands of Iraqi refugees or internally displaced. In this regard the Heads of State and Government encouraged host countries of Iraqi refugees and the concerned international organizations to facilitate their voluntary repatriation.

259 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the decisions of a number of states to reopen their diplomatic missions in Baghdad. The Heads of State and Government encouraged Member States to enhance diplomatic relations with Iraq and, where appropriate, to consider reopening their Embassies in Baghdad.

260 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the rebuilding of Iraq and welcomed the endeavours of the Iraqi government in the revitalization process of the Iraqi economy. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the right of the Iraqi people to control and manage their natural resources freely and through the duly-elected government to control Iraq's resources and utilize these towards reconstruction, rebuilding national institutions, improve the living standards of the Iraqi people and developing the national economy. The Heads of State and Government called upon all states and international organizations to provide all forms of support and assistance to meet Iraq's needs.

261 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the commitment of the Paris Club to substantially reduce Iraq's foreign debts and urge the other creditors to follow suit.

262 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the importance of enhancing the Iraqi process of national dialogue and reconciliation, and of ensuring broad participation in all political processes, achieve unity, social peace, security and to put an end to sectarian violence. The Heads of State and Government stressed the need to provide full support for the national reconciliation plan endorsed by H.E. Nouri Al-Maliki the prime minister of Iraq aimed at strengthening national unity and the establishment of the security.

263 The Heads of State and Government called upon all states to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in combating the illegal trade and trafficking of Iraqi antiques, and in returning the recovered art works to Iraqi museums.

264 In the frame of the regional and international efforts to support reconstruction and to ensure stability in Iraq, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the extension of UNAMI mandate according to the Iraqi request in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 1830 (2008), the international compact with Iraq launched on 3 May 2007 in Sharm al-Sheikh (Egypt)

265 The Heads of State and Government e xpressed their support for the ongoing process of the neighbouring countries meeting on Iraq. In this regard The Heads of State and Government welcomed the outcomes of the last expanded meeting of the foreign ministers held in Kuwait on 22 April 2008 and the establishment of the support mechanism and its terms of reference.

Iraq and Kuwait

266 The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the grave violations of human rights and the killing of Iraqi, Kuwaiti and other third country nationals by the former Iraqi regime, in disregard of provisions of international law and international humanitarian law. The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the measures taken by the Iraqi government to try those criminals.

Southeast Asia

267 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008 which provides the legal and institutional framework for ASEAN to be a more rules based, effective and people centred organisation, paving the way for realising an ASEAN Community by 2015.

268 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the signing of the Cha-am Hua-Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015) by ASEAN Leaders at the 14th ASEAN Summit at Cha-am Hua-Hin, Thailand, on 28 February - 1 March 2009, comprising 3 pillars, namely, Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community, all of which are closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing for the purpose of ensuring durable peace, stability and shared prosperity in the region. In this context, The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption by ASEAN Leaders of the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, which envisaged ASEAN to be a rules-based Community of shared values and norms, a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with shared responsibility for comprehensive security; as well as a dynamic and outward looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world.

269 The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the accession of States outside Southeast Asia to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC).

270 The Heads of State and Government affirmed the importance of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as the main multilateral political and security forum in the region, and reiterated their support for ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ARF. The Heads of State and Government also took note of the continued relevance of the ARF in promoting and maintaining peace, security and stability in the region and its vital role in building confidence and trust amongst its participants.

271 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the call to solve all sovereignty and territorial disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means without resorting to force and/or threat to use force, and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. In this context, they reaffirmed their support for the principles contained in the 1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea as well as the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all concerned. They expressed their hope that all parties concerned would refrain from any actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region. They further reaffirmed their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognised principles of international law. To this end, they welcomed the efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China to effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea[23] as an important step to achieve a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, which would help to create a conducive environment for the maintenance of international peace and stability in the region. They further welcomed the positive contribution of the ongoing bilateral and multilateral consultations among the parties concerned at the intergovernmental level, the extensive consultations at the ASEAN-China Dialogue, the regular exchange of views in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the informal Workshops on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea and encouraged their continuance.

Syrian Arab Republic

272 The Heads of State and Government expressed deep concern over the imposition of unilateral sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic by the Government of the United

23 The Declaration was signed on 4 November 2002 during the ASEAN-China Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

States, and reaffirmed that the so-called "Syria Accountability Act" is contrary to international law and a violation of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. They called on the Government of the United States to declare that Act as null and void, and further called on the two countries to dialogue based on respect and mutual interest for the best of the two nations and the peoples.

273 The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement condemned the act of aggression committed by forces of the United States of America in Iraq against the Syrian Arab Republic on Sunday, 26 October 2008, which targeted a civilian building in the city of Abu Kamal and resulted in the death of eight Syrian civilians and injured one person. The Heads of State and Government considered this act as a grave violation of international law and Syrian sovereignty and a violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They further expressed the solidarity of the Movement with the people and Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Latin America and the Caribbean

274 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the positive political, economic, social changes and achievements in the region which are contributing to the wellbeing of its peoples and to the reduction of poverty, as well as to the regional solidarity, integration, and cooperation with other regions. In this regard the Heads of State and Government *emphasized* that the democratically elected governments must be supported and respected and *stressed* their rejection to any destabilization attempt against those governments and their democratic systems. The Heads of State and Government *recognized* the commitment of the states of the region to the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any state.

South American Union of Nations UNASUR

275 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the signature of the constitutive treaty of the South American Union of Nations UNASUR that took place in Brasilia, Brazil on 23 May 2008, as a contribution to the cultural, social, economic and political integration.

Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development

276 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the holding of the First Latin American and Caribbean summit on Integration and Development, held in Costa de Sauipe, Salvador, Bahia, Brasil, on 16 and 17 December 2008. They encouraged the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to provide follow-up to this process with concrete actions geared at fostering the integration of the region.

ALBA – TCP – PETROCARIBE

277 The Heads of State and Government welcomed and encouraged original initiatives such as the "Bolivarian Alternative for the People of Our America-People's Trade Treaty" (ALBA-TCP), PETROCARIBE and the Framework Agreement of the Single System of Regional Payments Compensation (SUCRE for its Spanish Acronym), which are promoted in this region under the principles of cooperation, complementarity covering energy, social justice; food sovereignty, monetary and economic sectors; these experiences demonstrate, inter alia, that a new international economic order is progressively emerging. They welcomed the decision adopted during the VI Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Maracay, Venezuela, on 24th June 2009, to transform it into the Bolivarian Alliance for the People of our America-People-People's Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP), with a view to strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among its members.

Second Summit of Arab and South American countries.

278 The Heads of State and Government welcomed successful conclusion of the Second Summit of Arab and South American countries, held in Doha-Qatar on 31 March 2009 including its follow-up mechanisms.

279 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of the Third Summit of the Arab and South American Countries to be held in Lima, Peru in the first semester of 2011 and considers that this will give further impetus to the ongoing efforts to strengthen the relations and solidarity between the two regions.

Second Africa-South America Summit

280 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of the Second Africa-South America Summit of Heads of State and Governments, which is to be held 18 - 19 September 2009, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with a view to strengthening friendship, solidarity and South-South cooperation between both regions. The Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of this historic Summit as the first to be held following the establishment of the Union of South American Countries (UNASUR).

Zone of Peace: Gulf of Fonseca

281 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the decision recently taken by the Heads of States of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua to establish a "Zone of peace, sustainable development and security in the Gulf of Fonseca", and *agreed* that this decision constitutes an important step forward to strengthen the integration and unity process of the Central American nations and peoples.

Belize and Guatemala

282 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the decisive step taken by Belize and Guatemala in signing, on 8 December 2008, a Special Agreement to submit Guatemala's territorial differendum to the International Court of Justice, subject to the approval of their citizens in national referenda, as a means of reaching a definitive, honourable and permanent solution to their long-standing dispute, and called on the international community to support both countries in this endeavour.

Cuba

283 The Heads of State and Government once again *reiterated* their call to the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, is causing huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. They once again *urged* strict compliance with the Resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3 and 63/7 of the UN General Assembly. They *expressed* deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and *rejected* the reinforcement of the measures adopted by the US government, aimed at tightening the embargo, as well as all other recent measures carried-out by the Government of the United States against the people of Cuba. They also *urged* the Government of the United States to return the territory now occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base to Cuban sovereignty, and to put an end to aggressive radio and television transmission against Cuba. They *reiterated* that those measures constitute a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and a massive violation of the human rights of its people.

Panama

284 The Heads of State and Government recalled the firm support and solidarity offered by the Movement to the people and Government of Panama in its struggle for the recovery of the Canal and exerts effective sovereignty over all its territory. In this occasion, the Heads of State and Government conveyed to the Government of Panama their recognition for the efficient operation and administration of the Panama Canal under Panamanian control and congratulated the nation for the beginning of the construction of the third set of locks of this strategic pathway serving world trade and communications.

Venezuela

285 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* support for the Constitutional Government of President Hugo Chavez Frias, who was democratically elected and ratified by the majority of the Venezuelan people. They recognised the proven impartiality and reliability of the Electoral Constitutional Power in guaranteeing fair, transparent and trustworthy elections in December 2006. They viewed with concern the aggressive policies of the Government of the United States against Venezuela and stated the inalienable right of the people of Venezuela to determine their own form of Government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion, and constraint of any kind whatsoever. They welcomed the holding and results of the Constitutional Referendum held on 15 February 2009 and considered it an additional demonstration of the fairness of the democratic process being carried-out in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

286 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their concern over the increase of the action by the Government of the United States of America, aimed at affecting the stability of Venezuela, including the recent establishment of an office to increase intelligence gathering and espionage against Venezuela and Cuba.

287 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* support for the extradition request that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela interposed to the Government of the United States for bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist attack on a Cubana de Aviación aircraft in October 1976, which caused the death to 73 innocent civilians. In this context, the Heads of State and Government *rejected* the protection given to individuals accused of perpetrating terrorist acts in Venezuela, in contravention of relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions related to measures to eliminate terrorism in all its forms, which impedes the efforts of the Venezuelan authorities to bring them to justice. They exhorted the government of the United States of America to comply with the request to extradite Luis Posada Carriles, indicted for charges of terrorism in Venezuela.

288 The Heads of State and Government condemned attempts at undermining the constitutional and legitimate government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and, in particular, recent conspiracies geared at attempting against the life of president Hugo Chavez Frias.

Guyana and Venezuela

289 The Heads of State and Government *took note* of the efforts being made by Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to identify a new Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to advance the Good Offices Process within the framework of the Geneva Agreement of 1966. The Heads of State and Government expressed the hope that a new Special Representative will be in place at the earliest possible time with a view to finding a peaceful settlement to the controversy.

Honduras

290 The Heads of State and Government firmly condemned the coup d'etat carried out against the elected President of the Republic of Honduras, Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales, whose overthrowing constitutes a flagrant violation of the constitutional and democratic order of that country affecting democracy, human rights and the rule of law. They supported the demands made by the international community on the immediate and unconditional restoration of the legitimate and constitutional Government of President Zelaya in that country. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the call made to recognize no Government than that of the Constitutional President, Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales, and called upon the continuation of all regional and multilateral efforts at the restoration of the democratically elected Government of Honduras, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/301.

Bolivia

291 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their unwavering support and solidarity to the Constitutional Government of President Evo Morales Ayma and their firm support of the process underway in the Plurinational State of Bolivia aimed at ensuring that the entire population enjoy a real and effective participation in the country's affairs without any kind of exclusion or discrimination, as well as the exercises of full sovereignty over their natural resources for the benefit of all Bolivians. They also welcomed the results of the Revocatory Referendum held on August 10th 2008 and those of the constitutional Referendum that resulted in the approval of its new Constitution held on January 25th 2009, consolidating national unity in Bolivia and reinforcing equal rights opportunities for all Bolivians.

Ecuador

292 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the adoption of the New Constitution in Ecuador by National Referendum on the 28th September 2008. The New Constitution will allow deepening and consolidating democratic processes and will inaugurate a new political, economic and social structure based on equity, justice, sustainability and public participation. The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the election on April 26th 2009 of President Rafael Correa Delgado for a term of four years.

CHAPTER III:
DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Introduction

293 The Heads of State and Government associated themselves with and *reaffirmed* all of the positions of the Group of 77 and China concerning economic and social development issues and other related issues, as contained in the outcome documents of the Second South Summit held in Doha, Qatar from 12 to 16 June 2005, and the Annual Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 and China held in New York in September 2008. Likewise, they *reaffirmed* the Movement's commitment to work towards the full implementation of the decisions and recommendations contained in those documents, and called on the international community, including international financial institutions as well as regional development banks, to support efforts of developing countries, toward that end.

294 The Heads of State and Government emphasized that economic and social development should remain the centrepiece of the deliberations at the UN, and that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, should continue to be the over-arching framework of the UN. They further emphasized the need for strengthened enhanced global partnership for development based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development strategies for the full implementation of the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. They also stressed the need to strengthen the existing mechanisms and establish where needed, effective mechanisms to review and

follow-up the implementation of the outcomes of all the major UN conferences and summits in the social, economic and related fields.

295 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern on the multiple inter-related and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

296 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order[24] and the validity of their major principles by which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed its determination to work urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations;

297 The Heads of State and Government *underscored* the need for the international community, in particular developed countries, to assist developing countries efforts to fully implement all internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, in particular their ongoing efforts to halve the number of people living in poverty and hunger by 2015. They further called on the international community to continue supporting developing countries efforts aimed at integrating the principles of sustainable development into their national development strategies and reversing the loss of environmental resources, including through the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

298 The Heads of State and Government *stressed* that each country has the sovereign right to determine its own development priorities and strategies, and called upon the international community to categorically reject any conditionality in the provision of development assistance.

299 The Heads of State and Government insisted on the need for undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels for the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. They further called for the early and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Support for the developing countries.

300 The Heads of State and Government valued and supported the initiative by H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, calling for proclaiming 2010 a "world youth year", and for organizing during the same year, under the auspices of the United Nations, and in cooperation with the concerned international organizations, a world youth conference to be attended by young people from all parts of the world and which shall focus on youth issues and be crowned with the issuing of an international pact, to serve as a close tie uniting all young people of the world in their commitment to the common universal values.

301 The Heads of State and Government *recognized* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges in particular to developing countries, and called for urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. They *reaffirmed* that efforts to address climate change should promote the integration of all three components of sustainable development that is economic development, social development and environmental

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[24] See resolution 3201 (S-VI)

protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner.

302 The Heads of State and Government recognised that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalising world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment, and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and *emphasized* that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments.

303 The Heads of State and Government expressed the need to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign direct investment, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, especially in the context of the economic and financial crisis, to support their development activities, in line with their national priorities. In this regard, they urged developed countries to take measures to increase investment flows, particularly foreign direct investments, to developing countries and avoid protectionist measures, which impede such flows.

304 The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and expressed profound gratitude to the State of Qatar for holding the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, from 29 November to 2 December 2008. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government highlighted and welcomed the decision adopted by the Doha Conference to hold a U.N. Conference, at the highest level, on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development.

305 Noting the interdependence of nations and the varying levels of Human development world-wide, the Heads of State and Government *reaffirmed* the need for a New Global Human Order aimed at reversing growing disparities between rich and poor, both among and within countries, through the promotion of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work, and social integration. In this context, they *welcomed* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 62/213 on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new Global Human Order and in particular the request contained therein for a report by the Secretary General assessing the implications of growing inequality for development.

Current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis.

306 The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep concern at the ongoing global financial and economic crisis and its negative impact on the world economy. They also recognized that the crisis has further accentuated the deficiencies and imbalances in the global financial and economic governance systems. In this context, they urged the international community to work on a vigorous, coordinated and comprehensive global response to the crisis, particularly to minimize the negative effects on the development efforts of developing countries and to ensure that development assistance commitments are not compromised, and to undertake immediate actions and initiatives to overcome these challenges. In this regard, they recognized the central role of the United Nations.

307 The Heads of State and Government expressed the need to enhance regional and sub-regional efforts including, inter alia, through regional development banks, as part of a global coordinated efficient response to deal with the current economic and financial crisis. In this context they also noted the Chiang Mai Initiative that aims to assist ASEAN+3 countries to address liquidity problems.

308 The Heads of State and Government are convinced that the international financial and economic crisis and the resulting downturn in global economic growth severely affect in particular the economies of developing countries, inter alia, through decrease in trade and FDI flows and increased contractions and high costs of credit, thereby negatively impacting on the realization of the right to development, constraining social investment, deepening poverty and raising unemployment rates. The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to address the crisis with the goal of promoting human development including through actions aimed at supporting sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

309 The Heads of State and Government recognized that the financial and economic crisis has exacerbated the challenges and impediments to achieving the IADGs including MDGs, especially the access of developing countries to financial resources. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government urged the developed countries to fulfil their ODA commitments in a timely and predictable manner, as has been agreed in the Major United Nations Conferences and Summits. They also underscored the need for additional financial resources to address the crisis. Failure to do so will severely jeopardize the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs.

310 The Heads of State and Government noted with concern that the financial and economic crisis had exacerbated the ongoing global food crisis, and also undermined the efforts of developing countries to achieve food security. They expressed their concern that this situation is eroding progress already achieved and is pushing millions of people into degrading poverty and hunger.

311 In this context, and as one of the main challenges featuring the current international situation since the 14th NAM Summit held in Havana, the Heads of State and Government underlined their deep concern with the scope and seriousness of the international financial and economic crisis affecting the world today and its severe adverse impact on development, including the realization of sustained economic growth and poverty eradication, particularly for developing countries, as well as for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and therefore the Heads of State and Government recognized the need to work collectively in order to reform the international financial and monetary architecture and economic governance structures with a view to improving the functioning of the international economic system and mitigating the impacts of the crisis on development and considered the "United Nations Conference at the highest level on the World financial and economic crisis" which was agreed on the Doha Declaration, an important opportunity to proceed forward in that regard.

312 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the call of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Bolivarian Alternative for the People of the Americas (ALBA), gathered in the Fifth Special Summit, hosted in Cumaná, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, April 16-17 2009, encouraging the participation at the highest level, including at the level of Heads of State and Government, at the UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development.

313 The Heads of State and Government expressed concern at the volatility in currency exchange rates and its adverse impact on international trade, economic growth and development, and emphasized the importance of examining this problem including the possibility of evolving to a more stable international monetary system.

314 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development, held on 24 - 30 June 2009 in New York, the outcome of which was subsequently endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolution on 9 July 2009.

315 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of a Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the impact of the global economic and financial crisis on the universal realization and effective enjoyment of human rights,

held in Geneva on 20 February 2009, and encouraged all States to work for the implementation of the resolution adopted in that session.

316 "The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation to the Global Cooperation Project the jointly sponsored initiative by the governments of Qatar, Switzerland and Singapore, declared at the 39th World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos Switzerland, in January 2009.In this regard, while bearing in mind that the UN is the universal Intergovernmental/global forum for discussing the global financial and economic issues, the Heads of State and Government look forward to consider the initiative's recommendations which will be presented at the forum's 40th annual meeting in Davos in January 2010"

Africa

317 The Heads of State and Government *called* on the international community to implement its commitment to address the special needs of Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and its resolve to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development by providing coherent support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within that framework, including by mobilizing internal and external financial resources and facilitating approval of such programmes by the multilateral financial institutions; to support the African commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality, as well as to basic health care; to support the building of an international infrastructure consortium involving the African Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, with the New Partnership for Africa's Development as the main framework, to facilitate public and private infrastructure investment in Africa.

318 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern over the development and scope of the current financial and economic crisis on Africa which continues to slow down economic growth, worsen balance of payment situation and turn around the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and in this regard, welcomed the Addis Ababa Declarations on the International Financial Crisis adopted at the 12th Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government on 3rd of February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

319 In this context, the Heads of State and Government supported and encouraged national and regional initiatives in the field of human development, such as the first African Conference on Human Development which was held in Rabat on April 2007. This Conference aimed at combating poverty and vulnerability and enhancing the social and living standards of the most disadvantaged African Nations within the context of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

320 The Heads of State and Government further called for a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including, *inter alia*, cancellation or restructuring for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens; to make efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, including through targeted trade capacity-building programmes; to support the efforts of commodity-dependent African countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and decide to work towards market-based arrangements with the participation of the private sector for commodity price-risk management; to supplement the efforts of African countries, individually and collectively, to increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable way, as set out in the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as part of an African "Green Revolution"; as recommended by African Ministers at the High Level Meeting on "African Agriculture in the 21st Century: Meeting the Challenges, Making a sustainable Green Revolution", held in Windhoek from 9 to 10 February 2009.

321 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the political declaration on "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward", adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on 22 September 2008. They stressed their commitment to provide and strengthen support to the special needs of Africa and stress that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today. They underlined the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy. They recalled the commitment of all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa as contained in the political declaration on "Africa's development needs" and stressed that all commitments to and by Africa should be effectively implemented and given appropriate follow-up by the international community and Africa itself. They underscored the urgency of addressing the special needs of Africa based on a partnership among equals.

322 The Heads of State and Government called for the full implementation as a matter of urgency of the "Political Declaration on Africa's Development needs" adopted by GA resolution 63/1 of 22 September 2008, as reaffirmed by the Doha Declaration on financing for development, and of all commitments made to Africa by the international community. The Heads of State and Government recalled that the pledge made by the G.8 at Gleneagles to double the Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards Africa from US $ 25 billion to US $ 50 billion by 2010 has yet to be materialized and called for its fulfilment.

323 The Heads of State and Government stressed the need to strengthen cooperation with African countries through North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and an enhanced South/South partnership, especially in agriculture, education, health and environment as well as the exchange of experiences and know-how in all these sectors.

324 The Heads of State and Government supported the ongoing efforts by the African countries to achieve the process of Integration of NEPAD into the Structures and Processes of the African Union on the basis of the 13- points conclusion of Algiers (Algeria) NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementing Committee (HSGIC), Brainstorming Summit, of march 2007, and the outcomes of the Dakar (Senegal) NEPAD Review Summit of April 2008.

Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States

325 The Heads of State and Government recalled the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs), the small island developing states (SIDS), and the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and reaffirmed the need for continued support and assistance for their endeavours, particularly in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, and the Almaty Programme of Action.

326 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the decision adopted during the 63rd Session of the General Assembly to hold the 4th United Nations Conference on LDC's and called all members of the United Nations to participate in that Conference at a high level, as well as all other United Nations organizations, funds and programmes and specialized agencies to contribute to the outcome of the 4th Conference.

327 The Heads of State and Government also recalled the results of the first Summit Meeting of LLDCs on 14 September 2006 in Havana and emphasized the need

for greater cooperation of the international community towards the full implementation of the declaration of the Ministers of Land-locked Developing Countries.

328 The Heads of State and Government *welcomed* the Ulaanbaatar Declaration adopted at the Meeting of Trade Ministers of landlocked developing countries, held in Ulaanbaatar on 28 and 29 August 2007, the outcome documents of the thematic meeting on transit transport infrastructure development, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 18-20 June 2007, and the thematic meeting on international trade and trade facilitation, held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 30-31 August 2007 and the adoption of the UNGA resolution 62/204 and the communiqué of ministerial meeting of Landlocked developing countries in New York, on 28 September 2007.

329 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the Declaration of the high-level meeting on mid-term review of the Almaty Program of Action held on 2 and 3 October 2008 in New York which called upon the international community to take effective measures to accelerate the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

330 The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the proposal to set up in Ulaanbaatar an international think tank to enhance the analytical capability of landlocked developing countries needed to maximize the efficiency of the coordinated efforts for the effective implementation of the internationally agreed provisions, particularly the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

331 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to continue to pay special attention to the situation of developing countries emerging from conflict, in particular LDCs, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, their political, social and economic infrastructures and to assist them in achieving their development objectives.

Food Security

332 The Heads of State and Government *expressed* their deep concern at the high volatility in global food prices, including in basic food commodities, due to, inter alia, structural and systemic problems. The resulting and ongoing food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts by developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objectives of halving the number of undernourished people by 2015 and other development goals. The multiple and complex causes of this crisis require a comprehensive, coordinated and sustained response by the international community. The Heads of State and Government also emphasized the need for global mechanisms to serve as an early warning system on food security to prevent the recurrence of food crises.

333 The Heads of State and Government emphasized that achieving food security would require strengthening and revitalizing the agriculture sector in developing countries, including through the empowerment of small and medium scale farmers, technical assistance, access to and transfer of technology, capacity building and exchange of knowledge and experience. They also emphasized that the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the UNCCD, as well as the Ten Year Strategic Plan as a basis for our collective efforts to combat desertification and land degradation to addressing food security.

334 The Heads of State and Government underscored that subsidies and other market distortions by developed countries have severely harmed the agricultural sector in developing countries, thereby limiting the ability of this key sector to contribute meaningfully to poverty eradication and sustained economic growth, food security and rural development. The Heads of State and Government, therefore, called for the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries. They urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations.

335 The Heads of State and Government also called for short-term actions, including humanitarian assistance for ensuring the implementation of effective social safety nets. Short-term actions must include, inter alia, emergency aid measures to enhance capacity and effective delivery of food aid and ensure greater financial support to developing countries, particularly for food purchases.

336 The Heads of State and Government, therefore, called upon the Food and Agriculture Organization -FAO- in collaboration with relevant UN entities to continue addressing global and regional food security, in particular, through the full and timely implementation and operationalization of short term responses.

337 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that eradication of poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today. They reiterated the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies in their efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. They noted regional initiatives in this regard, including the holding of the Presidential Summit in Managua, Nicaragua on Food Security and Sovereignty on 7 May 2008, as well as the Declaration taken at the 11th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt from 30 June to 1 July 2008. They reiterated their support to the operationalisation of the World Solidarity Fund, and called for effective mobilization of necessary financial resources required in order to enable the Fund to start its activities, in accordance with GA resolution 57/265.

338 The Heads of State and Government also reiterated that food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure. They reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation and solidarity as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that endanger food security and are not in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

339 Recognizing the severity and urgency of the global food crisis, the Heads of State and Government underscored the need for the United Nations, with its universal membership, to play a leading role in addressing the crisis. They welcomed the holding of the FAO High-Level Conference on 'World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy' in Rome from June 3-5, 2008 They also noted the holding of the High-Level meeting on Food Security for All in Madrid on 26 and 27 January 2009, as well as the initiative of the Secretary General of the United Nations to establish a High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis, and called on the Task Force to intensively engage with the General Assembly and the ECOSOC and relevant international organizations. They also welcomed all initiatives that aim to deal with the global food crisis, including the call to establish a dialogue between producers and consumers of food.

340 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening at the initiative of NAM of a Special Session of the Human Rights Council on "The negative impact on the realization of the right to food of the worsening of the world food crisis, caused inter alia by the soaring food prices" held in Geneva on 22 may 2008 and urged all Member States to remain seized of the implementation of the resolution adopted in that Session as well as other UN resolutions related to this matter.

341 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the resolution of the General Assembly 63/235 titled "Agriculture development and food security" and in this regard emphasized the need to adequately and urgently address agricultural development and food security in the context of national and international development policies

342 The Heads of State and Government welcomed FAO proposal of organizing a World Summit on Food Security, in November 2009 in Rome, on the occasion of the 36th session of the Conference of the FAO.

Middle Income Developing Countries

343 The Heads of State and Government recognised the important role that Middle-Income Developing Countries play in the promotion of global economic growth and development. However, they still face significant development challenges, especially in the area of poverty eradication. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government stressed the need for enhanced support by the United Nations System, the international financial institutions and all other stakeholders, for their development efforts, in order to address those challenges, including by working in competent multilateral and international fora and also through bilateral arrangements on measures to enhance international cooperation with MICs and help them meet, inter alia, their financial technical and technological development requirements.

344 The Heads of State and Government recalled the international Conferences on Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries held in March 2007 in Madrid, Spain, in October 2007 in San Salvador, El Salvador, and in August 2008 in Windhoek, Namibia, and in this regard the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of GA resolution 63/223 on "Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries". The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need for the UN to conduct a comprehensive review of existing practices of the international cooperation system, including the UN Funds, programmes and agencies, the international financial institutions and other international organization, including the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on their development cooperation with middle income countries, with a view to achieving more effective development cooperation and fostering international support for the development of these countries.

Low Income Developing Countries

345 The Heads of State and Government further recognized that low-income developing countries could also play an important role in the promotion of world economic growth, although they face important development challenges and special needs in the sphere of trade facilitation and the promotion of direct foreign investment flow, resist the adverse impacts of climate change and the eradication of poverty and require the urgent attention of the international community.

Trade

346 The Heads of State and Government expressed serious concern that the current global financial and economic crisis has begun to undermine global trade through, inter alia, rising protectionism, in particular, in developed countries with serious adverse impact on the exports of developing countries. They also expressed their utmost concern at the lack of substantial progress on the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization and considered it a serious setback for the Doha Round and called upon the developed countries to demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary for breaking the current impasse in the negotiations, and also called upon all members of the World Trade Organization to adhere to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system.

347 The Heads of State and Government also reiterated the importance of fully responding to the concerns raised by developing countries in paragraph 8 of the Doha Plan of Action, in particular, regarding the realisation of all areas of the Doha Work Programme, especially in Agriculture, Non-Agriculture Market Access, Services, Trade Related Intellectual Property System (TRIPS), Rules as well as operational and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries. They also called for action to accelerate the work on the development related mandate concerning the TRIPS Agreement and the implementation related issues in the Doha Ministerial

Declaration, especially on the issues of making intellectual property rules of TRIPS supportive of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as trade-related aspects of the TRIPS and Public Health.

348 The Heads of State and Government stressed that the use of agricultural subsidies by developed countries impedes the promotion of agricultural production in developing countries and urged the developed countries to eliminate all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures.

349 The Heads of State and Government invited donors and beneficiary countries to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on the Aid for Trade Initiative established by the Director-General of the World Trade Organization, which aims to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, including development of infrastructure and institutions, and the need to increase their exports, and stressed in this regard the urgent need for its effective operationalization with sufficient additional, non-conditional and predictable funding.

350 The Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the LDCs, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), consistent with its criteria and taking into account their development level, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments, and called for the effective and faithful application of the WTO guidelines on accession by the LDCs.

351 The Heads of State and Government emphasized that accession process of developing countries to WTO should be accelerated without political impediments and in an expeditious and transparent manner.

352 The Heads of State and Government underscored the important role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the UN system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, should conduct research into an analysis of macroeconomic policies, trade, investment, finance, debt, poverty, international migration and emerging issues, and their interdependence, as referred to in the Accra Accord adopted in the 12th Conference of UNCTAD. Such research should be used to help developing countries to meet their development goals including poverty eradication to improve the welfare of their citizens and to address the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. They further reiterated the need to continue the operationalization of UNCTAD's relevant functions in the areas of globalization, policy space and corporate responsibility and the reinvigoration of its intergovernmental machinery.

353 The Heads of State and Government took note of the UNCTAD-UNDP Creative Economy Report 2008 that provides empirical evidence and in-depth analysis showing that the creative industries, linking economic, cultural, technological and social aspects of development at both the macro and micro levels, are among the most dynamic emerging sectors in world trade that could offer to developing countries new opportunities in the world economy. The Heads of State and Government therefore encouraged UNCTAD to develop a technical assistance programme in creative economy in order to enhance and strengthen developing countries capacity to compete in these sectors.

354 The Heads of State and Government agreed to work towards a full implementation of the recommendations of the XII session of the UNCTAD's ministerial conference, held in Accra, Ghana from 20 to 25 April 2008.

355 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

355.1 Continue the coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and NAM, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the UN body in charge of an integrated treatment of trade, development and related matters in the field of finances, technology, investment and sustainable development.

355.2 Continue promoting the rejection of and the adoption of concrete actions against the enforcement of unilateral coercive economic measures at the several multilateral fora where NAM and G-77 are involved.

South-South Cooperation

356 Recognising the increasing importance of South-South Cooperation and the changing context of North-South interdependence and terms of engagement, the Heads of State and Government called for a more energetic effort to deepen and enhance South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that such cooperation is not a substitute to North- South cooperation.

357 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitments to fully implement the Havana Programme of Action, the Marrakech Plan of Implementation of South-South cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action that taken together represent a comprehensive framework for intensified cooperation among developing countries.

358 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the upcoming high-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, pursuant to General Assembly Resolutions 62/209 and 63/233 to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, and called for active participation in this conference. In this regard, they expressed appreciation to the Government of Kenya and welcomed the efforts of the UN High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation. The Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the principles on which South-South Cooperation is based, which were adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 and China, at their annual meeting in New York on 26 September 2008.

359 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the launching of the Development Platform of the South and the approval of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance during the 12th Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordinating Committee on ECDC in Yamoussoukro, Cote d' Ivoire on June 13, 2008.

360 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism, as a continuing process vital to confront the challenges faced by the South and as valuable contribution to development, and the need to further strengthen it, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and the arrangements that promote such cooperation.

361 The Heads of State and Government are committed to support and promote mechanisms enhancing intra/interregional trade among developing countries.

362 In this context, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the holding in June 2008 in Marrakech, Morocco, of the Conference of African-South American Trade Ministers within the framework of South America-Africa bi-regional process, the second Summit of which will take place during 2009, in Caracas, Venezuela.

363 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the importance of further strengthening coordination and cooperation at the regional, sub-regional and bilateral levels, particularly in the context of the negative impact of the current financial and economic crisis.

364 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their invitation to all the parties involved to conclude the Third Round of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) as early as possible and encouraged other developing countries to consider participating in the GSTP.

365 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to further reinforce the following measures, among others.

365.1 Strengthen national capacities in order to enhance the individual and collective resilience of Non-Aligned Countries, which could be achieved particularly through expanding, deepening and enriching South-South cooperation in all areas of relations among them, including through undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South. In this regard, the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance established by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China could greatly contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of South-South cooperation;

365.2 Encourage Member States to elaborate South-South cooperation arrangements, including sectoral cooperation arrangements, and other partnerships that promote South-South cooperation.

365.3 Promote on a voluntary basis trade agreements among developing countries as a tool for strengthening South-South economic cooperation;

365.4 Promote and strengthen regional and sub-regional integration through groupings and other arrangements on the basis of mutual benefit, complementarities and solidarity among developing countries with a view to facilitating and accelerating the economic growth and development of their economies;

365.5 Encourage the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC),[25] consistent with its terms of reference, to continue to organize training and capacity building programs for Non-Aligned Countries, and in this regard, further encourage member states of NAM to provide necessary assistance on a voluntary basis to the Centre towards achieving its established goals and objectives;

365.6 Strengthen the capability of developing countries to evaluate international economic issues, through the establishment of a NAM network of coordination and cooperation between academic and specialized centres of research and economic studies;

365.7 Reaffirm the central role of the South Centre as the think tank of the countries of the South, called upon the members of the Movement to support the Centre and requested the South Centre to establish South-South networks among relevant institutions to facilitate the exchange of programmes, academia, etc.

365.8 Encourage the NAM Business Forum on South-South Cooperation, consistent with its terms of reference, to continue with its initiatives to enhance South-South trade and business relations. In this context, they welcomed the success of the Second NAM Business Forum and the General Meeting of the NAM Business Council for South-South Cooperation, held in Havana, Cuba, on November 2007.

365.9 Encourage UN Member States to support international development funds aimed at financing the implementation of South-South Cooperation projects, such as the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund.

366 The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption of the fourth cooperation framework for South-South cooperation by the UNDP Executive Board and encouraged developed countries to support UNDP and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in fully implementing the fourth cooperation framework for South-South cooperation, in support of national development priorities.

367 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the cooperation initiatives and the substantial financial contributions made by some NAM countries, including inter alia OPEC countries based on solidarity and principles of friendship among states,

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[25] Information concerning the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, initiated by Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, and located in Jakarta, Indonesia, can be obtained from its website at www.csstc.org.

which are conducive to the realization of human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development, as well as initiatives for scientific and research programs on energy, environment and climate change, as decided at the OPEC Summit in Riyadh in November 2007. In this regard, they encouraged member states to consider supporting and engaging in those mechanisms of cooperation or other relevant regional or sub-regional arrangements of a cooperative nature.

368 The Heads of State and Government also welcomed regional initiatives of South-South cooperation by some NAM members in the field of sustainable development and in this regard, they took note, inter alia, of the Mesoamerica Project on Integration and Development.

369 The Heads of State and Government also took note of some regional cooperation initiatives in the financial and economic fields, such as those undertaken by some countries of the Latin American region, like the Bank of the South, as well as initiatives of ALBA countries such as the Bank of the ALBA, the Common Reserve Fund, the Common Account Unit, and the use of the SUCRE as their currency unit.

International Migration and Development

370 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts; in particular acts of incitement to ethnic, racial and religious discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urged them to reinforce measures in this regard.

371 The Heads of State and Government agreed to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international instruments to which they are party. They also noted the ASEAN Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Migrant Workers as a positive step in safeguarding the fundamental rights and dignity of migrant workers.

372 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants.

373 The Heads of State and Government recognised that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require concerted international response, and urged to that end, all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence and sexual abuse.

374 The Heads of State and Government recognized that effective action to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air requires a comprehensive approach, at the national, regional and international levels, and to that end, urged all States to adopt effective measures, inter alia, protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in accordance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and national laws.

375 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the convening of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Bali process organized by the government of Indonesia held in Bali, 14-15 April 2009, to invigorate the regional consultative process on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes, that further promoted dialogue and cooperation amongst its participating states, encompassing sending, transit and destination countries.

376 The Heads of State and Government recognized the implications of the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education, and semi-skilled persons, on the development efforts of developing countries.

377 The Heads of State and Government took note of the first Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels on 9-11 July 2007, which focused on the central theme of "Migration and socio-economic development" and of the Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held Manila from 27 to 30 November, 2008 which focused on the central theme of "Protection and Empowerment of Migrants for Development", in recognition of the importance of this issue. They recognized that the exchange of expertise, consultation and closer cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations system could have a positive impact.

378 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the offer of the Government of Greece to host the Third Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development to be held in Athens during November 2009. The Global Forum meetings have an important role to play in bringing all the stakeholders together in an attempt to harness the full developmental benefits of international migration.

379 The Heads of State and Government, bearing in mind the relationship between international migration, human rights and development, also reiterated the importance of the Third Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which will be held in Athens, Greece, the 4th and 5th of November 2009.

380 The Heads of State and Government encouraged efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government requested all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration.

381 The Heads of State and Government noted the results of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006 in New York, held for purpose of discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, which recognized the relationship between international migration, development and human rights. In this context, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to hold a one-day informal thematic debate on 2011 on international migration and development and the new High-level Dialogue on International Migration in 2013.

382 The Heads of State and Government, recognizing the critical linkages between international migration and development, reiterated the importance of effective initiatives to promote safe migration and facilitate free movement of labour. In this context, they emphasized that the Doha development round should conclude with a comprehensive solution to the concerns expressed by developing countries, taking into account their interests and objectives regarding the positive impacts of labour migration both in sending and receiving states.

383 The Heads of State and Government acknowledged that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognized the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development.

384 The Heads of State and Government took note of the initiatives undertaken by Member States, relevant regional and international inter-governmental organisations at the regional and international levels to promote dialogue and cooperation on international migration and development, including their contribution to comprehensively address international migration.

385 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the programmes adopted by some host countries that allow migrants to integrate fully into their societies, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and urged States to consider, as appropriate, adopting similar programmes, and, in case of repatriation, to ensure that the mechanisms they implement allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, particularly women and children, and to take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interest of the child and family reunification.

386 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need for countries of destination of migrants to adopt policies to reduce the cost of transferring migrants' remittances to developing countries without any bias or discrimination.

387 The Heads of State and Government underlined that remittances cannot be considered as a substitute for foreign direct investment, ODA, debt relief or other public sources of finance for development. They are typically wages transferred to families, mainly to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. A large portion of migrants' incomes is spent in destination countries of migrants and constitutes an important stimulus to domestic demand in the economies of destination countries of migrants. Furthermore, the disposal of remittances and deployment thereof is an individual choice.

388 The Heads of State and Government further underscored the need for the international community to address the negative impact the migration of highly skilled personnel and those with advanced education from many developing countries has on the development efforts of their country of origin.

389 The Heads of State and Government invited all states that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

390 The Heads of State and Government called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, in a more coherent way, within the broader context of the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Water

391 The Heads of State and Government stressed the need to assist developing countries in their efforts to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 of the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation.

392 The Heads of State and Government stressed the need to intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks.

393 The Heads of State and Government recalled what was agreed by the 13th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2005 and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in November 2002, that recognised the importance of water as a vital and finite natural resource, which has an

economic, social and environmental function, and acknowledged the right to water for all.

394 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose, reiterated the need to encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

395 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the holding of the first Ministerial Forum on Water of the Group of 77 held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, 23-25 February 2009, and noted the Muscat Declaration on Water adopted by the meeting.

Biological Diversity

396 The Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of Strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the establishment of a fair and just international regime on access and benefit sharing that recognizes the rights of countries of origin of the biological resources and the equitable distribution of benefits in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other related international instruments.

397 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need for early finalization and adoption of an international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing by 2010 to facilitate the full implementation of all the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to, inter alia, enabling developing countries, which are the primary repository of biodiversity, to benefit fairly and equitably from the use of their genetic resources.

398 The Heads of State and Government called upon the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to conserve and manage their forests on a sustainable basis, through international financial mechanisms, as well as through technical assistance, capacity building and transfer of technology, and in this regard stressed the need to create a global fund on forests.

399 The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of a national initiative undertaken by Ecuador titled "Yasuni-ITT Initiative", which aims inter alia to explore and develop alternative sources of income, reduce the exploitation of natural resources and enhance conservation of biological diversity.

The Dead Sea

400 The Heads of State and Government once again expressed concern over the continuous deterioration and degradation of the unique ecosystem of the Dead Sea and emphasized the importance of working progressively towards reversing this environmental catastrophe. They drew attention of the international community to the need for international action to protect the Dead Sea and prevent any further environmental degradation of its ecosystem through concessional grants.

The Caribbean Sea

401 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their concern over the continued shipment of hazardous wastes through the waters of the Caribbean Sea. In recognition of the cooperative efforts of Caribbean States to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development of the oceans and seas, they welcomed resolution 63/214 of the United Nations General Assembly, and stressed the importance to continue working on the implementation of the declaration of Mauritius (January 2005). In this regard, they expressed support for the regional initiatives aimed at having the Caribbean Sea declared a "special area",

and they pledged their support to assist in promoting the sustainable development of this group of especially vulnerable countries, for which international cooperation continues to be an essential factor, and drew the attention of the international community to the need for international action for the Caribbean Sea to be considered as a special area within the context of sustainable development.

Lake Chad and the River Niger

402 The Heads of State and Government expressed serious concern over the phenomenal drying-up of Lake Chad and the shrinking of the River Niger, largely due to climate change and rapidly growing population, thereby posing serious danger to biodiversity, as well as threatening food security and the livelihood of the peoples living within the vicinities of the Lake and the River in the West and Central African sub-Regions. They acknowledged the concerted efforts by the affected countries to reverse the trend and redress the challenges posed, and therefore called on the international community and development partners to intensify their support, through concrete financial and technical assistance, for the collaborative frameworks of action by the affected countries, aimed at rescuing Lake Chad and River Niger.

Energy

403 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to diversify energy by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national initiatives and priorities and voluntary targets, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end.

404 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, new and renewable energy technologies as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the thematic debate of the General Assembly on energy efficiency and energy conservation, new and renewable sources of energy, held on 18 June 2009. The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of the proposals made at the debate, inter alia, on shaping the comprehensive United Nations energy agenda with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, elaboration and adoption by the General Assembly of recommendations, including those related to the global intellectual property rights system, that facilitate dissemination, deployment and transfer of advanced energy technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as the establishment of an international centre for the transfer of advanced energy technologies, a database of advanced energy technologies and a fully supported multilateral fund to finance development, transfer and application of advanced energy technologies as well as capacity building. The Heads of State and Government called for effective international measures to develop, disseminate and deploy such technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

405 The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of the establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), welcomed the choice by unanimous election of the United Arab Emirates to host the headquarters of IRENA in Abu Dhabi and encouraged Member States of NAM who have not yet done so to consider joining IRENA.

406 The Heads of State and Government noted the challenges to development that exist for a number of member states of the Movement in relation to the international energy market. They also took note of the various and varied complex destabilizing

factors in the energy market and appreciated the efforts of NAM countries to stabilize it for the benefit of all. In this context, they supported efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability in the interest of both energy producing and consuming states. They agreed to enhance cooperation with a view to improving access to all environmentally safe and sound energy sources including alternative sources of energy by developing countries. They underscored the need for increased North-South collaboration as well as continued South-South Cooperation as part of a long-term strategy towards sustainable development. They also underscored the sovereign right of States over the management of their energy resources. They welcomed the progress of the dialogue between energy producing and consuming countries, in particular, within the International Energy Forum (IEF) and supported all efforts to strengthen such dialogue.

Climate Change

407 The Heads of State and Government took note of the outcomes of the 14th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the 4th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Poznan in December 2008.

408 The Heads of State and Government expressed their disappointment at the very slow progress of the implementation of the Bali Action Plan, and reaffirmed the need to reach an agreed outcome at the 15th session of the UNFCCC COP in Copenhagen, in line with the Bali Action Plan, that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2010, in accordance with the provisions of the principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

409 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the fundamental principle that developed countries shall take the lead in combating climate change, and expressed their serious concern at the very slow progress of the AWG-KP, and re-emphasised the urgent need for the establishment of quantified emission reduction commitments for the 2nd and subsequent commitment periods under the Kyoto Protocol.

410 They also reaffirmed that urgent actions were needed to support adaptation measures undertaken by developing countries, and called upon the international community to prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable developing countries, in accordance with the criteria set in the UNFCCC, including the Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and African countries, and to provide the necessary support for these countries through, inter alia, new and additional financing that is grant-based, stable and predictable.

411 The Heads of State and Government urged the international community to assist developing countries to address the adverse impact of climate change, particularly through new, additional, grant-based and predictable financial resources, capacity building, and access to and transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that developed countries' commitments to provide developing countries with financing and the transfer of technology for climate change should be carried out under the UNFCCC and its Conference of the parties.

412 The Heads of State and Government underscored the urgency to address the threat and sustainable development challenges posed by climate change, and reiterated the need for all States to work expeditiously to reach an agreed outcome at the 15th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 5th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009.

413 The Heads of State and Government took note of the offer by Peru to host the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16), to be held in 2010.

414 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the holding of the "African Conference of Ministers in Charge of Environment on Climate Change- for post 2012", held in Algiers November 19-20, 2008, with the objectives of framing an African common position to enable the region to effectively participate in the UNFCCC negotiations.

415 The Heads of State and Government emphasized that oceans and coasts provide valuable resources and services to support humankind and that the sustainable use of marine living resource will enhance global food security and increase resilience to climate change for present and future generations; they further emphasized the need to develop comprehensive adaption measure to address climate related impacts on oceans and coasts, including through greater capacity building, enhanced scientific monitoring activities and to promote environmentally sound policies for integrated coastal and ocean management;

416 In this regard, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to convene the World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia on 14 May 2009, and the adoption of the Manado Ocean Declaration which enhanced understanding on the link between oceans and climate change, the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems and coastal communities, and to include ocean and coastal issues in the ongoing negotiations on climate change within the framework of the UNFCCC.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms[26]

417 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, as follows:

417.1 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the significant importance the Movement attaches to the promotion and protection of human rights and commitment to fulfil obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the UN Charter, other instruments relating to human rights, as appropriate, and international law. They further reaffirmed that all human rights, in particular the right to development, are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, dialogue-based approach, in a fair and equal manner, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural particularities of each country. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's dismay and unequivocal condemnation of gross and systematic violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and situations that constitute serious obstacles to their full enjoyment, as well as violent acts and activities that infringe upon their full enjoyment;

417.2 The Heads of State and Government also reaffirmed their opposition to all unilateral coercive measures, including those measures used as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries. They reaffirmed that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development. The Heads of State and Government further expressed their concern at the continued imposition of such measures which hinder the well being of population of the affected countries and that create obstacles to the full realization of their human rights.

[26] This section should be read in conjunction with the section on Democracy under Chapter 1 of the document.

417.3 The Heads of State and Government further reaffirm that, bearing in mind the UN Charter, economic and financial sanctions always have a negative impact on the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in particular the realization of the right to development. They often cause significant disruption in the distribution of food, pharmaceuticals and sanitation supplies, jeopardize the quality of food and the availability of clean drinking water, severely interfere with the functioning of basic health and education systems, and undermine the right to work.

417.4 The Heads of State and Government expressed concern that defamation of religions is being wrongly justified on the ground of the right to freedom of expression, neglecting the restrictions clearly articulated in the relevant human rights instruments including paragraph 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including in this regard the relevant recommendations of the treaty bodies, and stressed the need for all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilisations, cultures and religions, and emphasizing that States, regional organisations, non-governmental Organisations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief. They reaffirmed the obligation of all States Parties to the Covenant under article 20 which prohibits the advocacy of racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. They also welcomed the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the Right to freedom of opinion and expression as revised by the HRC resolution 7/36.

417.5 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that the freedom of thought, expression and dissemination of ideas and information, are fundamental for the exercise of democracy. They further expressed that these freedoms should be exercised with responsibility, in accordance with the relevant national legislative framework, and UN instruments.

417.6 The Heads of State and Government affirmed that while it is necessary to harmonise guidelines on reporting procedure of human rights treaty bodies, greater efforts should be made to ensure that their work would be more effective, objective, transparent and accountable, as well as to ensure a more balanced membership therein, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, gender balance, as well as ensuring that members nominated to serve with the treaty bodies will serve in their personal capacity, of high moral character, acknowledged impartiality, and possess competence in the field of human rights;

417.7 The Heads of State and Government expressed concern at the non-representation and under-representation of Non-Aligned Countries in the staffing of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), bearing in mind the fundamental importance of the need to adhere to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

417.8 They reaffirmed that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should discharge her duties in compliance with the mandate established under the UNGA Resolution 48/141, including reporting annually to the General Assembly, a universal organ of the United Nations;

417.9 The Heads of State and Government re-emphasized that the exploitation and the use of human rights as an instrument for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual Countries for extraneous considerations, which is contrary to the Founding Principles of the Movement and the UN Charter, should be prohibited. They urged that, in the discussion on human rights, adequate attention be given to the issues of poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, instability and foreign occupation that engender social and economic exclusion and violation of human dignity and human rights, which cannot be divorced from any meaningful discussion relating to human rights;

417.10 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that democracy and good governance at the national and international levels, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive unilateral measures, rules and policies against the developing countries constitute flagrant violations of the basic rights of their populations. It is essential for States to promote efforts to combat extreme poverty and hunger (MDGs 1) as well as foster participation by the poorest members of society in decision-making processes;

417.11 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that hunger constitutes a violation of human dignity and called for urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination. They also reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food consistent with the right to food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities. The Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of food security for the realization of the right to food for all.

417.12 The Heads of State and Government renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to life and the right to development, resulting from terrorist acts including those perpetrated by foreign occupying powers in territories under foreign occupation, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions;

417.13 The Heads of State and Government underlined their growing concern and dismay at the flagrant disregard for life and the accompanying wanton destruction of property, as recently evidenced in Occupied Palestinian Territory and other occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanon. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, whereby it decided to include the "Human Rights Situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory and other occupied Arab territories" as a permanent agenda item in the Council;

417.14 The Heads of State and Government also welcomed the recent resolutions adopted at the Special session of the Human Rights Council and the Resumed Tenth Emergency Special session of the General Assembly on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory particularly in the Gaza Strip.

417.15 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the right of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation to struggle for national liberation and self-determination,

417.16 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the need for efforts to further strengthen and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the establishment of democratic institutions and sound economic policies responsive to the needs of the people. In this context, they reiterated the need for the core principles, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including partnership and commitments in the international financial, monetary and trading systems, and full and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making and norm setting; and

417.17 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the recent election of women at the highest political level and underlined the importance of promoting equal participation of women in the political systems of NAM Members, in accordance with Millennium Development Goal No. 3 "Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women".

417.18 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, on 3 May 2008 and expressed their commitment to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis for persons with disabilities. The

Heads of State and Government invited all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention and its Optional Protocol.

417.19 The Heads of State and Government expressed deep concern over the "Common Standards and Procedures for returning illegally-staying Third-Country Nationals", known as the return directive, adopted by the European Parliament on June 18, 2008. They emphasized the view that this Directive constitutes a serious violation of relevant international human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant ILO conventions. They also underscored the discriminatory nature of this Directive, which has the effect of criminalizing migration and exacerbating social tensions, racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and entail mistreatment of migrants and their families.

417.20 The Heads of State and Government underscored the need for all States to address the issue of international migration through a cooperative dialogue on an equal footing, and in this regard, strongly urged the European Union and its member States to refrain from taking any type of measures that stigmatize certain groups or individuals, including third-country nationals and their families and invite these States to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

418 The Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of Human Rights Learning and Education for the promotion and protection of human rights, and in this regard, welcomed the proclamation by the General Assembly of the year commencing on 10 December 2008 as the International Year of Human Rights Learning. They also welcomed the adoption by consensus of HRC resolution 6/10, which launched the process of the elaboration of a United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training.

419 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights by the NAM Members through different activities and initiatives at the national, regional and international levels. They also welcomed the declaration adopted by the General Assembly during the commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on December 10, 2008.

420 The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of the adoption of the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the General Assembly, as a positive and important step towards realizing equal treatment of all human rights.

421 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

421.1 Promote and protect all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples, in particular the right to development, and to provide an effective framework thereof including remedies to redress grievances on or violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the relevant Founding Principles of the Movement, the UN Charter and international human rights instruments, consistent with the obligations of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems;

421.2 To consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights in order to allow its entry into force.

421.3 Promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

421.4 Urge developed countries to engage in effective partnerships such as the NEPAD and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, for the purposes of the realisation of their right to development including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

421.5 Stress adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and to the Founding Principles of the Movement, and oppose and condemn selectivity and double standards in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as all attempts to exploit or use human rights as an instrument for political purposes;

421.6 Reaffirm the need to preserve the mechanism of Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council from politicisation and double standards, and to prevent its misuse and manipulation in order to preserve the cooperative approach in the Human Rights Council;

421.7 Reinforce the presence of the Non-Aligned Movement by advancing its position during the deliberations taking place in the main international fora, particularly the Human Rights Council, the ECOSOC, and the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly as a contribution to the enhancement of the coordination and cooperation among the above mentioned UN entities in the promotion and protection of all human rights;

421.8 Update and introduce at the Third Committee of the General Assembly and at the Human Rights Council, as appropriate, draft resolutions on: the Right to Development; Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures; the promotion of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, and Enhancement of International Cooperation in the field of human rights and consider sponsoring other initiatives that promote respect for the principled positions of the Movement in this field of the international cooperation.

421.9 Promote and protect all universally recognized human rights, in particular the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and as an integral part of all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

421.10 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone as set out in the UN Millennium Declaration, and give due consideration to the negative impact of unilateral economic and financial coercive measures on the realization of the right to development.

421.11 Urge all States to ensure greater protection for their populations in combating terrorism and transnational crimes, and in this regard, further urge all States to ensure that their national laws or legislations particularly concerning the combat against terrorism do not limit individual rights and that these are not discriminatory or xenophobic; and urge all States to ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugees and humanitarian law.

421.12 Strive for greater acceptance and operationalisation and realisation of the right to development at the international level, urge all States to undertake at the national level necessary policy formulation and institute measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right, and further urge all States to expand and deepen mutually benefiting cooperation with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, in the context of promoting an effective international co-operation for the realisation of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

421.13 Urge the UN human rights machinery to ensure the operationalisation of the right to development as a priority, including through the elaboration of a Convention

on the Right to Development by the relevant machinery, taking into account the recommendations of relevant initiatives.[27]

421.14 Propose and work towards the convening of a United Nations-sponsored High-Level International Conference on the Right to Development.

421.15 Mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the UN and its specialised agencies, programmes and funds as well as in policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, taking into account in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment to the issues of concern to the developing countries arising out of political or other non-economic considerations;

421.16 Advance the common positions and improve the coordination of the Movement at the relevant inter-governmental fora, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Human Rights Council, with the aim of strengthening international co-operation and co-ordination in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

421. 17 To consider convening a NAM meeting on the issue of protecting the Human Rights of civilians in international armed conflict;

421.18 Encourage the existing independent national human rights institutions, including Ombudsmen where they exist, to perform their constructive role, on the basis of impartiality and objectivity, in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in their Countries, and request in this context, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide greater assistance, upon request, by interested Governments in the establishment and operations of their national institutions;

421.19 Call upon the NAM members Countries and the international community to support the objective and effective functioning of the Human Rights Council established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN, and emphasize the strong need to ensure that the work of the Council will be devoid of any politicisation, double standards and selectivity; and

421.20 Defend and promote NAM positions in the context of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and to that end:

(a) Continue holding the meetings of NAM Labour Ministers within the framework of each International Labour Conference.

(b) Continue to promote transparency and a more democratic participation of all actors in ILO mechanisms and procedures.

(c) Follow up and underpin the agreements contained in the Declaration of NAM Ministers of Labour, adopted at the Ministerial meeting held in Geneva in the context of the 96th International Labour Conference, regarding the reform of the working methods of the Committee of Application of Standards and the expansion of the Committee on Freedom of Association.

(d) Welcomed the convening of the meeting of NAM Ministers of Labour, held on 15 June 2009, in Geneva, and expressed their support to the two NAM

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27 The recommendations of relevant initiatives include the High-level Seminar on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development (Geneva, February 2004) held under the framework of the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on the Right to Development, and the High-level Task Force on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development, as well as the recommendations of the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development regarding the "roadmap", endorsed by the HRC through its Resolution 4/4, adopted by consensus in its 4th session.

Declarations adopted there in subjects crucial for the Movement. They reaffirmed their determination and commitment to the full implementation and follow up of the said Declarations.

(e) The Heads of State and Government welcome in this respect the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the 98th Session of the International Labor Conference held in June 2009 particularly its emphasis on the social dimension of the current global financial and economic crisis and by highlighting a social approach to the crisis by placing employment and labor issues, together with social protection at the heart of stimulus packages and other relevant policies to confront the crisis.

Racism, Racial Discrimination and Slavery

422 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their condemnation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the platforms and activities related thereto, which constitute serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as impede equal opportunity. They reminded the international community to preserve its recognition that slavery and slave trade, including trans-Atlantic slave trade, are crimes against humanity, and that the legacies of slavery, slave trade, colonialism, foreign occupation, alien domination, genocide and other forms of servitude have manifested themselves in poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, social exclusion and economic disparities for the developing world.

423 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 61/19 and 62/122 related to the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and its consequences, as well as General Assembly resolution 63/5 related to the Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade.

424 The Heads of State and Government endorsed and supported the ongoing efforts towards the erection of a Permanent Memorial to the victims of slavery and the trans-Atlantic slave trade, to be prominently placed at the United Nations Headquarters. They took note of the establishment of a fund for this purpose, expressed appreciation to those of its members that have already made contributions towards it and encouraged others to follow suit.

425 The Heads of State and Government expressed grave concern at the negative effects on human rights and development posed by contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crimes. They reaffirmed the need to work collectively to combat contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons.

426 The Heads of State and Government expressed dismay at instances of religious and cultural prejudices, misunderstanding, intolerance and discrimination on the basis of religion or beliefs or different systems, which undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and hinder the promotion of the culture of peace. Pluralism, tolerance, and understanding of religious and cultural diversity are essential for peace and harmony. Acts of prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, and racial, religious and sectarian profiling are affronts to human dignity and equality, and should not be condoned. Respect for democracy and human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by governments as well as between and among minorities are central to the promotion and protection of human rights. They reaffirmed that States have the duty to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination and in full equality before the law.

427 In this context, the Heads of State and Government urged all States to actively contribute to the preparations for the celebration in 2010 of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, proclaimed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), through different activities and initiatives at the national, regional and international levels, in coordination with

UNESCO. They also called upon all States to consider the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace.

428 In recalling the Movement's opposition to all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and expressing serious concern on the resurgence of contemporary forms of such abhorrent crimes in various parts of the world, the Heads of State and Government took note of the ongoing progress made by States at the national, regional and international levels, focusing on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action. To this end, the Heads of State and Government urged the Human Rights Council, through the Intergovernmental Working Group established to that effect, to proceed with the elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

429 The Heads of State and Government endorsed the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference held in Geneva, 20-24 April 2009. In this regard, they reaffirmed the validity of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) as it was adopted at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001, as the instructive document which constitutes a solid foundation on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

430 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the call on developed countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as international financial institutions, to honour the commitments contained at Section IV of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action entitled "Provision of Effective Remedies, Recourse, Redress, and Other Measures at the National, Regional and International Levels".

431 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to address with greater resolve and political will all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in all spheres of life and in all parts of the world, including all those under foreign occupation.

432 The Heads of State and Government noted the resolve of the Durban Review Conference to, as stipulated in art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, fully and effectively prohibit any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence and implement it through all necessary legislative, policy and judicial measures.

433 The Heads of State and Government called on all Member States, including those that did not participate at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001) as well as the Durban Review Conference (2009), to implement all the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference to fight the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

International Humanitarian Law

434 The Heads of State and Government urged that due priority should continue to be given to promoting knowledge of, respect for and observance of States Parties' obligations assumed under International Humanitarian Law, in particular those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Protocols, and they encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the two 1977 Additional Protocols. In this regard, while taking into account the magnitude and persistence of the violations and breaches of International Law, including International Humanitarian Law, being committed by Israel, the Occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian territory, the Heads of State and Government called for the Government of Switzerland, as the

depositary of the Geneva Conventions, to speedily arrange for a Conference for the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to adopt legal measures to ensure respect for and compliance with the Conventions in this situation;

435 The Heads of State and Government called upon all parties to armed conflict to redouble their efforts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, by, inter alia, prohibiting the targeting of civilian populations, civilian property and certain special property during an armed conflict, and obliging parties to any conflict to ensure general protection against dangers arising from military operations for civilian installations, hospitals and relief materials, means of transportation and distribution of such relief materials.

436 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the Movement's condemnation of the increasing attacks on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and urged the Governments of UN Member States to ensure respect for the protection of the personnel of humanitarian organisations in conformity with the relevant international law. Humanitarian agencies and their personnel should respect for the International Humanitarian Law and the laws of the countries they work in and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance set forth in the General Assembly resolution 46/182 and its Annex and non-interference, as well as cultural, religious and other values of the population in the countries where they operate.

437 The Heads of State and Government recalled the protection granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments to persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts.

438 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

438.1 Invite those States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Additional Protocols;

438.2 Urge States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and further urge the international community and the relevant organisations within the UN system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians under foreign occupation; and

438.3 Stress that all detainees or persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments.

Humanitarian Assistance

439 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that the provision of humanitarian assistance must not be politicised and must be in full respect of the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as set forth in General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and its annex as providing the guiding principles for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and emphasized that all UN humanitarian entities and associated organisations must act in accordance with their respective mandates, international humanitarian law and national law. They further reaffirmed that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the UN Charter. In this context, they stressed that humanitarian assistance should be provided under the principle of request and consent of the affected country.

440 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to enhance international cooperation to provide humanitarian assistance in full

compliance with the UN Charter, and in this regard, they reiterated the rejection by the Movement of the so-called "right" of humanitarian intervention, which has no basis either in the UN Charter or in international law.

441 The Heads of State and Government emphasized the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirmed the need, in situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with national law, international law, including humanitarian law, and in full respect of the principles set for in General Assembly Resolution 46/182.

442 The Heads of State and Government called upon the international community to provide full support, including financial resources, for emergency humanitarian assistance at all levels and stressed the need to maintain the follow-up, oversight and review by the General Assembly of the activities undertaken by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ensure its functioning according to the agreed principles contained in the relevant UN resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 46/182. They reaffirmed the importance of the prompt allocation of CERF's resources as part of the emergency humanitarian assistance to the affected country.

443 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, United Nations humanitarian entities must continue to work in close coordination with national Governments and in line with national policies and programmes being implemented for the provision of assistance to affected populations, and the Heads of State and Government also reaffirmed that the United Nations humanitarian entities must coordinate their work of providing humanitarian assistance to affected civilians living under foreign occupation in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.

444 The Heads of State and Government urged efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

445 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern over the human suffering and economic impact caused by the natural disasters throughout the world, in particular the tragic loss of life caused by natural disasters in China and Myanmar and many parts of the African continent. They encouraged the international community, national authorities and non-governmental organisations, to promote closer cooperation to respond to natural disasters by strengthening emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response management measures such as regional disaster, early warning systems as well as exchange of information.

446 The Heads of State and Government expressed their solidarity with Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Jamaica for the severe negative impact caused by the hurricanes that affected the Caribbean region in 2008 and expressed its readiness to explore the possibility to enhance their coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction among NAM countries in the future.

447 The Heads of State and Government further encouraged States to implement commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken states in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes.

448 The Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement to coordinate its positions on humanitarian assistance, and in this regard they requested the Coordinating Bureau to operationalize the NAM Contact Group on humanitarian affairs as decided at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana in 2006 as well as to consider the establishment of a NAM Working Group on humanitarian assistance and to discuss, agree and determine the terms of reference of such a Group as soon as

possible. The Heads of State and Government agreed on the importance of strengthening mechanisms to provide aid and assistance to affected member states of the Movement, including the possibility of establishing an agency for disaster mitigation and displaced persons.

449 The Heads of State and Government call upon UN Member States, in this regard, to comply fully with the provisions of the international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian and other assistance to civilians under foreign occupation.

Information and Communication Technology

450 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the participation of the Heads of State and Government of the Movement in the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) at its second phase held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, and reiterated the need for the implementation and follow up of the outcomes of the both phases of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and Tunis. In this context, they stressed the importance of the contribution of the Non-Aligned Countries toward achieving the development oriented outcomes of the Summits, the Tunis commitment and the full implementation of the agenda for the Information Society, and urged UN Member States, relevant UN bodies and other intergovernmental organisations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organisations and private sector in implementation of the outcomes.

451 The Heads of State and Government by commending active participation of the Member States in the World Summit on the Information Society and taking note of the follow-up activities at international, regional and national levels, reaffirmed that in order to transform the digital divide to digital opportunities, these activities should ensure the imperative of universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge related to ICT, and should result in supporting national efforts in developing countries in the area of building, improving and strengthening capacities to facilitate their genuine involvement in all aspects of the information society and knowledge economy. They encouraged all the States to contribute actively to ensuring that the Information Society is founded on and stimulates respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and ethical values.

452 The Heads of State and Government called for the responsible use and treatment of information by the media in accordance with codes of conduct and professional ethics Media in all their forms have an important role in the Information Society and ICTs should play a supportive role in this regard. They reaffirmed the necessity of reducing international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure, technical resources and the development of human skills.

453 The Heads of State and Government highly commended Malaysia for chairing the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VI), and highly commended the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for successfully hosting the 7th Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VII), held in Isla Margarita, 2-4 July 2008 and for the substantive outcome document and Programme of Action, adopted by the Conference and they expressed the Movement's resolve and commitment to implement the decisions and recommendations contained therein.

454 The Heads of State and Government concurred on the importance of strengthening and consolidating the work of the NAM News Network (NNN). The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation to Malaysia for launching and supporting the NNN since its inception in 2003.

455 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF) established in Geneva as an innovative financial mechanism of a voluntary nature

open to interested stakeholders with the objective of transforming the digital divide into digital opportunities for the developing world by focusing mainly on specific and urgent needs at the local level and seeking new voluntary sources of "solidarity" finance. The DSF will complement existing mechanisms for funding the Information Society, which should continue to be fully utilized to fund the growth of new ICT infrastructure and services.

456 The Heads of State and Government expressed their opposition to the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events taking place in developing countries. In this regard, they strongly supported the efforts made to revitalise the Broadcasting Organizations of Non Aligned Countries (BONAC), as an effective medium for transmitting factual news of events of the developing countries to the world. They also took note of the valuable experience of "The new south TV" (TELESUR) in this respect.

457 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for Tunis Agenda for Information Society, especially its development content and stressed the importance of effective participation of equitable and effective representation from developing countries in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS process, including for the Internet Governance Forum and for Enhanced Cooperation.

458 The Heads of State and Government underlined the conclusion of the World Summit on the Information Society that internet governance, carried out according to the Geneva principles, constitutes a core issue of the Information Society agenda and that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and invited the Member States, to maximize their participation in decisions regarding Internet governance, in order to reflect their interests in related processes. They also reaffirmed the WSIS conviction on the need for enhanced cooperation, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep concern over the long delay in starting the process towards enhanced cooperation by the UN Secretary General, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the Summit. They therefore, once again, strongly urged the UN Secretary General to start this process urgently.

459 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

459.1 Work for the full implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and in this context, promote effective and equitable participation of NAM countries in this process;

459.2 Increase cooperation to promote a New World Information and Communication Order, based on universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge relating to ICT, as an essential requirement to reduce the growing digital divide between developed and developing countries;

459.3 consider holding a NAM workshop on the appropriate use and management of the internet to share best practices and lessons learned in this area.

459.4 Call for an immediate end to the misuse of media for inciting and launching campaigns against NAM members, including, inter alia, the hostile use of radio and electronic transmissions contrary to the principles of the International Law, as well as the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events in developing countries, and campaigns that defame religions, cultures and symbols;

459.5 Support and strengthen the implementation of the Isla Margarita Declaration and Programme of Action,

459.6 Coordinate NAM efforts in the issues related to communication and information at the United Nations and relevant international organizations and agencies, including UNESCO, particularly in the context of the Intergovernmental Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC).

Advancement of Women

460 The Heads of State and Government recommitted the Movement to the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women as well as fully supported the outcome of the five-year review and appraisal contained in "Further Actions and Initiatives" to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly of June 2000.

461 The Heads of State and Government encouraged the active participation of Member States in the 54th session of the CSW in the 15th annual review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly that shall take place in 2010.

462 The Heads of State and Government expressed their resolve to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child especially in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation, including the systematic use of abduction and rape by the parties to the conflict, including as an instrument of war, as well as the trafficking in and victimization of women and the girl child. They expressed their abhorrence at the continuation of such acts. In this regard, they called upon States to take the necessary measures against the perpetrators of such acts and to ensure adherence to international law and domestic legislation, including legislating the protection of women and the girl child in situations of armed conflict. They further invited States, which have not done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and encouraged States Parties to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to its Optional Protocol.

463 The Heads of State and Government took note of the establishment of the gender branch within the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect women's human rights within the context of the Human Rights Council. In this context, the Heads of State and Government cautioned that its operations should not be in conflict with the existing partnership between the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Commission on the Status of Women. The Heads of State and Government underscored the fact that the Commission of the Status of Women has a broad mandate covering other social and economic dimensions beyond women's human rights.

464 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the primary and essential role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women that has a broad mandate covering all dimensions related to women's development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

465 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the institutional reform of the UN and stressed that the purpose of the reform, including in the area of gender, is to make the UN development system more efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national development strategies and that reform efforts should enhance organisational efficiency and achieve concrete development results;

466 The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the process of gender reform, as part of the system wide coherence process, should not create new conditionalities for developing countries and should have as a result an enhanced coordination, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency in the United Nations system

for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women by all United Nations Member States.

467 The Heads of State and Government in order to promote the human rights of women expressed their resolve to take appropriate measures at the national, regional and international levels to improve the quality of life and achieve gender equality and empowerment of women, bearing in mind the inherent potential of women, through inter alia adopting proper socio- economic strategies and programmes and provisions of government services to all women particularly women with disabilities and women in rural areas, including access to health, education and justice services and strengthening family well-being.

468 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their compromise to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, ensuring full representation and full and equal participation of women as critical factor in the eradication of poverty.

469 The Heads of State and Government also reaffirmed its continued support to The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and to INSTRAW's Executive Board for its contribution, through its substantive work, to the advancement and empowerment of women and particularly acknowledged INSTRAW's progress in the development of pioneering research, knowledge management and capacity building tools in the Institute's three thematic areas: Gender, migration and development; Gender, peace and security; and Governance and women's political participation, to create an impact in public policies with a gender perspective in our countries. The Ministers reaffirmed INSTRAW's importance as one of the only three United Nations entities located in the developing world.

470 The Heads of State and Government recalled with satisfaction the Second NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women, held in Guatemala City, Republic of Guatemala, from 21 to 24 January 2009 and reaffirmed the Movement's resolve and commitment to fully implement the decisions and recommendations contained in the "Guatemala Declaration and Programme of Action on the Advancement of Women towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals"

471 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the generous offer of the State of Qatar to host the Third NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in Doha in 2010.

472 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the establishment and the functioning of the NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women in Kuala Lumpur and underscored their commitment to actively support it and participate in its activities. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the proposal by Malaysia to establish regional representations for the NIEW, in this regard they took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Guatemala to host the regional representation for Latin America and the Caribbean and the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the regional representation for Africa and the Middle East.

473 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the decision of the Second NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women held in Guatemala to create a NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIEW) Trust Fund, proposed by Malaysia, to allow the Institute to continue to enhance its activities dedicated to women's empowerment and development for the benefit of the NAM members, and in this regard, invites NAM members to voluntarily contribute to this Fund.

474 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on holding the International Workshop on "Empowerment of Women through Science and Technology Interventions" through the assistance of the Center for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM S&T Center) and other developing countries in Tehran on 14-16 December 2008.

475 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of the Resolution 62/136 on improvement of the situation of women in rural areas and recognized the important role played by rural women in their societies and the need to fully implement the relevant provisions of that resolution in order to empower rural women and improve their situation.

476 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measure and initiatives, among others:

476.1 Hold the Third NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in 2010, in Doha, State of Qatar. In this regard, they urged all NAM members to participate actively in the Meeting.

Indigenous Peoples

477 The Heads of State and Government took note with deep appreciation of the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the General Assembly. Likewise, they reiterated their support for the need to promote the economic, political and cultural rights of the indigenous peoples and their commitment to give special attention to the efforts made at the national and multilateral levels in order to improve their living conditions through civil participation. Likewise, in face of undue appropriation and use of the traditional indigenous knowledge, they agreed to promote the defence of the bio-cultural collective heritage to allow indigenous peoples to have appropriate legal instruments on intellectual property so that their traditional knowledge is protected against unauthorized or inappropriate use by third parties.

478 The Heads of State and Government also supported the need to promote within the UN system, in particular its agencies, funds and programmes, the rights of indigenous peoples, through a series of policies and programmes for the improvement of indigenous peoples' well-being around the world and, where applicable, through the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

479 The Heads of State and Government took note with appreciation of the adoption of the Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 of 14 December 2007 that established the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples to provide the Council with thematic expertise on the rights of indigenous peoples.

480 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that all cultures have the right to exist and to preserve their traditional practices that are inherent to their identity. In this context, they acknowledged the right of the Andean indigenous peoples to fully enjoy their traditional and millenarian rights and took note of the right of the government of Bolivia to defend and protect these practices for its peoples.

Illiteracy

481 The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep concern over the fact that around 75 million children had no access to primary education, 774 million adults are illiterate and more than two-thirds of these illiterates can be found in Africa and Asia. Without accelerated progress towards education for all, national and internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction would be missed, and inequalities between countries and within societies would widen. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's continued support and full commitment to cooperate in attaining the MDGs and the goals of the UN Literacy Decade (2003-2012).

482 In this context, the Heads of State and Government decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Members States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address and eradicate illiteracy, in the fulfilment of the second MDG by 2015. The

Heads of State and Government acknowledged the progress made in the implementation of various literacy initiatives recognized by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

483 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of the Resolution 63/154 on United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all. The Heads of State and Government took note of the three priority areas for the remaining years of the Decade identified through the mid-Decade review, namely, mobilizing stronger commitment to literacy, reinforcing more effective literacy programme delivery and harnessing new resources for literacy.

484 The Heads of State and Government decided to create literate environments and societies, eradicating illiteracy, including among women and girls and eliminating the gender gap in literacy, inter alia, by intensifying efforts to implement effectively the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade and integrating substantially those efforts in the Education for All process and other activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as other literacy initiatives within the framework of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases

485 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern at the global threat posed by health epidemics, such as HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. In this context, they called on the Member States of the United Nations at the national, regional and international levels to enhance their cooperation to confront and combat these scourges.

486 The Heads of State and Government recognized that the spread of HIV/AIDS constitutes a global emergency and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of their respective societies and the world at large, and requires an exceptional and comprehensive global response. They welcomed the political declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted by the High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations General Assembly on 2 June 2006, and called on Member States of the United Nations to significantly scale up their efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and towards halting and reversing the spread of the pandemic by 2015, and thereby, called upon all States, especially developed countries to implement fully these commitments, and urged the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the business sector to support national efforts and priorities.

487 The Heads of State and Government recognized the achievement of South-South cooperation in the fight against HIV and AIDS and decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Member States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address HIV and AIDS in the fulfilment of MDGs 6 and 8. In this regard, they welcomed the organization of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in New York, 10-11 June 2008.

488 The Heads of State and Government expressed grave concern over the serious threat posed by the spread of Avian Influenza since its first major reported outbreak, which has potential to produce severe impact not only on public health worldwide but also on the global economy. They reiterated that it is imperative that concerted actions be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to address and deal with this challenge in an effective and timely manner. In this regard the Heads of State and Government expressed their support to the outcome of the 6th International Ministerial Conference on Avian & Pandemic Influenza held in Egypt on October 2008.

489 The Heads of State and Government further expressed deep concern over the threat posed by the emergence and spread of Swine flu A (H1N1); and requested the World Health Organization and the International Financial Organizations to provide full logistical and financial support to the affected countries, in order to combat this

epidemic promptly and effectively as well as provide adequate assistance to affected countries to prevent further outbreak of this disease. In this regard, they called upon the World Health Organization, in coordination with affected countries, to ensure a systematic and proper follow-up in order to effectively contain the further spread of this epidemic.

490 The Heads of State and Government highlighted the organisation of the Meeting of NAM Ministers of Health, held on 20 May 2009, in Geneva, Switzerland, and expressed their support to the outcome documents adopted therein and their determination and commitment to fully implement their decisions and recommendations and consistently follow up on these issues related to Migration and Training Qualified Health Personnel, Diseases disproportionately affecting developing countries, and Responsible practices at the international level for sharing of avian influenza viruses and ensuring benefits sharing, on an equal footing, in ways that would protect the interest of developing countries.

491 The Heads of State and Government expressed deep concern at the potentially adverse impact of the current international economic and financial crisis on the health systems in developing countries. In this context, they called upon donor countries to honour their commitments to allocate 0.7 % of their gross domestic product as official development assistance, and urged donors to support international cooperation programmes on health, including those aimed at supporting the achievement of the MDGs. The Heads of State and Government reiterated the need to make the full use of the flexibilities available under the WTO TRIPS Agreement, including those recognized by the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and the WTO decision of 30 August 2003, in order to address the public health needs of their populations. They further recognized that South-South cooperation does not substitute, but compliments North-South cooperation; and, in this regard, reaffirmed their determination to exploring more effective South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, allowing for the mobilization of additional resources necessary for the implementation of health-related development programmes.

492 The Heads of State and Government called for an active participation in the next Meeting of NAM Ministers of Health, which will be held in May 2010, in Geneva, Switzerland, within the framework of the 63rd General Assembly of the World Health Organization.

493 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the evolving partnerships between a variety of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels aimed at addressing the multifaceted determinants of global health and the commitments and initiatives to accelerate progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals, including those announced at the high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008.

494 The Heads of State and Government recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence, and in that regard also recognized that global health challenges require concerted and sustained efforts by the international community. The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 63/33 and look forward to continuing discussions on the subject, especially the impact of non-health issues on global health. In this context, the Heads of State and Government noted with satisfaction the adoption of the 2009 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration entitled "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health".

Transnational Organised Crime

495 The Heads of State and Government reiterated the Movement's commitment to co-ordinate the efforts and strategies at national, regional and international levels against transnational crime and to develop the methods most effective in combating crime of this nature. They reaffirmed that international efforts against transnational

crime should be carried out with the necessary respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

496 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that organised criminal activities adversely affect development, political stability and social and cultural values.

497 The Heads of State and Government reiterated that responding to the threat posed by transnational organised crime requires close cooperation at international level. They renewed their commitment to fight all forms of transnational organized crime by strengthening national legal frameworks, where applicable, and cooperation mechanisms, in particular through the exchange of information, mutual legal assistance and extradition in accordance with domestic law and international instruments as appropriate

498 The Heads of State and Government recalled that the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice and the Bangkok Declaration recognized that comprehensive crime prevention strategies must address, inter alia, the root causes and risk factors of crime.

499 The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern about the seriousness of trafficking in human organs and the increasing involvement of organized criminal groups in this crime and they agreed to coordinate their efforts to fight this crime.

500 The Heads of State and Government also expressed their concern over the loss, destruction and removal of the cultural property and the increased involvement of organised criminal groups in trafficking in looted, stolen or smuggled cultural property. The Heads of State and Government underlined the importance of national, regional and international initiatives for the protection of cultural property, in particular the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, and Stressed the importance of fostering international law enforcement cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property and in particular the need to exchange information and experiences in order to operate in a more effective way.

501 Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions. the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

501.1 Take necessary steps at the national and international levels for the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the international instruments against illicit drug trafficking. where appropriate;

501.2 Call for adequate financial and technical assistance and cooperation to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement those treaties;

501.3 Strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for effective implementation of the obligations set forth in existing international crime prevention instruments; and

501.4 Adopt further measures and strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent, combat, punish and eradicate all forms of transnational organized crime more effectively, in accordance with international law.

501.5 Strengthen coordination and cooperation, as well as the formulation of common strategies with the Group of 77 and China, through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), on issues relative to transnational organized crime to address the collective

concerns and promote the common interests of developing countries in international fora.

502 The Heads of State and Government took note of the results of the Fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, held in Vienna, from 8 to 17 October 2008.

Trafficking in Persons

503 The Heads of State and Government expressed concern that trafficking in persons is increasingly becoming a global scourge affecting all countries around the world and requires a concerted national and international response. They stressed the importance of the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, including, inter alia, in situations of armed conflict.

504 The Heads of State and Government further welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Global initiative to fight human trafficking (UNGIFT) to coordinate actions between the United Nations system, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in order to assist Governments, upon their request, to ensure the prosecution and prevention of human trafficking, as well as to ensure that victims are accorded all the necessary remedies and their human rights are fully protected.

505 The Heads of State and Government recognised that slavery and trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To that end, they urged all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons to counter demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims and to bring perpetrators to justice.

506 The Heads of State and Government reiterated their invitation to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and following its entry into force, to implement the Protocol effectively, including by incorporating its provisions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems. They expressed the Movement's resolve to strengthen the capacity of the UN and other international organisations to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, in implementing the Protocol.

507 The Heads of State and Government urged all States, individually and through international cooperation, to increase efforts to counter trafficking in persons, including through their active contribution to shape a global partnership against slavery and trafficking in persons in the twenty-first century, aimed at improving coordination and information exchange, especially in protecting rights of victims of trafficking. To that end, they recognized the need for coherent and comprehensive approach of the United Nations to the problem of trafficking in persons and in this regard the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 63/194 entitled "improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" and convening of the General Assembly interactive thematic debate on trafficking in persons on 13 May 2009. They called upon the President of the General Assembly to launch consultations in the General Assembly on a global plan of action on combating trafficking in persons to be adopted by the General Assembly.

508 Bearing in mind the increased development of the phenomenon of the traffic in persons, the Heads of State and Government invited the States to prevent and fight this phenomenon by the reinforcement of the legislation in this field raising awareness

and the setting up of national and local institutions dedicated to the fight against this scourge.

509 Recognizing that all countries are affected by trafficking in persons, the Heads of State and Government urged all States to encourage national efforts being made to combat this scourge and to work together in a collaborative manner and within a regional and international framework without imposing unilateral requirements on other States.

Drug Trafficking

510 The Heads of State and Government expressed grave concern at the worsening problem of illicit drug trafficking worldwide on account of its transnational and global nature, which constitutes a serious threat to the entire international community. They reiterated that more effective measures must be taken to prevent, combat and eradicate the world drug problem in all its aspects. They further, recognized that no single government can combat this menace alone successfully, given that criminal organisations linked to drug trafficking operate collectively in the territory of several countries and are multiplying traffic routes and distribution methods, therefore cooperation, co-ordination and committed action by all countries are essential to curb this crime. They reiterated that effective measures must be taken to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, which is also linked to illicit drugs trafficking.

511 Consistent with the said position, the Heads of State and Government reiterated that the fight against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that should be tackled in a multilateral framework and that can only be dealt with effectively through meaningful international cooperation, and, it demands an integrated and balanced approach and should be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and other provisions of international law, in particular the respect for national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in their internal affairs; and based on the principles of equal rights and mutual respect. Likewise, the Heads of State and Government expressed concern over the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), while welcoming the decision of the 51st session of the Narcotic Drugs Commission, establishing an open-ended intergovernmental working group to review the financial situation of UNODC and submit recommendations thereof.

512 The Heads of State and Government called for increased efforts to prevent and combat all aspects of the world drug problem, including reduction of the demand. They also recognized the importance of appropriate or suitable strategies, including sustainable alternative development programmes and to improve preventative and increase alternative development strategies, in tackling the global drug problem while respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

513 The Heads of State and Government welcomed the realization of the 52nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drug held in March 2009, and its ministerial segment, which constituted an important follow up on the principles and goals set at the 20th special session of the General Assembly in 1998 to enhance the cooperative efforts to combat the world drug problem in the forthcoming years.

Corruption

514 The Heads of State and Government stressed that corruption practices, including lack of sound international corporate governance, bribery, money laundering and transfer abroad of illegally acquired funds and assets undermine the economic and political stability and security of societies, undermines social justice and severely endangers the efforts of developing countries for sustainable development. They recognised that the UN Convention against Corruption provides universally accepted norms to prevent and combat corrupt practices, establishes the principle of asset

recovery and transfer of assets of illicit origin and mechanism for international cooperation in this regard.

515 Consistent with the aforementioned positions, the Heads of State and Government stressed in particular the implementation of the provisions on asset recovery contained in Chapter V of the UN Convention against Corruption, which require States Parties to return assets obtained through corruption. The Heads of State and Government emphasized that one of the high priorities in the fight against corruption is to ensure the return of illegally acquired assets to the country of origin. The Heads of State and Government, therefore, urged all States Parties and relevant international organizations, consistent with the principles of the Convention, in particular Chapter V, to facilitate the quick return of such assets, and to assist requesting States to build human, legal and institutional capacity to facilitate tracing, confiscation and recovery of such assets.

516 The Heads of State and Government, noting the results of the 2nd Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, 28 January-1 February 2008, reaffirmed the importance of coordinating positions on these issues, in particular through the promotion of best practices in combating corruption.

517 The Heads of State and Government called for an active participation and involvement in the work of 3rd Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which will take place in Qatar from 9th to 13th November, 2009, and stressed the importance to promote dialogue and international cooperation in this field.

Sharm El Sheikh- Egypt
16 July 2009

Annex I: Member Countries of the Non - Aligned Movement

(As of 16 July 2009)

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Dominica, Commonwealth of
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran(Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Timor Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Annex II: The Founding Principles of the Non-Aligned Movement

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.

4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers, and abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.

7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

Annex III: The Principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana.

a. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

b. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.

c. Recognition of the equality of all races, religions, cultures and all nations, both big and small.

d. Promotion of a dialogue among peoples, civilizations, cultures and religions based on the respect of religions, their symbols and values, the promotion and the consolidation of tolerance and freedom of belief.

e. Respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the effective implementation of the right of peoples to peace and development.

f. Respect for the equality of rights of States, including the inalienable right of each State to determine freely its political, social, economic and cultural system, without any kind of interference whatsoever from any other State.

g. Reaffirmation of the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

h. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly, whatever the motive, in the internal affairs of any other State.

i. Rejection of unconstitutional change of Governments.

j. Rejection of attempts at regime change.

k. Condemnation of the use of mercenaries in all situations, especially in conflict situations.

l. Refraining by all countries from exerting pressure or coercion on other countries, including resorting to aggression or other acts involving the use of direct or indirect force, and the application and/or promotion of any coercive unilateral measure that goes against International Law or is in any way incompatible with it, for the purpose of coercing any other State to subordinate its sovereign rights, or to gain any benefit whatsoever.

m. Total rejection of aggression as a dangerous and serious breach of International Law, which entails international responsibility for the aggressor.

n. Respect for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

o. condemnation of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and systematic and gross violations of human rights, in accordance with the UN Charter and International Law.

p. Rejection of and opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this context, terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation.

q. Promotion of pacific settlement of disputes and abjuring, under any circumstances, from taking part in coalitions, agreements or any other kind of unilateral coercive initiative in violation of the principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

r. Defence and consolidation of democracy, reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social, and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their life.

s. Promotion and defence of multilateralism and multilateral organisations as the appropriate frameworks to resolve, through dialogue and cooperation, the problems affecting humankind.

t. Support to efforts by countries suffering internal conflicts to achieve peace, justice, equality and development.

u. The duty of each State to fully and in good faith comply with the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as to honour the commitments made in the framework of international organisations, and to live in peace with other States.

v. Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

w. Defence and promotion of shared interests, justice and cooperation, regardless of the differences existing in the political, economic and social systems of the States, on the basis of mutual respect and the equality of rights.

x. Solidarity as a fundamental component of relations among nations in all circumstances.

y. Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.

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15th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
11th to 16th of July 2009

الإعلان الخاص لرؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة حول اليوم العالمى لنيلسون مانديلا ١٨ يوليو

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT SPECIAL DECLARATION ON NELSON MANDELA INTERNATIONAL DAY -18 JULY

The Heads of State and Government recognised **the long history of Nelson Mandela's leading role in and support for Africa's struggle for liberation, self determination and Africa's unity and also his outstanding contribution in the creation of a non-racial, non sexist, and democratic South Africa.**

The Heads of State and Government also recognised **the principled support of the Non-Aligned Movement, consistent with the founding principles of the Movement, in the struggle against apartheid and the liberation of South Africa.**

The Heads of State and Government specially recognised **Mr Mandela's achievements as South Africa's first democratically elected President, as recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and his establishing the Nelson Mandela Foundation, among others.**

The Heads of State and Government further recognised **Mr Mandela's values and his dedication to the service of humanity as a humanitarian, in the fields of conflict resolution, race relations, promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality, rights of children and other vulnerable groups as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities.**

The Heads of State and Government expressed **their support for and solidarity with the Nelson Mandela Day International Campaign and called on Non-aligned Movement member states and peoples to join in the campaign, including by contributing 67 minutes of their time in service of their communities in recognition of Madiba's 67 years contribution in service of humanity.**

The Heads of State and Government endorsed **the declaration to observe 18 July, Madiba's birthday, as Nelson Mandela International Day, and requested that a resolution to this effect be adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 64th session.**

Sharm El Sheikh, July 2009

NAM2009/ECD/Doc.6
Original: English



15th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
11th to 16th of July 2009

الإعلان الخاص لرؤساء دول وحكومات الحركة بشأن ضرورة إنهاء الحظر الاقتصادي والتجاري والمالي المفروض على كوبا من جانب الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

SPECIAL DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON THE NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA

The Heads of State and Government renew the Non Aligned Movement's commitment to defend, preserve and promote the UN Charter and International Law.

They firmly reiterate their rejection to the adoption and implementation of extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions or other illegal measures contrary to international law that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries so as to prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems. In this context, they call on all States to refrain from recognizing such measures or laws, which undermine the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and International Law, and severely threaten the freedom of trade, navigation and investment.

The Heads of State and Government stress that under no circumstances people should be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development.

The economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba has been in place for 50 years. Seventy per cent of Cubans have been born under the embargo.

The Heads of State and Government express their concern over the continuation of that long-standing unilateral policy with extraterritorial effects, even after it has been consistently rejected by the overwhelming majority of States.

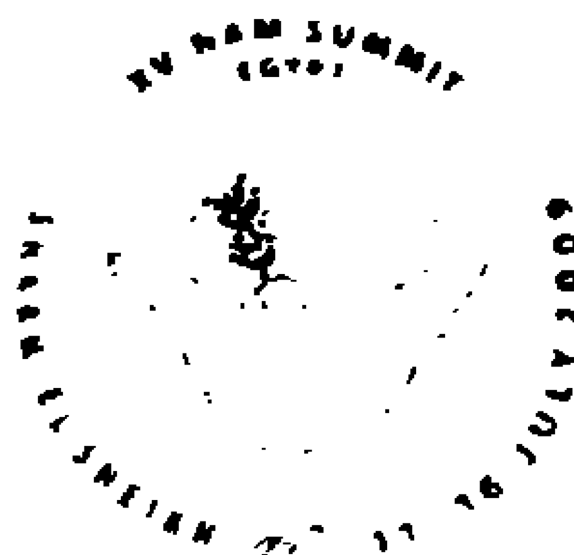
In addition to the 17 resolutions already adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the necessity of ending the embargo against Cuba, numerous other declarations and resolutions of different Governments, and intergovernmental forums and bodies, including for many years the Non Aligned Movement, have clearly expressed the rejection by the international community and public opinion to the continuation of that policy.

The extraterritorial nature of the embargo, institutionalized and systematized by the Torricelli and Helms-Burton Acts, has brought about serious additional damages to the Cuban economy in its economic relations with third countries and with subsidiaries of United States enterprises over the two last decades.

In this connection, ***the Heads of State and Government*** urge once again the Government of the United States of America to immediately put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, is causing huge human suffering and material losses and economic and financial damage that has negatively impacted on the welfare and well-being of the people of Cuba. They further urge the government of the United States of America to immediately fully comply with all the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly, related to the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

Sharm El Sheikh, July 2009

NAM2009/DPAL/Doc.7
Original: English



15th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
11th to 16th of July 2009

إعلان بشأن فلسطين
Declaration on Palestine

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement considered the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the dramatic deterioration of the situation on all fronts. They stressed the importance of coordinated and principled approaches and strategies by the Movement to continue strongly supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership and underscored the need to provide both political and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian people to overcome the current crisis and strengthen their ongoing efforts towards the realization of their inalienable human rights and freedom. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government stressed the imperative of urgent efforts to advance a peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1515 and 1850, the Madrid terms of reference and the principle of land for peace for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination in their independent and sovereign State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

2. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their adherence to the principled positions adopted in this regard, including in the Declarations on Palestine adopted by the Committee on Palestine in September 2006 at the XIV Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana, in July 2008 at the XV Ministerial Conference in Tehran and in April 2009 at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana, and the clear positions concerning Palestine adopted by all other previous Summits and Ministerial Conferences of the Movement. They called for serious, active efforts to uphold these positions and the intensification of the collective efforts by the Movement towards achievement of a just, peaceful resolution of the question of Palestine in all its aspects.

3. The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep regret that the question of Palestine remains unresolved after the passage of more than sixty years since the 1948 Al-Nakba that befell the Palestinian people, by which they became a stateless and dispossessed people, dispersed and displaced from their homeland of Palestine, and that more than half of the Palestinian people continue to live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region and in the Diaspora.

4. The Heads of State and Government also expressed their deep regret that since 1967, for more than forty-two years, the Palestinian people have continued to

suffer under Israel's brutal military occupation of their land and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestine refugees to return in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions. They condemned Israel's continuing unlawful military occupation and expressed their grave concern about the severe oppression, hardships and affronts to human dignity being endured by the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of the illegal and aggressive policies and practices being carried out by the occupying Power, including grave human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law.

5. The Heads of State and Government expressed their deep concern about the deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory at the political, economic, social, security, and humanitarian levels. They strongly condemned Israel's military aggressions against the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, by which the occupying Power has killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians by, *inter alia*, use of excessive, indiscriminate force and extrajudicial executions and has caused vast destruction of homes, properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. They also condemned the continuing illegal detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, including hundreds of women and children and numerous elected officials, and called for their immediate release. They condemned all Israeli settlement activities by which the occupying Power has continued to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international law. They further condemned Israel's imposition of collective punishment on the Palestinian people by numerous illegal means and measures, including military reprisals, destruction of homes and properties and severe restrictions on freedom of movement. The Heads of State and Government demanded once again that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately and completely cease all such violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, which are tantamount to grave breaches for which the occupying Power must be held accountable.

6. The Heads of State and Government condemned in the strongest terms the recent Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of more than 1,400 Palestinians, including hundreds of children and women, and the injury of more than 5,500 Palestinians, including by use of lethal and prohibited weaponry. They condemned Israel's wanton destruction of thousands of Palestinian homes; business properties; vital civilian infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity systems and roads; hospitals and ambulances; mosques; public institutions, including schools and national ministries; farms and agricultural land; and UN facilities in the Gaza Strip. They expressed their grave concern about the widespread devastation, trauma and despair caused by this military aggression among the civilian population. The Heads of State and Government demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease immediately its military aggression against the Palestinian people and called for respect of Security Council resolution 1860. They underscored the importance of reaching a permanent, durable ceasefire starting in the Gaza Strip and extending to the West Bank, expressing support for Egyptian efforts in this regard, as well as the necessity of allowing unimpeded humanitarian access and movement of persons and goods to meet the humanitarian, economic and recovery needs of the Palestinian people.

7. In this context, the Heads of State and Government stressed the necessity of upholding justice and international law and called upon the international community, including the Security Council, to ensure that thorough investigations are conducted of all the crimes and violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip. They called for serious follow-up of such investigations, aimed at holding accountable the perpetrators of such crimes and bringing an end to Israel's impunity and defiance of the law, including, *inter alia*, immediate action to follow-up the findings of the investigations by the UN Secretary-General's Board of Inquiry and the Human Right Council's fact-finding mission. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed in this regard the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities.

8. The Heads of State and Government also reiterated their condemnation of Israel's inhumane and unlawful blockade of the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the virtual imprisonment of the entire Palestinian civilian population there by obstructing their freedom of movement, including movement of sick persons, students and humanitarian personnel; their access to aid and all essential goods, including food, medicines and fuel, construction materials and commercial flows. They expressed serious concern about the exacerbation of the humanitarian crisis due to the severe impact of the blockade, which has caused grave deterioration of socio-economic conditions, including widespread poverty, unemployment, hardship, declining health conditions and decay of infrastructure and institutions in all sectors.

9. The Heads of State and Government stressed that, in addition to violating human rights law, such collective punishment measures are tantamount to grave breaches of international humanitarian law. They thus demanded that Israel cease such illegal practices against the Palestinian people and permanent end its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip by allowing for the immediate and sustained opening of all of the Gaza Strip's border crossings, in accordance with international humanitarian law, UN resolutions and the November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access, necessary for alleviating the humanitarian crisis and for the urgent reconstruction and economic recovery needs of the Palestinian people.

10. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their strong condemnation of Israel's continuing unlawful campaign of settler colonization in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of escalating settler violence and terror against the Palestinian civilian population. They expressed their grave concern in this regard about intensifying illegal colonization activities, including vast land confiscations; construction and expansion of settlements, settlement "outposts" and infrastructure; transfer of more Israeli settlers; construction of the Wall; home demolitions; excavations and the imposition of arbitrary, racist residency and movement restrictions on the Palestinian civilian population via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem.

11. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern about the extensive physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements, Wall and checkpoints, which are severing the Palestinian Territory into separate areas, including several walled cantons; isolating East Jerusalem

from the rest of the Territory; displacing thousands of Palestinians from their homes; causing severe damage to the economic, social and cultural fabric of the Palestinian society; and destroying some communities in their entirety. They cautioned that this illegal colonization campaign is gravely undermining the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and jeopardizing the prospects for achieving the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders with the establishment of the sovereign, independent State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital.

12. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government expressed their grave concern in particular about the situation in and around East Jerusalem, where Israel's colonization campaign is most intense and clearly aimed at illegally altering the city's demographic composition, physical character and legal status. They condemned Israel's settlement and Wall construction, transfer of more settlers, home demolitions and excavations in and around the city, including in the area of Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) in the Old City, its continued closure of Palestinian institutions, and other measures aimed at de-populating the city of its Palestinian inhabitants and entrenching the occupying Power's unlawful control of the city. They called for urgent action to halt all Israeli colonization measures to illegally and unilaterally determine the fate of East Jerusalem, capital of the future Palestinian State.

13. The Heads of State and Government reiterated their complete rejection of and their demand that Israel completely cease forthwith all such colonization policies and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They reiterated that such aggressive, destructive and provocative policies and measures by the occupying Power constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. They stressed the incompatibility of peace process negotiations with such colonization activities deliberately aimed at the illegal acquisition and *de facto* annexation of more Palestinian land and forcibly imposing a unilateral solution. In this regard, they further reaffirmed the many UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions demanding the cessation of these illegal policies and practices, which deemed them to be null and void and with no legal validity whatsoever, and called for full respect and implementation of those resolutions to bring an end to Israel's illegal settlement campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to salvage the two-State solution for peace.

14. In the face of continued Israeli defiance, the Heads of State and Government called for urgent action by the international community to compel the occupying Power to abide by all of its obligations under international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, UN resolutions, the Advisory Opinion and the Road Map. They called on the High Contracting Parties to uphold their obligations in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention to respect and ensure respect of the Convention in all circumstances. Moreover, they reiterated their call upon Member States and the UN to uphold their obligations in accordance with the Advisory Opinion and the demands made in resolution ES-10/15, including the obligation not to recognize the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall and not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by such construction. They called upon the UN Security Council and General Assembly to consider further action to bring an end to the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

including East Jerusalem. In this regard, they called again for the expeditious operation of the *"United Nations Register of Damage"* and the speedy fulfillment of its mandate. The Heads of State and Government also reiterated their call for specific actions to be taken including by legislative measures, collectively, regionally and individually, to prevent any products of the illegal Israeli settlements from entering their markets, consistent with obligations under international treaties, to decline entry to Israeli settlers and to impose sanctions on companies and entities involved in construction of the Wall and other illegal colonization activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

15. Further, in this regard, the Heads of State and Government called for application of all appropriate and available legal remedies to end the human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law being committed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to hold it accountable. They reiterated their firm conviction that respect for and compliance with international law and UN resolutions and decisions will positively influence and are necessary to advance the efforts for achieving a just, peaceful, political settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

16 The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian Authority under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas, and emphasized the importance of maintaining and protecting the national and democratic institutions of the Palestinian Authority, including the Palestinian Legislative Council, which shall constitute a vital foundation for the future independent Palestinian State. They called for urgent efforts to rehabilitate and develop Palestinian institutions and stressed the need for mobilization of Palestinian capabilities to preserve the territorial unity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, to end the occupation and to achieve the independence of the State of Palestine. They reiterated their call for restoration of the situation in the Gaza Strip to that which existed prior to the events of June 2007 and stressed the importance and urgency of Palestinian reconciliation and unity. They expressed their support for Egyptian and regional efforts in this regard and their hope for speedy achievement of Palestinian reconciliation and unity, essential for the realization of the just, legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

17. The Heads of State and Government called for intensified efforts by the international community, in particular the Security Council and the Quartet, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, to ameliorate the situation on the ground and to help advance a peace process and a two-State settlement that guarantees an end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that began in 1967, and the establishment of the sovereign, independent, and viable state of Palestine within a specified timeframe as well as a just solution for the Palestine refugee problem on the basis of General Assembly resolution 194 (III). They stressed that such a settlement is essential for the promotion of comprehensive peace and security in the region. They called upon the Security Council, considering its Charter authority for maintenance of international peace and security, to actively engage the Quartet for advancement of such a peace settlement. They stressed in this regard the

continuing relevance of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map and called for its full and honest implementation. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the timely convening of the proposed international conference in Moscow in follow-up of the Annapolis Conference.

18. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all aspects on the basis of international law. In this context, reaffirming the imperative of upholding international law and the UN Charter, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their call upon the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and to act on the basis of its own resolutions to compel Israel to respect international law and to bring an end to all of its illegal practices and its occupation. They expressed appreciation to the members of the NAM Caucus of the Security Council for their efforts concerning Palestine and called upon them to continue coordination on the issue and to remain actively involved, with a view to enhancing the role played by the Movement in the international drive to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region as a whole.

19. The Heads of State and Government thus reaffirmed their conviction that a vital role should continue to be played by the Movement vis-à-vis the question of Palestine and entrusted the Chair, assisted by the Committee on Palestine, to lead the efforts of the Movement with regard to the pursuit of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region. They stressed the importance of active contacts and dialogue by the Movement at the Ministerial level with the members of the Quartet, the members of the Security Council and other relevant parties in the peace process in order to convey the Movement's principled positions and advance efforts aimed at promoting the peace process and at ensuring respect for international law and UN resolutions, the keys to a peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

20. The Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of the work of non-governmental organizations, civil society and peace groups, particularly on the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and encouraged them to continue their positive work.

21. In conclusion, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their long-standing, principled political support and solidarity with the just cause of Palestine, reaffirming their strong commitment to continue supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership, including by provision of assistance during this time of crisis, in contribution to the overall efforts to bring an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and to hasten the realization of a just, peaceful and permanent solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and of the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Sharm El Sheikh
July 2009

الدول الأعضاء
بحركة عدم الانحياز

NAM
Member Countries

Members of NAM (By Region) Total : 118				
	Africa (53)	Asia (38)	Latin America & Caribbean (26)	Europe (1)
1	Algeria	Afghanistan	Antigua & Barbuda	Belarus
2	Angola	Bahrain	Bahamas	
3	Benin	Bangladesh	Barbados	
4	Botswana	Bhutan	Belize	
5	Burkina Faso	Brunei Darussalam	Bolivia	
6	Burundi	Cambodia	Chile	
7	Cameroon	India	Colombia	
8	Cape Verde	Indonesia	Cuba	
9	Central African Republic	Iran	Dominica	
10	Chad	Iraq	Dominican Rep	
11	Comoros	Jordan	Ecuador	
12	Congo	Kuwait	Grenada	
13	Cote D'Ivoire	Laos	Guatemala	
14	D.R Congo	Lebanon	Guyana	
15	Djibouti	Malaysia	Haiti	
16	Egypt	Maldives	Honduras	
17	Equatorial Guinea	Mongolia	Jamaica	
18	Eritrea	Myanmar	Nicaragua	
19	Ethiopia	Nepal	Panama	
20	Gabon	Oman	Peru	
21	Gambia	Pakistan	Saint Kitts & Nevis	
22	Ghana	Palestine	Saint Lucia	
23	Guinea Bissau	Papua- New Guinea	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
24	Guinea	People's Democratic Republic of Korea	Suriname	
25	Kenya	Philippines	Trinidad & Tobago	
26	Lesotho	Qatar	Venezuela	
27	Liberia	Saudi Arabia		
28	Libya	Singapore		
29	Madagascar	Sri Lanka		
30	Malawi	Syria		
31	Mali	Thailand		
32	Mauritania	Timor- Leste		
33	Mauritius	Turkmenistan		
34	Morocco	United Arab Emirates		
35	Mozambique	Uzbekistan		
36	Namibia	Vanuatu		
37	Niger	Viet Nam		
38	Nigeria	Yemen		
39	Rwanda			

	Africa (Continued)			
40	Sao Tome & Principe			
41	Senegal			
42	Seychelles			
43	Sierra Leone			
44	Somalia			
45	South Africa			
46	Sudan			
47	Swaziland			
48	Tanzania			
49	Togo			
50	Tunisia			
51	Uganda			
52	Zambia			
53	Zimbabwe			

NAM Observers: المراقبون

1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Azerbaijan
4. Bosnia-Herzegovina
5. Brazil
6. China
7. Costa Rica
8. Croatia
9. El Salvador
10. Kazakstan
11. Kirghiztan
12. Mexico
13. Montenegro
14. Paraguay
15. Serbia
16. Tajikistan
17. Ukraine
18. Uruguay

Organizations: المنظمات

1. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
2. African Union
3. League of Arab States
4. Organization of the Islamic Conference
5. United Nations
6. Commonwealth Secretariat
7. Hostosian national Independence Movement
8. Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front
9. South Center

الكتب البيضاء

الصادرة عن وزارة الخارجية المصرية

١ - محاضر المحادثات السياسية والمذكرات المتبادلة بين الحكومة المصرية وحكومة المملكة المتحدة (مارس - نوفمبر ١٩٥١)، مطبعة مصر، ١٩٥١، (باللغة الإنجليزية).

٢- السودان من ١٣ فبراير ١٩٣١ إلى فبراير ١٩٥٣، المطبعة الأميرية، ١٩٥٣ (باللغة العربية).

٣- القضية المصرية: ١٨٨٢-١٩٥٤، المطبعة الأميرية، ١٩٥٥، (باللاغة العربية).

٤ - قناة السويس: ١٨٨٨ - ١٩٥٤، المطبعة الأميرية، ١٩٥٦، (باللغة العربية).

٥- مبادرات السلام التى قام بها الرئيس محمد أنور السادات (١٩٧١-١٩٧٧، ١٩٧٨)، (باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية).

٦- التعاون الأفريقى - العربى: (١٩٧٧-١٩٧٨)، ١٩٧٨، (باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية).،

٧- معاهدة السلام بين مصر وإسرائيل وملحقاتها والاتفاق التكميلى الخاص بإقامة الحكم الذاتى فى الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة الموقعان فى واشنطن فى ٦ مارس ١٩٧٩، الطبعة الأولى ١٩٧٩، (باللغتين العربية والانجليزية).

٨- أزمة الشرق الأوسط: (الجزء الأول - ١٩٦٧)، ١٩٧٩، (باللغة الانجليزية).

٩- تقرير إنجاز: مصر والمسألة الفلسطينية (١٩٤٥ - ١٩٨٠)، ١٩٨١، الطبعة الأولى، (باللغات العربية - الإنجليزية - الفرنسية - الأسبانية).

١٠- الموقف المصرى فى المفاوضات الخاصة بإقامة ترتيبات انتقالية للضفة الغربية وغزة: (١٩٧٩-١٩٨٠)، ١٩٨١، (باللغات العربية - الإنجليزية- الفرنسة- الأسبانية).

١١- مصر ومعاهدة منع انتشار الأسلحة النووية، ١٩٨١، باللغات (العربية - الانجليزية - الفرنسية - الأسبانية).

١٢- مصر وعلم الانحياز، ١٩٨٣، (باللغة العربية).

١٣- مصر ونهر النيل: ١٩٨٣، (باللغات العربية والانجليزية والفرنسية).

١٤- تطبيع العلاقات بين جمهورية مصر العربية ودولة إسرائيل: ١٩٨٣ (باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية).

١٥- الدبلوماسية المصرية فى أمريكا اللاتينية (١٩٨٠-١٩٨٣)، ١٩٨٣، (باللغات العربية والإنجليزية والأسبانية).

١٦- مصر والمجموعة الأوروبية: ١٩٨٣، باللغات (العربية - الإنجليزية - الفرنسية).

١٧- التكامل بين جمهورية مصر العربية وجمهورية السودان الديموقراطية: (١٩٧٤-١٩٨٣)، ١٩٨٣، (باللغة العربية).

١٨- القوة متعددة الجنسيات والمراقبون، ١٩٨٣ ، (باللغتين العربية والانجليزية).

١٩- مصر والاستخدامات السلمية للطاقة النووية، ١٩٨٣ (باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية).

٢٠- عدم الانحياز والنظام الاقتصادى الدولى الجديد، ١٩٨٤ ، (باللغة الإنجليزية).

٢١- اتفاقية فيينا لقانون المعاهدات، ١٩٨٤ (باللغة العربية).

٢٢- اتفاقية فيينا لقانون البحار، ١٩٨٤ (باللغة العربية).

٢٣- قرارات وتوصيات وبيانات منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية من ١٩٦٣ إلى ١٩٨٣، (الطبعة الأولى) ١٩٨٥ (باللغة العربية).

٢٤- التحرك الدبلوماسى لمصرى فى أمريكا اللاتينية ١٩٨٠ إلى ١٩٨٥، (الطبعة الأولى) ١٩٨٦ (باللغات العربية والإنجليزية والأسبانية).

٢٥- التحرك الدبلوماسى المصرى فى افريقيا من ١٩٨٣ إلى ١٩٨٥ (صادر ١٩٨٦) (باللغة العربية).

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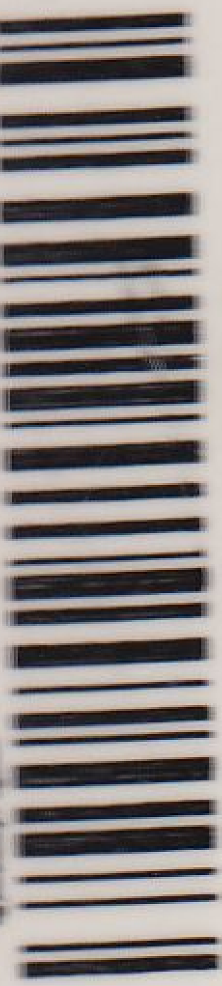
٣٧ - الدبلوماسية المصرية في أمريكا اللاتينية (١٩٦٠ - ٢٠١٠) صدر في ١٥ مارس ٢٠١٠ باللغة العربية ١٢٤٠ صفحة.

٣٨ - مصر وحركة عدم الانحياز ١٩٥٥ - ٢٠١٠ من باندونج إلى شرم الشيخ صادر في ٢٥ مايو ٢٠١٠ باللغة العربية ٢٠٠٠ صفحة.

محتويات هذا الكتاب الأبيض

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